VOL X

War Cuts and Clippiggs

Vol....XI

From JUN 28 1918

To SEP 12 1918

13-1915-17

A. C. Evans

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VOL XI

War Cuts and Clippings

Volume XI

From June 28th 1918 to Sept 12 1918.

~~Volume~~

ABREVIATIONS

M. – map.
W.F – Western Front.
X. – general news.
⊙ – Russian news.
⊗. – Canadian news.
Ⅲ – Italian news.
K. – Mesopotamia & Palestine, Egypt, Africa etc

V. – Casualties.
φ – Decorations and Promotions.
S. – Subs.
☆ = Interest.

Ⅳ – Balkans.
F. – French Front.
R – Ireland

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VOL XI

A Pair Of Real "Blue Devils"



Just two French fighters, but they beat the Kaiser's picked corps, and at the Marne and Verdun hurled back in bitter defeat the legions of the Huns. These are two of the much feted heroes who have been the guests of Montreal since Monday morning, when they arrived from Quebec. With their ninety associates the Chasseurs Alpins will leave to-morrow for Ottawa.

SAXONS GIVEN BAD SHOCK AT MORNING MEAL

Had Little Chance To Resist When Yorkshiremen Attacked

BIG BITE OUT OF LINE

County Troops Advanced on Front of Three Miles and One Deep

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to the New York Times and Montreal Gazette.

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War Correspondents' Headquarters, Friday, June 28.—Two divisions of Saxons and Prussians, the 32nd Saxon and the 44th German were utterly surprised this morning when they found themselves in the midst of a sudden attack opposite the forest of Nieppe to the west of Merville and after a short and violent bombardment some of our English battalions, including the Yorks and South Country men, advanced against them on a front of over three miles and captured that stretch of country for nearly a mile in depth. Nearly 350 prisoners, counting some wounded, were brought back and many of the enemy were killed.

These Saxons and Prussians were not a happy crowd of men. Both of their divisions took part in the attack on this front on April 9, on the way to Merville, and across the Lys, where they were badly mauled in their advance by the British troops who fought back, as I have told, with most stubborn defense. Since then they have received drafts which to some extent must have been the scrapings of German depots, undersized fellows and men unfit for the front line, which even then remained weak. But they were kept in the line to hold it, perhaps, until fresh storm troops should come to relieve them in any new offensive preparing for us.

It was not a pleasant line to hold. It is the flat country of southern Flanders intersected by narrow canals up which the Flemish peasants used to bring their flat bottom boats, laden with the produce of their fields and it is all now cut up by our shell fire.

They have had no cover there and no trench systems, but they held the ground by linked up shell holes and their battalions lay out in the open, suffering our harassing fire without shelter by day or night. Their spirits have become low because of the general misery of things and because of the epidemic of influenza which has seriously affected the strength of both divisions. We already knew something of this before this morning, from prisoners who had been quo parves and those taken today confirm these first reports. They held their front line system rather thinly with outposts and machine gun teams scattered about among the shell craters, partly screened from our observation by the tall growing crops. Those crops were sown when this country was in our hands in the first months of the year by poor peasants who have been suddenly caught by the shifting edge of the war and who fled, as I saw them in April last, all about this ground with their old women and children while the shellfire ploughed up the fields about them.

NOT MUCH FIGHTING.

The Germans were making ready for breakfast among those patches of rye and barley, cut into squares by the narrow canals, when our bombardment opened. It was followed by the advance of the English troops. It was six o'clock in the morning of a day which developed warmly, with brilliant sunshine, so that all the poppies in the corn were glowing red. At that hour it was still chilly, but light, and our riflemen and bombers and machine-gun crews went trampling through the corn and searching for the enemy outposts.

There was not much fighting for the Germans were overwhelmed before they could do much, and our casualties were light, right up to the objectives, which were our limit. After that there was some firing from two bits of farm on the other side of the stream called Plat Beek, which was the boundary of our ad-

vance, in which the Germans had machine-guns posted. Some of our South Country troops found one trench which had been dug between organized shell-holes, and in this they captured forty of the enemy and some machine-gunners, which they turned on the German positions ahead. It was all quietly done, and so far there has been no counter-attack.

German prisoners, on the whole, speak gloomily, as I have said. They are disheartened because, in spite of the terrific assaults of their armies since March 21, they have gained no decisive victory, and nothing which seems at all likely to end the war with a German peace, dictated by German army chiefs. Kuehlmann interpreted the conviction of many German troops when he said, or he is reported to have said, no military decision could be obtained and that if peace waits for that it will not come this year, nor, perhaps, next.

U. S. Casualties Exceed 10,000 Now

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Casualties in the American expeditionary forces thus far reported total 10,383, summaries issued today by the War Department and Marine Corps show. Of this number 9,131 were in the army and 1,252 in the marine corps.

HAPPY MOMENT



(Official.

The moment the dinner arrives along the front line, when it is far later than usual—when the enemy has been strafing the communications—and, desperately hungry, you've quite made up your mind that the STEW must have met with disaster on the way up.

BRITISH AND FRENCH IMPROVE THEIR LINES: ITALIANS STRIKE HARD

By Raiding Operations Allies Advance Their Lines Northwest of Albert and South of the Ourcq—London Papers Enthusiastic Over Italian Attack in Mountains

By Associated Press.

PARIS, July 1.—Today's official War Office statement follows:

"Between Montdidier and Noyon the French carried out several raids, taking twenty prisoners. South of the Aisne we captured a German strong point north of Cutry, and twenty-six prisoners remained in our hands.

"South of the Ourcq our troops improved their positions between Passy-en-Valois and Vainloup, advancing their lines east of the Chezy-Vinly railroad.

"German counter-attacks against the new French positions southeast of Mosloy resulted in spirited fighting, at the conclusion of which our troops were holding all their gains of the day before. In the course of these actions we took about two hundred prisoners.

"Everywhere else the night was calm."

Premier Clemenceau went to the front Sunday morning and returned in the evening. He said he was very well satisfied with the situation.

BRITISH IMPROVE POSITIONS

By Associated Press.

LONDON, July 1.—The text of the British official statement today reads:

"A hostile post in Aveluy Wood was rushed yesterday by our troops. During the night we raided the enemy's trenches west of Dernancourt. A few prisoners were taken by us in these encounters.

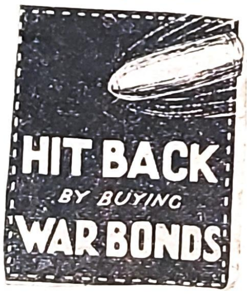
"Early in the night, English eastern county troops carried out a successful minor operation northwest of Albert, capturing thirty-four prisoners and some machine-guns and effecting an improvement in our positions in that locality. A hostile counter-attack later in the night was beaten off.

NEW WAR TANKS

Took Part in Friday's Battle for First Time

FRENCH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, July 2, via Reuter's Ottawa Agency. — An important part was played in the battle of Friday last between the Aisne and Villers-Cotterets, by new small tanks which were used for the first time and engaged a considerable force. They are almost a quarter the size and weight of the ordinary battle tank and carry a crew of two men, one of which steers and the other operates the machine-gun.

The new tanks are much faster than the ordinary tanks, and can climb a slope which the latter could not attempt, and can swing round in their tracks in a few seconds. Their small size and high speed naturally makes them more difficult targets for the enemy's artillery than the heavy tanks.





SIGNING ON.
A girl who joins the W.A.A.C. must be prepared for discipline, work, discomfort, and danger. Every woman who volunteers for France has to sign on for the period of the war exactly as the men who volunteered in the early days did.

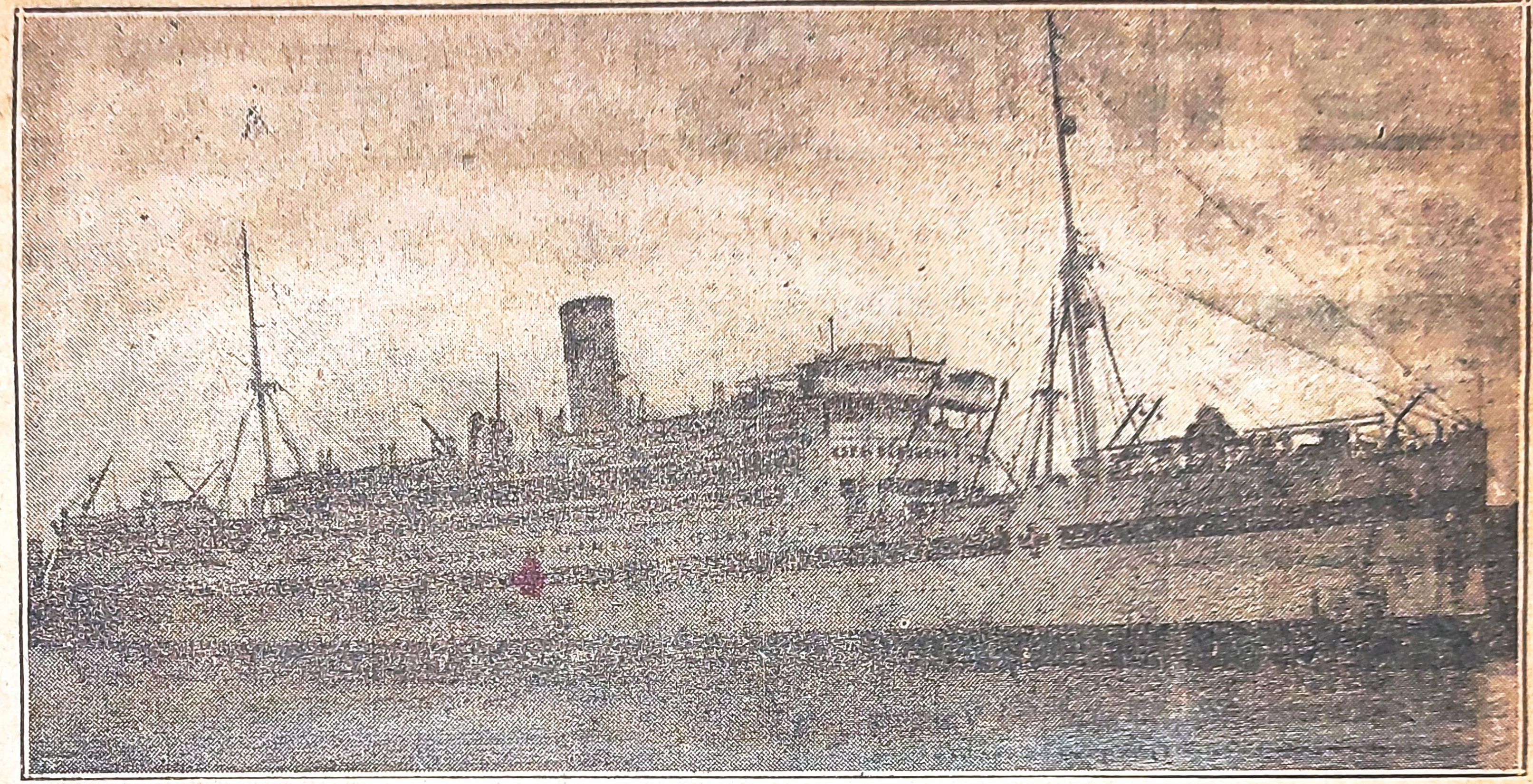
[Sport and General.

RETURNED SOLDIERS WHO HELP RETURNED MEN AT NO. 4 DISTRICT DEPOT



Officer commanding and officers of No. 4 District Depot, Peel Street Barracks, Montreal. Top row—Capt. W. H. Harton, adjutant; Lieut.-Col. L. R. La Fleche, D.S.O., officer commanding; Major G. E. Hall, 2nd in command; Lieut. William MacDuff, paymaster. Second row—Capt. C. C. McCully, quartermaster; Capt. Wesley Bourne, chief medical officer; Capt. C. J. Dryden, M.O., O.C. Casualty Company; Lieut. R. W. Gee, O.C. Discharge Section; Lieut. R. I. Harris, assistant adjutant; Lieut. Roland Newman, C.A.M.C., assistant medical officer. Lower row Lieut. J. E. Tessier, Casualty Company; Lieut. William Ashworth, Lieut. Eugene Nantel, Lieut. R. O. W. Steven, Capt. A. G. Bernier, O.C. Hospital Section; Lieut. W. W. Haldimand.

THE LATEST INSTANCE OF HUN DEVILISHNESS



The Canadian hospital ship Llangovery Castle, which, without warning, was torpedoed with great loss of life.

ADVANCE BY FRENCH AND AMERICANS HAS IMPROVED THE LINE

U.S. Troops Pushed Ahead Half a Mile and Captured Vaux Village, Hill 192 and LaRoche Wood—French and Americans Took Hill 204

Special Star Cable by United Press.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, July 2.—A British counter-attack, delivered shortly after midnight, is believed to have driven the Germans from the point where they obtained a foothold northwest of Albert yesterday.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ROME, July 2.—The Germans declare they are arming fast cruisers with guns having double the range of present naval armament and hope to challenge the Allied fleets soon, according to reports from German sources published here today by the Corriere d'Italia.

By Associated Press.

PARIS, July 2.—Today's official statement reads:

"To the west of Chateau-Thierry a local operation carried out in conjunction with the Americans enabled the French to improve their positions on the front of Vaux Hill 204.

DOMINION DAYS OF THE FUTURE



The day to honor their memory.

HOSPITAL SHIP SUNK ON INFORMATION BY SPIES IN STATES AND CANADA

This is Belief of Survivors and of Naval Officers in London — Fiendish Conduct of U-Boat Commander Upsetting Lifeboats and Rafts— No List of Names Yet Available

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, uly 2.—Two hundred and thirty-four members of the crew and medical complement of the Canadian hospital ship Llandovery Castle, torpedoed and sunk on Thursday, are still missing today. Patrol boats and destroyers are scouring the adjacent waters in search of possible survivors.

Stories of the twenty-four survivors indicate that German spies, working in the United States and Canada, have telegraphic or wireless communication with Berlin.

The commander of the German submarine accused Captain Sylvester, master of the Llandovery Castle, of carrying eight American aviators. In reality, eight medical officers were booked to sail, but one cancelled his passage at the last minute.

The survivors and naval authorities here believed the U-boat torpedoed the hospital ship deliberately, on information from spies in Canada or the United States, transmitted since the ship sailed.

While the survivors were clinging to rafts, the submarine ploughed through the wreckage, tipping over the rafts and lifeboats, and throwing the victims into the water. The U-boat commander afterward explained he was searching for the "American flight officers" which he believed, or pretended to believe, were on board.

One of those subsequently rescued, a Canadian Sergeant-Major, was in a boat containing 12 women nurses, which capsized. It is believed all were lost, as none reappeared.

When the Sergeant-Major was rescued, he was dazed as the result of his treatment. Seeing the submarine come alongside, he thought it was a British craft and climbed aboard. A German sailor picked him up and threw him bodily into a lifeboat.

"The village of Vaux and the heights to the west of the village were captured by American troops. The number of prisoners taken during this action exceeds 300, including five officers.

"Raiding operations carried out between Montdidier and Noyon and to the east of Rheims resulted in the taking of a few prisoners.

"Attempted German raids near Belloy and in upper Alsace failed under the French fire."

AMERICANS CAPTURE VAUX VILLAGE

Special Star Cable by United Press.

WITH THE AMERICANS ON THE MARNE, July 2, 10:55 a.m.) —American troops advanced on a two-mile front west of Chateau-Thierry last night, to the depth of about half a mile, taking 275 prisoners and inflicting the heaviest losses on the enemy. The American losses were extremely light. Our men took the village of Vaux, Hill 192, LaRoche wood and penetrated Clerembaut wood.

Combined French and American attacks on Hill 204, conducted simultaneously with the American attack on Vaux, are reported to have been successful after a bitter battle.

The hills are very important, dominating Chateau-Thierry, as well as the country to the left.

The village of Vaux is less than two miles directly west of Chateau-Thierry and is one of the principal defences of the latter city. Clerembaut wood is a mile and a half west of Vaux. Hill 192 is about the same distance northwest of Clerembaut wood.

Hill 204 is about half a mile east of Vaux and extends to within less than a mile of the western outskirts of Chateau-Thierry.

GERMANS ATTACK BRITISH TRENCHES

By Associated Press.

LONDON, July 2.—Today's official statement reads:

"An attack carried out by the enemy last night under a heavy bombardment northwest of Albert, to recapture the ground taken by us on Sunday night, was repulsed with loss, except at one point, where the enemy succeeded in gaining a footing in one of our trenches.

"The enemy attempted raids in the neighborhood of Aveluy Wood, Avion and Hinges. The attempts were repulsed.

"A few prisoners were captured in patrol encounters."

GOOD WORK DONE BY AMERICAN ARMS

Special Star Cable by United Press.

WITH THE AMERICANS ON THE MARNE, July 2.—Perfect co-operation between the artillery and infantry made the American advance at Vaux last night possible, as some portions of the German line were unusually well adapted to defensive purposes.

The shelling lasted from 6 o'clock yesterday morning until six o'clock last night. Then the infantry swept forward and attained all its objectives in forty minutes.

The advance was made on a front of about three kilometres (1.863 miles) and reached a maximum depth of a kilometre (.621 miles). By an intense artillery attack the back areas were thoroughly swept first. Complete neutralization of the German artillery was evidenced by the feebleness of its reply. The concentration of the fire later on Vaux resulted in the gunners hitting absolutely every building in the town.

Exceptional intelligence work resulted in every man entering the [illegible] with an exact description, to[illegible] with photographs and maps indicating buildings each was expected to occupy. When they reached the town they found the maps more valuable than the photographs, as the artillery had wiped out any resemblance to a house.

The advance, which carried the Americans down two depressions and up onto a plateau, was made in skirmish formation behind a perfect barrage and landed them in the town practically unscratched, although the left wing met stiff opposition from machine guns in the wood.

Twenty-three minutes after their departure from their trenches, the Americans were in Vaux. Half an hour later the American ambulances were there. The latter's work was vastly lighter than might have been expected.

American patrols for the past several nights had drawn the fire of German machines guns, revealing their positions, so the infantry was able to approach the nests warily and surround and capture them with minimum casualties.

After the success of the advance, the bombardment of the rear areas was resumed so as to prevent German reinforcements being rushed

BRITISH PRESS DENOUNCES CRIME

LONDON, July 2, via Reuter's Limited.—That the sinking of hospital ships is a deliberate policy on the part of the Germans now is placed beyond all doubt by the torpedoing of the Canadian hospital ship Llandovery Castle, the newspaper's say in their editorial comment today.

"In the presence of such unspeakable infamy, deliberately repeated," says the Daily Chronicle," it is a waste of breath to reiterate the abhorrence which everybody with a spark of civilized sense must feel But we would invite the German people to ask themselves what is the use of their statesmen appealing, like the Foreign Secretary, von Kuehlmann, to be credited with 'probity and honor,' while crimes so odious, dishonorable and unashamed continue to be carried out by the orders of their government."

The excuse for the attack on the Llandovery Castle, says the Daily Mail, was a lie, and the German officer who told it did not believe it himself when he said to the captain:

" 'Your are carrying eight American flight officers.'

"If there had been a particle of truth in the charge, the newspaper adds, the submarine commander had only to stop the Llandovery Castle, seize the eight officers and take them to Germany as proof of Allied guilt in using hospital ships for transports.

"The Daily Mail declares the sinking of the hospital ship stands out as "one of the most horrible incidents in the hideous story of sumbarine warfare."

ADDED ELEMENT OF HORROR.

In no circumstances of the tragedy, declares the Times, does the story differ from those of other hospital ships that have been destroyed. In this case, however, it points out, there is an added element of horror in the repeated attempt of the submarine commander to justify himself by accusations against the victim and in his wild fury of gunfire and destructive rushing to and fro among the wreckage.

"If these were not attempts to sink all the survivors and blot out all trace of the crime, what was their motive?" asks this newspaper. "It is unforgetable, without the fact that the news of the tragedy to Canadian Red Cross men and women came to the knowledge of the Canadians or their national festival. The other British peoples will not forget it, nor yet, we may be sure, will the American people."

NO LIST OF NAMES YET AVAILABLE

Special to The Star from Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, July 2.—The sinking of the Llandovery Castle and the murder by Huns of defenceless Canadian nurses, medicals and seamen, brings home as never before, the depth of Germany's cruel and unlicensed treachery.

It is the first real disaster to any Canadian ship engaged in carrying troops back and forth as distinguished from those in the freight business. The presumption here is that, being on a work of mercy and complying with the code of supposed regulations of the Hun himself as to distinguishing marks and lights, the hospital ship did not have the protection of convoys. She thus became defenceless prey without a chance of escape. The murder is quite in keeping with recent bombing of Canadian hospitals in France.

The militia headquarters here is deluged with inquiries for particulars, especially for the names of the victims of the disaster.

None was available today. It is explained at the department that the operations of such ships are directed w... by the medical branch of the ... Surgeon ...

native of Edinburgh, Scotland, who enlisted at Halifax.

"I have cabled for a full list of those on the ship and those who have been rescued," stated General Ashton, Adjutant-General, today. "We have nothing here to show who they are. They were all engaged overseas. I presume, however, that while the officers and crew were from the other side, most of the doctors, nurses and attending staff were Canadians."

SOME OF THOSE ON BOARD.

By Canadian Press.

HALIFAX, July 2.—No official list of the officers, nurses, N.C.O.'s and men of the Canadian Army Medical Corps who were on board the torpedoed hospital ship Llandovery Castle is available here. All the appointments were made by the C.A.M.C. administration in England.

Captain Sheffield, a member of the steamer's hospital staff, who did not sail on this trip on account of illness, today furnished the Canadian Press with the following partial list of the officers and nurses on board: Major Macdonald, New Glasgow, senior medical officer; Major Davis, Welland, Ont.; Major Lyons, Edinburgh, Scotland; Captain Leonard, graduate of Toronto Medical College; Capt. Sils, graduate of Queens Medical College, Kingston; Nursing Sister ... N.B.; Nursing Sis-



7

HOPE TO CONTINUE TROOP SHIPMENTS

Two Million May Be in France Before Winter

Special to The Star by United Press.

WASHINGTON, July 3. — War Department officials hope to maintain for at least one or two months more the great troop shipment records whereby 1,019,115 men have been sent overseas up to July 1.

The Secretary of War Newton D. Baker declined today to comment definitely on the prospects. Other officials revealed that future shipments are mainly a matter of how long the British can spare their speedy transports for American use.

On every hand, America's "first million" caused a thrill. Members of Congress who had been bitter at earlier delays and mistakes in war work hailed the despatch of so great a force as a signal achievement.

It is only one of several pieces of good news to add to America's Fourth celebration. Other items are:

America has 2,500,000 men under arms and will call 1,500,000 more this year.

Fourteen destroyers will be launched tomorrow.

About 100 merchant ships will be launched.

American fighting men will soon be in Italy.

American sailors joined with French and Brieish forces on the Murmansk coast may see their number augmented.

War Department officials are hopeful that close to 2,000,000 men will be across by the time winter sets in.

ON LLANDOVERY CASTLE



Nursing Sister Alice Dussault, of Montreal, believed to have perished when the hospital ship was torpedoed.

OVER A MILLION U.S. TROOPS ACROSS

On July 1st, 1,019,115 American Troops Had Crossed the Atlantic

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—American troops sent overseas numbered 1,019,115 on July 1.

This was made known last night by President Wilson, who gave to the public a letter from the Secretary of War, Newton O. Baker, disclosing a record of achievement which, the President said, "must cause universal satisfaction," and which "will give additional zest to our national celebration of the fourth of July."

The President's statement, with the letter from Secretary Baker and his reply, follow:

"I have today received the following letter from the Secretary of War, which seems to me to contain information which will be so satisfactory to the country that its publication will be welcomed and will give additional zest to our national celebration of the fourth of July:

" 'War Department,
" 'Washington, July 1, 1918.
" 'My Dear Mr. President:

" 'More than one million American soldiers have sailed from the ports in this country to participate in the war in France. In reporting this fact to you, I feel that you will be interested in a few data showing the progress of our overseas military effort.

" 'The first ship carrying military personnel sailed May 8, 1917, having on board Base Hospital Number 4 and members of the Reserve Nurses Corps.

" 'General Pershing and his staff sailed on May 20, 1917. The embarkations in the months from May, 1917, to and including June, 1918, are:

1917.

May	1,718	Sept.	32,523
June	12,261	Oct.	38,259
July	12,988	Nov.	23,016
Aug.	18,325	Dec.	48,840

1918.

Jan.	48,776	April	117,212
Feb.	48,027	May	244,345
Mar.	83,811	June	276,372
Marines			14,644
Aggregating			1,019,115

291 WERE LOST AT SEA.

" 'The total number of troops returned from abroad, lost at sea and casualties is 8,165, and of these, by reason of the superbly efficient protection which the navy has given our transport system, only 291 have been lost at sea.

" 'The supplies and equipment in France for all troops sent is, by our latest reports, adequate and the output of our war industries in this country is showing marked improvement in practically all lines of necessary equipment and supply.

" 'Respectfully yours,
" 'Newton D. Baker.

"To which I replied:
" 'The White House,
" 'Washington, July 2, 1918.
" 'My Dear Mr. Secretary:

" 'Your letter of July 1, contains a very significant piece of news and an equally significant report of the ...warding of troops during the past year to the other side of the water. It is a record which I think must cause universal satisfaction, because the heart of the country is unquestionably in this war and the people of the United States rejoice to see their force put faster and faster into the great struggle which is destined to redeem the world.

" 'Cordially and sincerely yours,
" 'Woodrow Wilson.'
" 'Hon. Newton D. Baker,
" 'Secretary of War.' "

Progress in shipping men overseas has been so well maintained, Mr. Baker stated, that the United States is now six months ahead of its original program.

SINN FEINERS DECLARED ILLEGAL, MORE ARRESTS.

Special to The Star by United Press.

DUBLIN, July 4 — Following the issuance of proclamations declaring the Sinn Fein organization, Sinn Fein Clubs, the Irish Volunteers and Gaelic League and the Gumann Na Bhan as "dangerous organizations" under the Crimes Act, numerous arrests were made today.

The police raided Sinn Feiners' homes and confiscated quantities of arms and ammunition.

The proclamations mean that the organizations named are henceforth illegal, that they may be completely suppressed and that any meetings held by them are unlawful.

ANOTHER ADVANCE BY BRITISH AND FRENCH ON THE WEST FRONT

Haig's Men Push Ahead 2,000 Yards and Capture Hamel Village — French in Two Successive Drives Force Huns Three-fifths of Mile Back on Three-Mile Front

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ROME, July 4.—Further advances by Italian troops were announced by the War Office today.

"North of Cavazoccherina we gained more ground, taking 213 prisoners, a number of machine guns and quantities of war material," says the statement.

"In St. Lorenzo valley and on Monte Corno we enlarged and improved our occupation."

By Associated Press.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, July 4.—Australian troops attacked the German lines northeast of Villers-Bretonneux, on the Somme front, this morning, and besides taking Hamel Village, are said to have battled their way forward beyond Hamel and the Vair Woods, between Hamel and Villers-Bretonneux.

To the north of this region, between the Somme and the Ancre, another smashing blow was struck by British troops, which advanced the front line 400 yards along a width of 1,200 yards. Several hundred prisoners were taken in the advance.

By Associated Press.

LONDON, July 4.—Today's British official statement reads:

"This morning we carried out a sucessful operation between Villers-Bretonneux and the Somme, and the village of Hamel has been captured and our line has been advanced to an average depth of 2,000 yards.

"The hostile artillery has been active in the Robecq and St. Jans Cappel sectors."

Hamel is about midway between Villers-Bretonneux and the Somme and five miles directly east of Amiens. American troops have been in action at Hangard-En-Santerre, three miles south of Villers-Bretonneux.

LORD RHONDDA, FOOD CONTROLLER OF BRITAIN, DEAD

Performed a Giant's Task and Died a Martyr to Duty

HAD GREAT CAREER IN BUSINESS

One of the Famous Coal Magnates of the United Kingdom

LONDON, July 3.—Lord Rhondda, Great Britain's food controller, died to day. The end came at 9 o'clock this morning. The had been in failing health for several weeks as the result of overwork in handling the food situation. Since a recent operation for dispersion of the fluid consequent to a severe attack of pleurisy he had weakened gradually.

Lord Rhondda died at his home in Llanwern Park, Wales. He had suffered from a rheumatic fever for several years, brought on by jumping into cold water to rescue a child.

It can true be said of Lord Rhondda, that he has died for his country as literally as if he had fallen on the field of battle, for he has simply worn himself out in the colossal task of putting the food situation in the United Kingdom on a scientific basis. He practiced himself what he preached and ordered for others, and his breakdown in health is an example of over devotion to the cause of food conservation. Lord Rhondda has been one example of the business man who has succeeded in a Government position, where some others have failed. As Food Controller in the United Kingdom, his powers were practically those of a dictator.

PERFORMED A GIANT'S TASK.

Food was running short in the United Kingdom in June, 1917, when Baron Rhondda was appointed Food Controller of Great Britain. The German U-boats were sending ships to the bottom of the ocean and Great Britain was supporting a tremendous army in France. The civilians at home were beginning to feel the pinch. Long queues of men, women and children stood for hours at the food stores in scores of British cities and there was a loud grumble from the public.

He, apparently undertook his task with many misgivings.

"I have a suspicion," he told his Welsh friends, "that Lloyd George conscripted me for this almost impossible job because he knew I had the hide of a rhinoceros.

"I am going there," he added, "as guardian and trustee of the consumer and particularly the poor consumer." He declared that he was determined to stop profiteering and speculation in food. He put most of the United Kingdom on rations and won the gratitude even of the people whose food supply he regulated. Before he achieved the task it was gen-

GAVE HIS LIFE FOR HIS COUNTRY



The late Lord Rhondda.

IN EARNEST FROM THE START.

He meant business from the first. "If it is necessary to put the country on rations, I will do it without compunction," he declared on assuming office. Then followed a series of orders and regulations that a year or two before would have roused the Briton to wrath. The new Food Controller took over control of all the crops for 1917, and within a few months announced the formation of an Inter-Allied Food Council to purchase in the United States food supplies for Great Britain, France and Italy in co-operation with Herbert Hoover, the American ood Administrator.

The purpose was to eliminate competition and stop speculative advances in the prices of food.

By fixing the prices, he put into effect a policy of controlling the profits of food dealers from the producer down to the retailer. Transportation in America was snowbound for weeks during the winter of 1917, and the United States failed to deliver to Great Britain the food she had promised. Lord Rhondda met the crisis by fixing the amount of food to be served every person in hotels, restaurants and boarding-houses down to the minute fraction. It carried the United Kingdom over the crisis.

The Food Controller himself seemed to have fallen a victim to overdevotion to his own theories. He had boasted that he was living on a far smaller ration than he had imposed upon the British public, but in April this year, suffered a physical collapse that was attributed to his short ration regime.

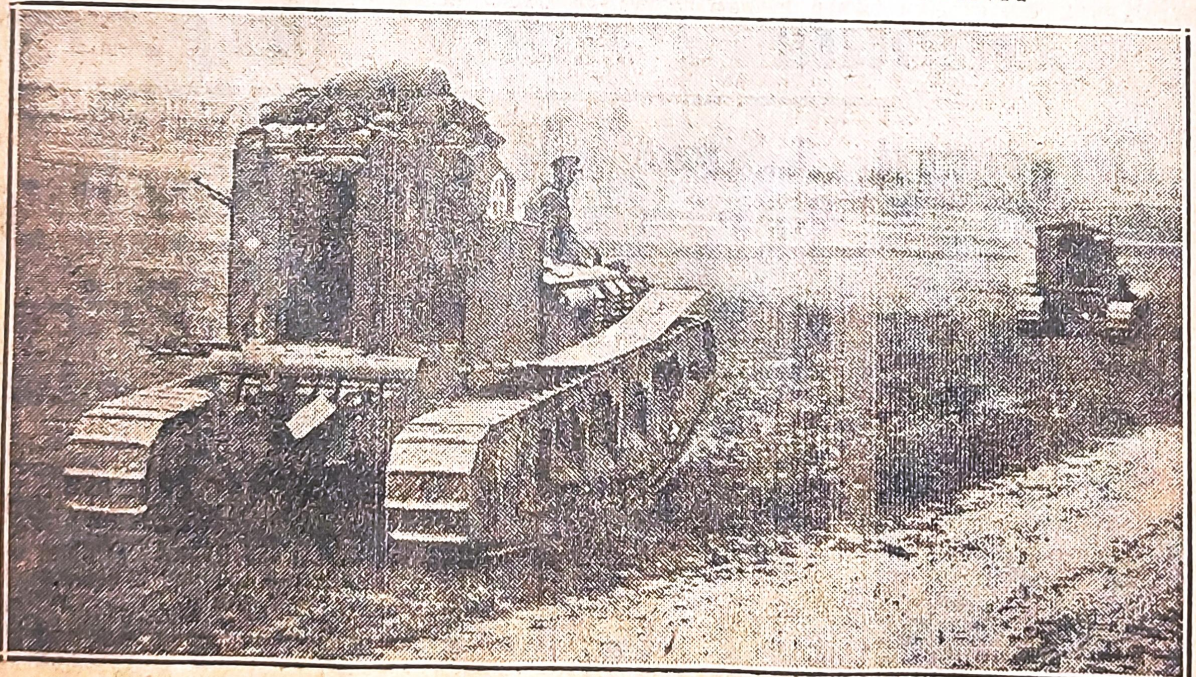
The queues had disappeared from the British food stores. Prices were established, and, while stories of the sufferings of Germany and Austria leaked past the censors, the Briton smiled and boasted of what Lord Rhondda h[illegible] accomplished for him. There was food enough and each obtained his share; the Coal King had won the fight and the applause and gratitude of his countrymen.

ONE OF THE SCORES OF U.S. SHIPS LAUNCHED TODAY



The American Government celebrated July 4 by launching 400,000 tons of new shipping. This is one of the new type of big steel freighters that will beat the U-boats. (See page 21.)

LATEST MODEL OF NEW BRITISH TANK

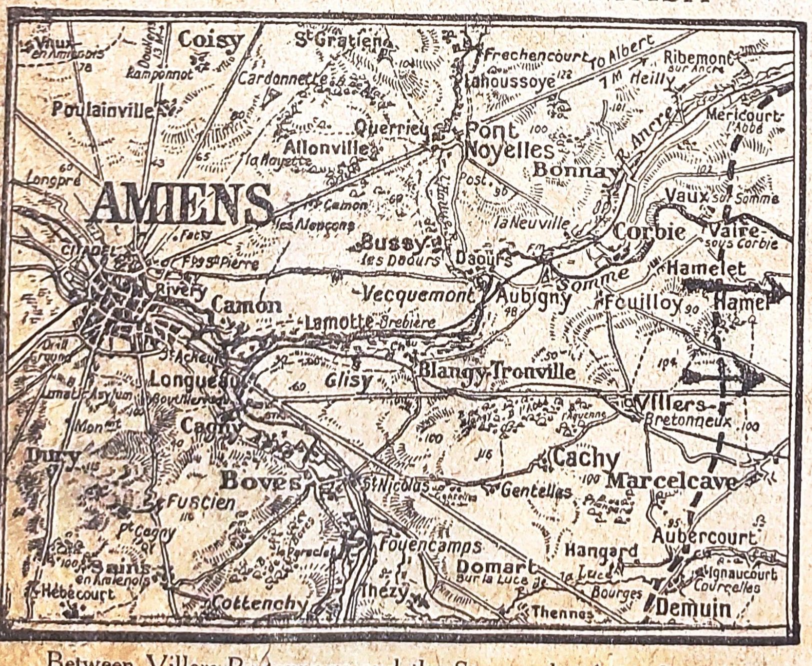


This photograph, the first to reach this country, shows the new model of light British tank, which is scoring very effective results in the latest battles. It is much lighter, faster and more easily navigated than the turtle-shaped type, and is being put into the field in large quantities. This official photograph is taken showing the tanks going forward into battle to assist in checking a recent German attack.—British Official Photograph. Copyright.

JULY 4TH, 1918



THE AUSTRALIANS' SMASH



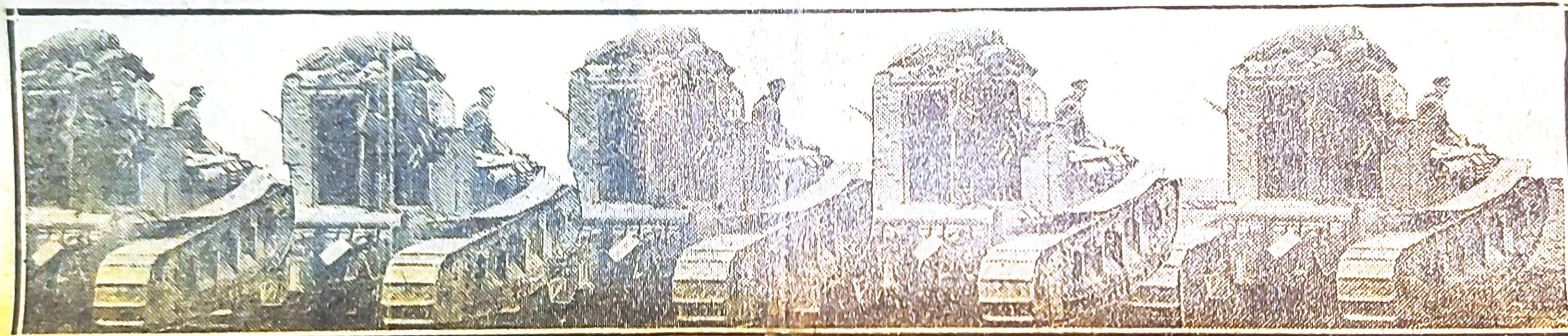
Between Villers-Bretonneux and the Somme the Australians delivered a sudden drive, broke through the German first lines, and captured the village of Hamel. The importance of the move lies in the fact that the captured position is on a ridge, which favored a further advance against Amiens.

PUBLIC GATHERINGS IN IRELAND ARE NOW PROHIBITED.

Special to The Star by United Press.

DUBLIN, July 5.—Gen. Shaw, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in Ireland, today prohibited all meetings and processions in public places, except those officially authorized.

THE "WHIPPETS" WHICH HELPED WIN THE BIG NEW BATTLE



These new "baby" tanks did great work yesterday. One of them chased a German general. They can run and dodge faster than a man.

GERMAN RAIDS FAIL TO GAIN GROUND; FRENCH ON AISNE IMPROVE GROUND

Hun Artillery Active Northeast of Amiens—French Penetrate Enemy's Lines and Get Prisoners—Efforts by Huns to Make Headway in Vosges and on American Sector Collapse

By Associated Press.

LONDON, July 6.—The German artillery was active last night in the region between Villers-Bretonneux and the Ancre, northeast of Amiens, where the Australians have recovered valuable ground, according to today's War Office report.

By Associated Press.

PARIS, July 6.—The text of today's War Office statement reads:

"French detachments penetrated the German lines and brought back prisoners.

"Several raiding thrusts by the Germans at Chaume Wood, upon the American sector at Xivary, and in the Vosges were completely repulsed.

"The night was quiet on the remainder of the front."

CANADIAN TROOPSHIP ASHORE OFF HALIFAX; ALL SOLDIERS SAVED

By Canadian Press.

OTTAWA, July 6.—It is officially announced, through the office of the chief press censor, that the SS. City of Vienna, a Canadian troopship, having troops on board, has gone ashore on the Atlantic coast during a dense fog. The troops and crew have all been safely taken off, and it is thought that the ship herself may become a total loss

SULTAN OF TURKEY DIED LAST NIGHT

Mohammed V Passed Away, Was Held Prisoner 33 Years

By Associated Press.

AMSTERDAM, July 4—Mohammed V., Sultan of Turkey, died at seven o'clock last night, says a Constantinople despatch received here today by way of Vienna.

Mohammed V., thirty-fifth sovereign of Turkey, in direct descent of the house of Osman, founder of the mpire, came to the throne by a coup d'etat on April 27, 1909, after having been held for thirty-three years a prisoner by his brother, Sultan Abdul II., in the royal palace and gardens in Constantinople.

The scheming Abdul II. intended that his own son, Prince Burhan Edine, described as the most brilliant and gifted of the princes of the house of Osman, should succeed him. But this plan was thwarted when Parliament deposed Abdul and placed his prisoner brother, Mohammed Reschad Effendi, on the throne as Mohammed V.

WAS WEAK RULER.

ohammed V was born in Constantinople Nov. 8, 1845. His long imprisonment, with lack of exercise, and rich living, undermined his health and several times he was reported dead or seriously ill. He was characterized as good-natured, weak and ingenuous, with an almost infantile curiosity, and of a religious nature.

His hand in the Government was never strong. The Turkish Empire paid dearly for his entry into the great war. Under him Turkey has become virtually a German vassal in the autocratic scheme of the German Powers for Teutonic ascendency in Central Europe.

The next heir to the throne, Yussoff Izzedune, is the son of the late Sultan Abdul Aziz, and is therefore first cousin of Mohammed V. Mohammed is oldest son Zia Eddine, a man now over thirty, is ninth in the line of succession.

SULTAN DEAD



Mohammed the Fifth, Sultan of Turkey, is reported to have died at seven o'clock last night in Constantinople.

Hindenburg, it is said, shaves without a mirror. Can it be that even he is beginning to get sick of facing the war's horrors every day?

Although you have a steady hand (an iron hand with nails of brass?), we really think you ought to stand and shave before a looking-glass. A sudden shock from bursting gun—the chances are not quite remote—might jog the razor, Mighty Hun, and carry it across your throat! And that, O Hindenburg, would be a terrible calamity!

A. R. M.

12

JULY 4TH IN ENGLAND



John Bull—By Jove, Samuel, Old Top, who'd have thought it?

REVIEW OF THE WAR SITUATION

UNDATED WAR LEAD BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. — Successful allied thrusts in local actions have not yet drawn from the enemy a resumption of his strong offensive movements, but there is little doubt that another German blow is in the making. But for the moment at least a lull has come in infantry activity on the western front.

Germany's offensive begun on March 21, is not completed and the Germans have yet to win a strategically vital point. Another strong effort, probably greater than any this year, has been awaited by the Allies for several weeks. General Foch has employed the past weeks or more successfully by improving his positions at various points along the main front, British, French and American troops helping in taking valuable ground and more than 5,000 prisoners from the enemy.

Except north of Albert, where the Germans regained some ground, the enemy has not been successful in attempted counter-attacks. In several instances no effort was made to dislodge the Allies from their gains along the Somme, north of the Aisne and between the Aisne and the Marne.

Australian and American forces hold strongly to the recent gains south of the Somme, and the French are improving the ground recently taken north of the Aisne. The strongest enemy artillery fire is being directed against other sectors than these, namely, southwest of Ypres and south of the Aisne.

General Foch probably will continue to harass the enemy in minor operations, but the belief is held by some military observers that he might surprise the German command by striking in force at a vital point. His man-power is increasing and his artillery and aerial forces predominate over the same services on the enemy side.

In the past week British airmen alone have accounted for 195 German machines, while only 52 of their own failed to return.

Fighting activity on the Italian front is becoming more general, but is not very severe at any one point. Near the mouth of the Piave the Italians have gained further ground and taken 400 prisoners.

Between the Brenta and the Piave, on the mountain front, the Italians have made a slight advance and repulsed enemy efforts. Austrian attacks on the Asiago Plateau, west of the Brenta, were broken up by the Italians.

WINS FLYING CROSS.

Capt. Richard J. Dawes, R.A.F., has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, the new decoration for Flying Corps officers. Capt. Dawes was only recently promoted to his captaincy, after a long flying experience on the Italian and Western fronts. He is now in command of a squadron in Italy. The Captain has now six planes to his credit. He is a younger brother of Major A. Sydney Dawes, at present commanding a battery of field artillery in France.

MONTREAL OFFICER IS NOW BRIGADIER



Lt.-Col. D. C. Draper, Officer Commanding the 5th Mounted Rifles, has just been awarded a second bar of the D.S.O. for gallantry in the field. For some time past he has been acting as Brigadier, and the gazette announcing his official appointment is daily expected.

DRAFT DODGERS BEING HAULED IN

Drag Net Spread Through City Makes Friday Unlucky Day

A dragnet spread throughout the city yesterday by the military and civil police of Montreal, materially assisted fate in making this Friday an unlucky day for the draft dodger.

Plain clothes men of the Dominion police force, in charge of Sergt. Wilkins, loitered about the most frequented sections of the city, challenging men apparently between the ages of 21 and 34. Scores of draft dodgers, as well as the forgetful and careless, were rounded up at the military barracks.

The officers were quick to demand credentials from men who appeared to be strangers in the city. One such youth, whose dapper appearance might have deceived the unwary, was betrayed by a much bruised face. He had jumped from a train coming from Quebec, where he had failed to satisfy the military authorities, but promptly fell into the dragnet in this city. Youths who were wearing the badges of returned soldiers proved in a few cases to be imposters. Many foreigners who were not carrying their passports were apprehended. The slacker whose military papers or registration card does not coincide with his boasts, will not find the city a pleasant place for long.

U.S.A. LAUNCHES 112 NEW VESSELS

Ninety-five Merchant Ships and 17 Warships Take the Water

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 6. — American shipbuilders went beyond their objectives in the Independence Day drive for new tonnage. The Shipping Board announced yesterday that the workmen started out with the expectation of launching 439,886 dead-weight tons, but late reports to the board yesterday showed that 474,464 tons had been got ready to put overboard. The actual number of ships launched was 95, exclusive of warships. The launching of 11 others was held up by a freshet in the Columbia River, while two others stuck on the ways. They are expected to be released without great delay.

As a result of the Independence Day launchings July and August deliveries are expected to show tremendous increases as compared with preceding months. Machinery is beginning to come through for the wooden hulls, many of which have been delayed after launching by the lack of engines.

WASHINGTON, July 6. — Seventeen American war vessels were launched on Independence Day, the Navy Department announced last night, and the keels of eight others were laid. The craft put overboard include 14 destroyers, a gunboat and two mine-sweepers.

Independence Day merchant ship launchings numbered ninety-five, with a dead weight tonnage of 474,464, late reports to the Shipping Board showed.

AMERICA'S REPLY TO HUN.

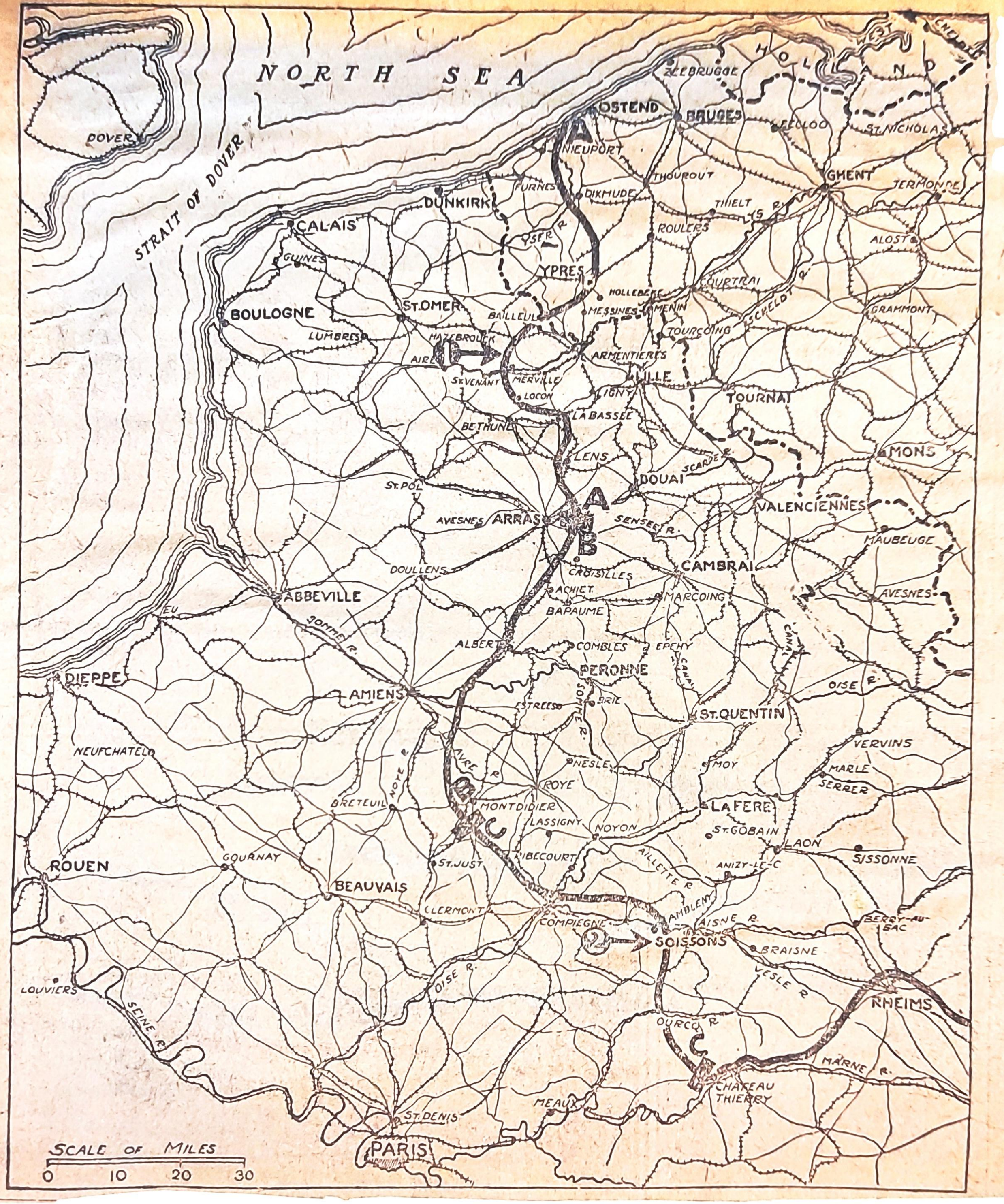
SAN FRANCISCO, July 6. — Chas. M. Schwab yesterday received a cablegram from General Pershing as follows:

"The launching of one hundred ships on the Fourth of July is the most inspiring news that has come to us. All ranks of the army in France send their congratulations and heartfelt sympathy to their patriotic brothers in the shipyards at home.

"No more defiant answer could be given to the enemy's challenger. With such backing we cannot fail to win. All hail American shipbuilders!

"PERSHING."

THE CHOICE OFFERED KAISER FOR NEXT OFFENSIVE



These main avenues of attack are open to the German High Command for the blow which is believed to be impending.

1A-A—The Northern sector, where any considerable advance would threaten the channel ports through which the British army is supplied.

B-B—The central sector, where a success might cut the British and French armies apart.

1C-C — The southern sector, with danger to Paris in the background.

The two points where the Allied troops won the successes referred to by Mr. Belloc in the accompany-article, are also indicated on the map. (1), by the British in front of the Nieppe Forest, and (2), by the French before the forest of Villers-Cotterets.

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HUNS WILL SEEK RIGHT TO POLICE RUSSIAN CAPITALS

Free Passage of Troops to Murman Coast Will Also Be Required

ALLIES BLAMED FOR MURDER OF ENVOY

London Papers Agree That Crime May Have Momentous Consequences

Special Star Cable by United Press.

AMSTERDAM, July 8—The Kaiser, hearing of the assassination of Ambassador Mirbach who was a close friend, ordered Foreign Minister Kuelhmann to break off relations with the Russian delegates in Berlin, according to despatches received here today.

Special Star Cable by Joseph Shaplen, of the United Press.

STOCKHOLM, July 8.—Germany will demand the right to police Moscow and Petrograd, under the guise of maintaining order, as the result of the assassination of Count Mirbach, German Ambassador to Russia, according to information from diplomatic sources today.

The Germans, who charge that the murder is the work of the Entente, will further demand free passage of troops to the Murman coast, by way of Petrograd.

The Russian inhabitants of that region, in anticipation of a German-Finnish invasion, already have declared their allegiance to the Allies and are expected to join forces with the Allied troops guarding the supply base there.

The Bolsheviki either will acede to the Germans' demands, or will abdicate. The former action is more probable, as Premier Lenine has prepared an apology, which will be forwarded to Berlin at once.

The Russian Baltic fleet is in peril of capture, unless the sailors blow up their vessels.

Russian Social revolutionaries here believe members of their party killed Mirbach. They declare that terroristic plots have been formed against Lenine, Trotzky and all other Bolshevik leaders.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Fighting took place in Moscow between Bolshevik forces and revolutionary Socialists following the assassination of Count von Mirbach, the German Ambassador, according to an official despatch today from Switzerland.

On leaving the Germany Embassy, the despatch says, the assassins took refuge in a house occupied by the revolutionary Socialists. This building defended by machine-guns.

Details of the fighting have not been received.

AUSTRALIANS ADVANCE; ITALIANS AND FRENCH MAKE MOVE IN ALBANIA

Progress Astride Somme on 3,000-Yard Front by Australian Forces—Allied Forces in Albania Begin Important Move Between Coast and Tomorica Valley, and are Still Advancing

By Associated Press.

ROME, July 8.—Italian and French troops in Albania on July 6 began an operation between the coast and the Tomorica valley the Italian War Office announced today. The operation is still in full and satisfactory development, the statement adds. More than a thousand prisoners so far have been taken by the Entente Allied forces.

By Associated Press.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, July 8.—In the course of the night Australian troops attacked and carried their line forward astride the Somme river to a depth of 600 yards on a front of 3,000 yards. The operation moved the defences on the river ahead to correspond with the push made by the Australians and the Americans in their Fourth of July attack just south of the river.

By Associated Press.

LONDON, July 8.—The text of the British official statement today reads:

"Last night Australian troops advanced their line slightly on a front of 3,000 yards astride the River Somme, capturing several prisoners.

"A successful raid carried out by Scottish troops south of La Bassee Canal resulted in the capture of a few prisoners.

"The enemy's trenches were also entered east of Hazebrouck by Australian troops, a few prisoners being brought back.

"Hostile artillery has been active astride the Somme, as the result of our operations, and also west of Beaumont-Hamel and in the neighborhood of Bethune."

ARTILLERY ONLY ACTIVE ON MARNE

By Associated Press.

PARIS, July 8.—The text of today's official statement reads:

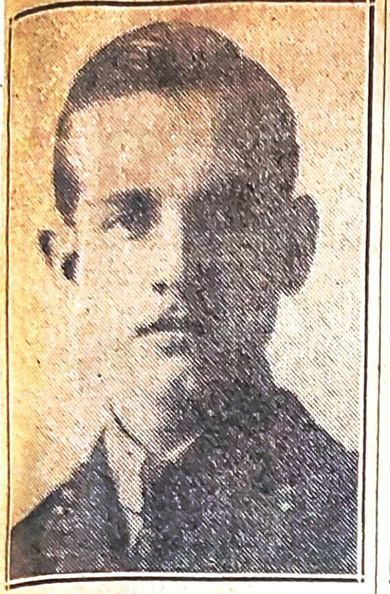
"The night was marked by artillery actions between the forest of Villers-Cotterets and the Marne. There were no infantry actions."

ITALIANS MAKE FURTHER ADVANCE

By Associated Press.

ROME, July 8.—Italian troops yesterday advanced their front line in the region of Col La Priblo, the Italian War Office announced today. In the Monte Grappa region the Italians gained further ground northward of Missik on Saturday. Eight enemy airplanes were destroyed yesterday in air battles. The text reads: "In the Lagarina valley and the Vallarsa there was more frequent harassing artillery fire yesterday. To the north of Monte de Val Bella our patrols, after a brisk struggle, drove back enemy reconnoitering elements

WINS MILITARY CROSS



Capt. H. Harold Hemming, graduate of McGill University, and son of H. K. S. Hemming of this city, has been awarded the Military Cross. Capt. Hemming was in Paris when war broke out, having received a Scholarship from McGill to a French University. He joined the British Army in Sept. 1914 as Lieutenant in the Royal Field Artillery and has since been promoted to Captain on the General Headquarter Staff.

WINS FLYING CROSS



News has been received that Capt. Richard J. Dawes has received the Distinguished Flying Cross — the new R. A. F. premier decoration. Capt. Dawes went to England in the spring of 1917 and saw service on the Western Front before going to Italy. Recently he obtained his captaincy and was given command of "A" Flight in a Squadron operating on the Italian Front. Capt. Dawes has six planes to his credit. He is a younger brother of Major A. Sydney Dawes, now in France commanding a Battery of C.F.A.

HONORED BY FRENCH



Lieut. Hugh Percival Illsley, Royal Air Force, son of Dr. P. J. Illsley, of Montreal, who has received the Croix de Guerre from the hands of Gen. Foch.

GERMANS BOMBARD THE BRITISH ON TEN-MILE FRONT TOWARDS ANCRE

Gunfire Also Growing in Strength on French Front—German Raids Fail—British Advance Line Short Distance Near Merris — French Down Hun Airplanes

By Associated Press.

ROME, July 10.—The Italian troops on the offensive in Albania are continuing their advance, the War Office announced today. The enemy in yesterday's fighting was beaten back on both sides of the Osum river.

By Associated Press.

LONDON, July 10.—The text of today's official statement reads:

"Increased hostile artillery activity early last night east of Villers-Bretonneux was followed by local attacks, which were repulsed. Early this morning the enemy's artillery and machine-guns developed considerable activity from the vicinity of Villers-Bretonneux to the Ancre (ten miles).

"A hostile raiding party was driven off yesterday afternoon south of Bucquoy.

"During the night we advanced our line a short distance by a successful local operation in the neighborhood of Merris and captured several prisoners and a machine-gun."

ARTILLERY ACTIVE ON FRENCH FRONT

By Associated Press.

PARIS, July 10.—The text of today's official statement reads:

"Activity was displayed by our own and the enemy's artillery north of Montdidier and south of the Aisne, in the region of Chavigny Farm. In the Champagne French troops carried out several raiding operations which resulted in the taking of prisoners.

"There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

" Aviation—On July 8, seven German airplanes were brought down and two captive balloons set on fire and destroyed by our air forces."

GERMAN WRITER SAYS NOW IS TIME TO TALK PEACE TERMS OPENLY

Special Star Cable by United Press.

COPENHAGEN, July 9.—"The time has now come openly to discuss peace," declared G. Bernhard, writing in the Vossische Zeitung.

"Having regard for the ideal conditions laid down by President Wilson, unanimity undoubtedly will be reached in Germany favoring his demand for the self-government of small nations and reasonable disarmament."

ITALIAN SUCCESS AT PIAVA DELTA BASIS FOR FRESH ADVANCES

Main Obstacles Between Hills and Sea Now Behind Ally—Italians in Position to Attack—Menace to Venice' Arsenal Removed

Special Cable by Hilaire Belloc to The Montreal Daily Star and The New York Tribune. Copyright in Canada, 1918.

LONDON, July 9.—Interest in the Italian advance across the Piave delta is manifold. In the first place, it puts the main obstacle between the hills and the sea behind our Allies, so that when an advance becomes possible in this sector there will be no difficult land in front of it.

It was a consideration of this sort which caused the Austrians, in their great advance after Capore, to make certain of the Piave Delta region, which they held from that day until July 6.

In the second place, the occupation of the Piave Delta shows that the Italian forces are now in a position to attack even on ground which is especially favorable to the defence.

The Austrians did not intend to evacuate the Delta. Had this been the case, they would have done so in the general retreat last month. Next we note the tactical point, that the clearing of the whole Delta removes the threat to the arsenal at Venice. The distance from the Venice arsenal to the nearest point reached by the Austrians is only 22,000 yards, well within the range of heavy modern pieces. They are now at no point within 30,000 yards.

The publication of figures on Austrian losses tells little that is new. The proportion of officers to men is as low as one would expect in a retreat. The number of guns is perhaps rather higher than was anticipated. The total figure of over 24,000 prisoners is especially interesting in connection with Premier Wekerle's pronouncement in the Hungarian Parliament, which gave the Austrian missing at 9,000. No error or different method of computation can possibly reconcile these two statements.

On the contrary, the number of missing counted by the force which loses them is always larger than the corresponding number of prisoners appearing in the list of their opponent.

The only other news of importance in the dispatches is on the tactical value of the tanks, as described in the long official message on the local actions of last Tuesday on the front before Amiens. It is probable that the tactical value of this new arm will prove for the Allies something of the tactical value which gas unfortunately proved for the enemy in the earlier stages of the war.

IMPORTANT GAINS ON MONTDIDIER AND OISE FRONT OF SOME 3 MILES

Ferme Porte and Ferme des Loges Captured and Counter-Attack Repulsed — 450 Prisoners Taken—Tanks Helped—British in Raid—Air Drive

By Associated Press.

VIENNA, July 9, via London.—The Entente pressure against the Austrian lines in Albania is being continued by forces advancing across the river Voyusa, according to today's War Office announcement. A gain of ground by the French along the upper Devoli is reported. Fighting is also taking place in the interior, southwest of Berat.

By Associated Press.

ROME, July 9.—The Allied offensive in Albania is continuing, the War Office announced today. New progress has been made along the left wing, on the Adriatic coast, the land forces being assisted by British monitors.

The Italian infantry captured the town of Fieri and took important heights. More than 1,300 prisoners were taken in the advance.

The text of the statement says:—

"The action in Albania is continuing. On the left wing, after artillery preparation in which monitors of the British navy took an effective part, the infantry, starting from the lower Voyusa, carried after a bitter struggle the heights between Levani and the Monastery of Pohani."

"Italian cavalry, passing between the western slopes of the Malacastra and the sea, daringly attacked the enemy rear and destroyed bridges over the Semini at Metali. Fieri (about 18 miles north of Avlona), the Italian base on the Adriatic, has fallen into our hands. Very strong positions at Cafa Grava and Corocp strenuously defended by the enemy are in our possession.

"At the head of the Tomorica, we have carried the contested heights of Cafa Devris. Our own and British airplanes lent aid during the fighting. The number of prisoners has risen to more than 1,300. The capture of guns, quantity of booty ... numbers not specified, and a large ...

ON CASUALTY LIST



Lieut. H. Luscombe, wounded, 194 Villeneuve street west.

The beautiful woman with the peaches and cream tints and satiny skin was looking sympathetically at the face of the man who had just been rescued from the powder house which had exploded.



"Poor man," she said. "Your complexion is ruined!"

"Oh, I don't know," said the man feebly yet cheerfully; "you see I got my complexion the same way you got yours—from a powder puff."

The prize package patriot had been discovered. A United States marine recruiting force encountered him.



"Don't you want to enlist?" the sergeant asked him.

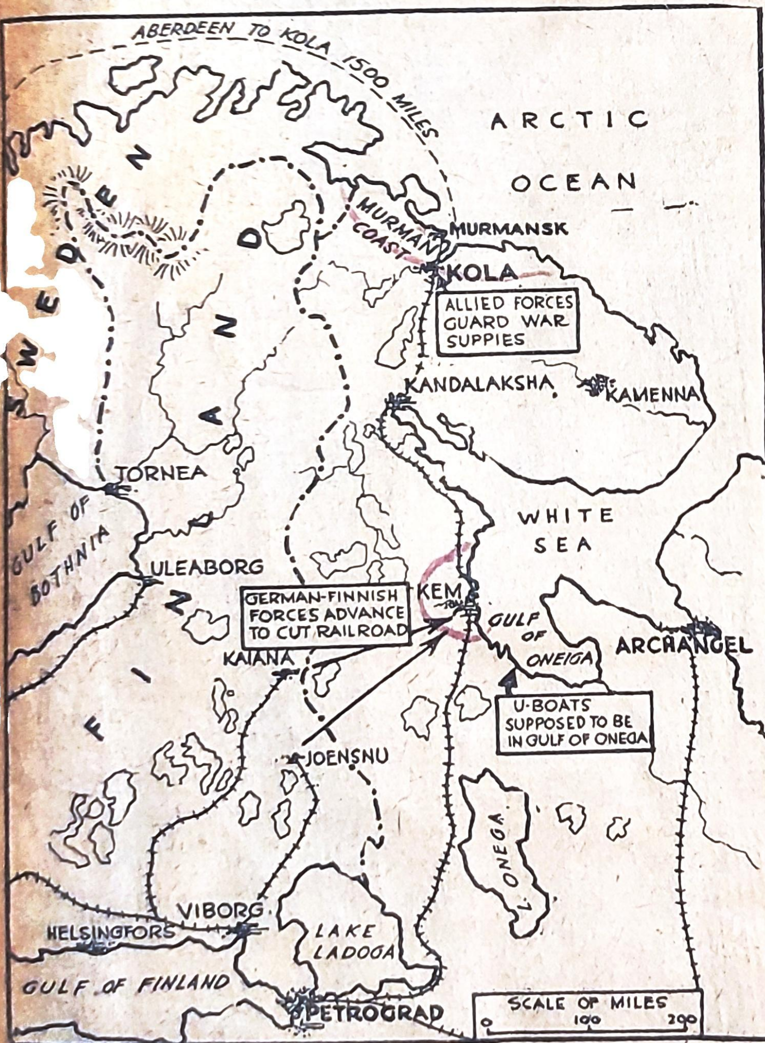
"No, I guess not."

"Why?"

"Well, it certainly isn't because I'm not patriotic. Why, if it wasn't for the war I'd have been in the service long ago."

The sergeant was carried back to the recruiting station in a coma. He will recover.

RUSSIA'S ONLY "WINDOW"



Early in the war Russia completed a railroad from Petrograd to Kola, which latter port, although far within the Arctic Circle, is always ice-free. Today Kola is the only Russian port not under German domination. German troops are reported to have crossed the Finnish frontier to cut the railway line. The people of this district have declared strongly for the Entente, and fighting for the control of the railway and a port of entry into Russia may soon begin.

BRITAIN'S SECOND AIRMAN KILLED



Major McCudden, who shared the flying honors with Major Bishop. He was a private when the war broke out. He has since won the V.C., D.S.O., M.C., M.M. He had accounted for fifty-four enemy machines.

FAMOUS BRITISH AIRMAN KILLED

Major James Byford McCudden "Crashed" in France

LONDON, July 11.—Major James Byford McCudden was accidentally killed in France on Monday. He shared with Major Bishop the honors of being the most distinguished British flying men. McCudden had won the Victoria Cross, Distinguished Service Order, Military Cross and Military Medal. Up to April last he had accounted for fifty-four enemy machines, whereof forty-two were definitely destroyed, nineteen being within the British lines.

He fell near his own aerodrome in France.

He was a private in the British regular army when the war broke out.

The Times, reporting McCudden's death, says his machine fell into a downward spin wherefrom he was unable to straighten it out. The accident happened on the first day of his return to France. Indeed, it is stated he flew back to France, but crashed when landing after crossing the Channel.

TOWN OF CORCY TAKEN: ITALIANS ADVANCE ON ASIAGO AND IN ALBANIA

French and British Improve Positions on West—Emmanuel's Men Drive Austrians Back on Asiago Plateau and Make Headway in Albania —Significance of Latter Move

Special to The Star by United Press.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Germany has revoked an important army order issued several days ago for the despatch of twelve divisions to the Italian front from France, according to cables to the Italian Embassy here today. The report is from Swiss sources, and the Italian command suggests that it may be false—a move to detract attention from the Italian operations.

By Associaed Press.

LONDON, July 11.—Italian troops in their offensive in Albania continue to advance, says a despatch from Rome to the Central News Agency. The Austro-Hungarians are falling back on the Skumbi river, twenty-five miles north of Berat.

By Associated Press.

ROME, July 11.—Italian advanced posts at Cornone, on the Asiago plateau, yesterday drove back Austro-Hungarian detachments, says the Italian official statement today reporting military operations on the Italian mountain front. Artillery fire was lively in the Brenta valley. On the remainder of the front there were the usual reconnoitering and harassing actions.

By Associated Press.

VIENNA, July 11, via London.—Austrian forces in Albania are occupying a new defensive line, which has been organized, according to today's War Office report. The statement announces the repulse of a French detachment, which was advancing in the Devoli valley.

By Associated Press.

PARIS, July 11.—The text of today's official statement reads:

"In the course of the night French troops enlarged their gains in the outskirts of the forest of Retz. Our troops took possession of the entire village of Corcy, the railroad station of Corcy and the chateau and farm of St. Paul. Fifty prisoners, including one officer, remained in our hands.

"Two raids executed by us in the region of Maisons-de-Champagne and an unnamed hill resulted in a dozen prisoners being taken by our troops."

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAIDS

LONDON, July 11.—The text of today's British official statement reads:

"We improved our positions slightly during the night east of Villers-Bretonneux.

"Yesterday afternoon and last night, successful raids, in which we captured several prisoners and a machine-gun were carried out by us in the neighborhood of Merris and Festubert.

"The hostile artillery has shown some activity against our positions astride the Somme."

SUBMARINES NOW CONTROLLED, SAYS SIR ERIC GEDDES

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, July 11.—"The submarines are now controlled," Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, declared, in opening the official exhibition of naval photographs. "Fewer are operating now than for some time past. The depth charge has changed the hunters into the hunted."

ALLIED AIR RAID ON CONSTANTINOPLE

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, July 12.—Another British air raid on Constantinople was announced by the Air Ministry today.

"An air force, on July 7, attacked Constantinople, dropping half a ton of bombs," the statement said.

The Turkish War Office recently reported an Allied air raid on Constantinople as having occurred June 30, but declared there was no damage.

Constantinople is nearly 300 miles in an airline from the nearest Allied lines on the Salonika front. It is possible, however, that these raids were made from a base on some of the Greek Islands in the Aegean sea, or that the machines were launched from a British squadron in those waters.

BRITISH MAKE SUCCESSFUL RAIDS

LONDON, July 12.—The text of the British official statement to-day reads:

"In the successful minor enterprise taken by us yesterday southwest of Merris, we captured more than 120 prisoners and ten machine-guns.

"A raid attempted by the enemy yesterday south of Bucquoy was repulsed.

"We carried out a successful raid during the afternoon northeast of Merris.

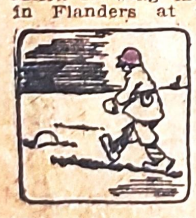
"During the night Welsh troops raided the German trenches in the vicinity of Hamel and captured sixteen prisoners and a machine-gun, in addition to destroying many dugouts and inflicting casualties on the enemy. Successful raids were carried by us also near Meteren. Further prisoners were taken by our troops in these engagements and also in patrol encounters in the neighborhood of Gavrelle and in the Kemmel sector."

THE TRUTH IN GERMANY



Lichnowsky (the other German who tried to be truthful):—Dere now, von Kuchlman, vot I told you for spoking der truths!

The following is a tale now in circulation showing the quality of the mud in Flanders at the present day. A soldier walking along a road noticed a hat, which he attempted to kick out of the mud. What was his surprise to find a head under it, and to hear a voice calling for help. When the man was extracted, he said: "I was on horseback." So together they proceeded to dig out the horse. The horse's mouth was found to be full of hay taken from a waggon which had sunk still farther down.



HAD TO DO IT.

"What did they do with that fellow that ditched a train, shot a woman and brutally beat three children? Hang him?"

"No, he claimed his diplomatic rights."

"Eh?"

"Why, he proved he'd blown up a shipyard and burned an elevator, and produced his spy credentials, so they had to intern him."—Life.

"So you're going to enlist, Mike."

"Oi am."

"Let me tell you something. They say that the Germans write the name of a soldier on each shell, and that's the shell that kills the man whose name is on it."

"Ye don't say! Thin, begorry, Oi'll fool 'em. Oi'll enlist under an assumed name."

It was Pat's first night on duty and before going on he was warned by his comrades to be on the alert in case an officer should chance to come along and question him. He was put in charge of a powder magazine and was only on duty about half an hour when an officer came along and asked him a few questions. "What would you do," said the oficer, "if that magazine was to blow up?" "Sure, I'd go up with the report," was Pat's prompt reply.



FRENCH PRESS FORWARD ON FIVE-MILE FRONT AND MAKE IMPORTANT GAINS

British Also Report Successful Operations—Advance of Allies in Albania Decisive Victory—British Aviators Drop Bombs on Constantinople—Austrian Soldiers in Serbia Mutiny

Special to The Star by United Press.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Berat has fallen before the advancing Italian troops in Albania, an official cable to the Italian Embassy reports. Berat is a strategic centre on the road to Berbia, and was the immediate objective of the Allied offensive in Albania. A great quantity of war booty and numerous prisoners were taken.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

AMSTERDAM, July 12.—Reports received from the Belgian frontier today declared that civilians are being evacuated from Zeebrugge and are being moved eastward.

By Associated Press.

PARIS, July 12.—The British fighting forces in France now aggregate two million men, says the Havas correspondent on the British front. This equals the number on the front in 1917.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, July 12.—Driving forward on a five-mile front, the French again made important gains between the Aisne and the Marne.

The official text reads:

"Our troops continued their progress north of Chavigny Farm and east of Faverolles. Last night our troops occupied the village of Longpont and the Javage Farm.

"Two raids, one north of Montdidier and the other in Champagne, resulted in the capture of fifteen prisoners.

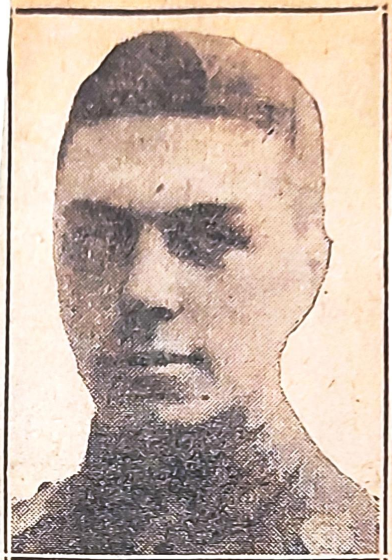
"The German artillery was rather active on the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun region)."

FRENCH OPERATIONS IMPORTANT

The French operations between the Aisne and the Marne are becoming increasingly important. The capture of the village and castle of Corcy was reported only yesterday, in this same neighborhood, while Chavigny farm also has been taken.

Longpont is a strategically important village on the eastern fringe of Villers-Cotterests forest, thirteen miles south and west of Soissons, and about the same distance directly north of the American position at Busslaries. Corcy is a mile directly south of Longpont, and Faverolles is three miles southwest of Corcy. Chavigny farm is a mile northwest of Longpont.

YOUNG VETERAN KILLED IN ACTION



Lieut. Gerald Ellis Reynolds, R.A.S., who saw service in infantry as well as aviation.

YOUNG AIRMAN IS KILLED IN ACTION

Lieut. Gerald Ellis Reynolds, R. A. S., killed in action June 27, was a young man with a long record of war service. He served in the infantry with the Princess Pats, and later transferred to the air service.

Lieut. Reynolds was descended from old U. E. Loyalist stock. He was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Reynolds, of Rutherford, N.J., and a great-grandson of the late Capt. Zenas Reynolds, of Waterloo, Que. Although born in Canada, he went to live in the United States at the age of ten, but heard the call when the war broke out and enlisted in November, 1915, in the McGill 5th Universities Company, P.P.C.L.I., receiving his training and promotion to sergeant in Montreal. He saw service in the Ypres salient and on the Somme, was wounded over the left eye and the eyeball of the right eye during the advance on Courcellette, September 15, 1916. He was sent back to England with recommendations for a commission, and later he transferred from the P.P.C.L.I. to the Royal Air Service.

GOT WHAT HE DESERVED.

CLEVELAND, July 13. — Another case of "be careful what you say on a street car" was recorded during the evening rush hour here yesterday.

"Well, how much longer do you think the war will last?" asked a man of his seatmate.

"Can't last too long for me," was the chuckled reply. "I'm making a big bundle of money right along."

A little woman in rusty black, sitting opposite, overheard the remark, and arising from her seat she struck the second speaker a stinging blow across the face.

"That is for my boy in France," she said. "And this," giving him another slap, "is for the other son on the Mexican border."

A red-faced man sat silent during the rest of the journey.

ULSTER TO STAND BY HER SOLDIERS

Will Fulfill Promise to Men in Trenches, Declares Carson

By the Associated Press.

BELFAST, July 13.—Sir Edward H. Carson, leader of the Irish Unionist party, in addressing a meeting of Orangemen here yesterday, said that the position of the Ulster leader was one of grave anxiety. The Government was constantly torturing and terrorizing the Ulsterites. Sir Edward declared, and in the midst of this great world war the indignity was put upon them of being threatened with subjection to those who had not the faintest conception of what the words freedom and liberty meant.

Many brave Ulster Orangemen now were sleeping their last sleep in France and Flanders, he said, and before they left the Government gave them a promise that as long as they remained away and the war lasted there would be no question raised of Home Rule.

"We will," Sir Edward declared, "keep that promise so far as we are concerned. We will keep that promise to our dead brethren, come what will.'

He said he was sorry to see that some men of his own party in England apparently were weakening on the question of Home Rule and Ulster. At present, everything paled into insignificance when compared with the war, he agreed, and there was no use winning in Ulster if they lost in France and Flanders. The duty of the Ulsterites was not to allow themselves to be held back from the great conflict by anything in the nature of an offensive toward those who govern them, Sir Edward pointed out.

Political animosities should be laid aside and every man should come forward and bear the burden of battle in winning the cause of freedom, the speaker said in conclusion. Great things had been done in Ulster, but greater things must yet be done.

LIBERTE, EGALITE, FRATERNITE



FRENCH GAIN HEIGHTS DOMINATING THE AVRE RIVER; CASTEL STORMED

Advance of Mile and a Quarter on Three-Mile Front Won Several Strong Enemy Positions Between Castel and Mailly-Raineval—Italians Continue Pushing Ahead in Albania

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, July 13.—On the Picardy front the French advanced a mile and a quarter on a front of more than three miles yesterday morning, capturing the village of Castel and several strong enemy positions. The advance was made between Castel and Mailly-Raineval and gave the French possession of the heights dominating the Avre river.

The text of the statement reads:

"Between Montdidier and the Oise the French in the course of the night advanced their forward posts 500 metres in the region of the Porte farm.

"Several raids were carried out by French troops north of the Avre (southeast of Amiens) in the region of the Oise, on the Marne, and in the Champagne, resulting in the taking of prisoners."

BRITISH MAKE SUCCESSFUL RAIDS

By Associated Press.

LONDON, July 13.—Successful minor enterprises were carried out by the British last night on the Flanders front, near Vieux Berquin and Merris, as a result of which ninety-six prisoners were taken and a few machine-guns captured, the War Office announces today.

A German raiding party which advanced upon the British lines in Flanders, in the Meteren sector, was repulsed. The German artillery developed activity during the night on the Flanders front and opposite Beaumont-Hamel.

ITALIANS HAILED AS LIBERATORS

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ROME, July 13.—"The Albanian advance is continuing rapidly," a semi-official statement declared today.

"The enemy is making only sporadic rearguard resistance. He has abandoned and failed to destroy abundant war material, which has been captured by our forces.

"The population of Berat hailed our troops as liberators."



A reproduction of one of the many striking posters issued by the National War Savings Committee. The danger is that, having put a certain amount of money into War Bonds or War Savings Certificates, people may think they have DONE their bit in that direction. The truth is, of course, that we've all got to KEEP ON putting in every penny we can spare. In War Bonds and War Savings Certificates the money is SAFE, and it is OUR OWN. It *wouldn't* be our own if the Germans won—and we can't afford to give them a chance of winning by holding back money that ought to be buying bombs or guns or Tanks or cartridges.

REPORTED MISSING



Lieut. C. Roy Hall is a son of Reuben M. Hall, of Sweetsburg, Que. He enlisted with the 148th Battalion. About a year ago he joined the Royal Air Force, in which he fought off raids on London last winter. He has been on active service at the front with Major Bishop. Mr. Hall has just received a letter from Major Bishop stating that from reports of the other airmen he thinks Lieut. Hall is a prisoner.

* * *

POOR MOTHER.—Private Smith, after serving three weeks with the forces, had fallen beneath the avenging eye of the C. O. for some petty offence. Thereafter he sent this touching epistle to his mother:—"Dear Mother,—I am now a defaulter." His grief was too great to write more, so he got a comrade to post it for him, and sat down to do his punishment in silence. Five days later he got this:—"My Dear Son,—I am so glad to hear of your promotion. Be sure to be kind to the men under you, and never forget that you were a private once yourself."

"How Can Ships Die Better."

For the glory of the Service,
And the honor of the Race,
Late H.M.S. "Vindictive"
Now blocks both time and space.

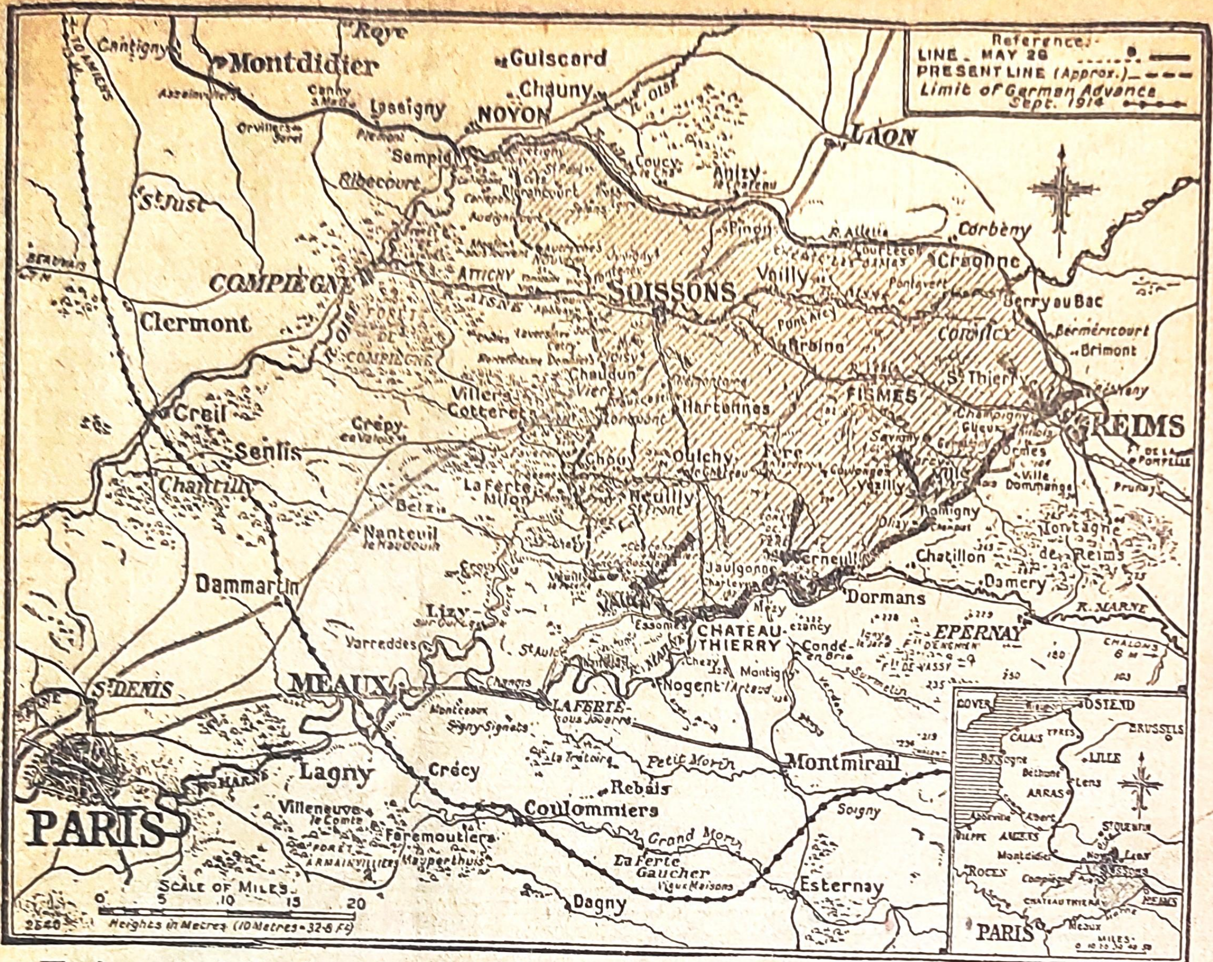
'Twas a splendid thing to do, sir,
For the cause she held most dear,
To let herself go under
Without a trace of fear.

"Vindictive" only for the Right,
She has nobly done her "bit,"
Whilst adding to the fame, sir,
Of lads with British grit.

"Can men and ships die better
Than facing fearful odds
For the ashes of their fathers
And the temple of their gods!"

—*Scots Pictorial.*

THE NEW GERMAN OFFENSIVE



The heavy black line shows the extent and the arows indicate the direction of the new German drive, which began today against the French and American line. At the same time long range guns are bombing Meaux, on the road to Paris.

RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER DEMANDS BRITISH WITHDRAW

Says Detachments Landed on Murman Coast Must Quit

By Associated Press.

LONDON, July 15.—American and British troops have occupied the whole of the Murman coast, in Northern Russia, says a depatch from Moscow to the Central News Agency by way of Amsterdam.

By Associated Press.

LONDON, July 15.—M. Tchitcherin, the Russian Foreign Minister, has addressed a note to Great Britain, demanding that the British detachments now on the Murman coast be reembarked without delay, says a Central News message today from Amsterdam, relaying a Moscow despatch.

ALEXIFF HEADS ANTI-BOLSHEVIKI.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

AMSTERDAM, July 15—Gen. Alexieff, former Russian Chief of Staff, has been appointed commander-in-chief of the anti-Bolshevik forces, according to a Moscow despatch received today. He arrived in Omsk with a large army and was accorded an enthsuiastic reception.

Omsk is in Asiatic Russia, 1,400 miles east of Moscow.

CZECHS TAKE KAZAN.

By Associated Press.

LONDON, July 15.—Czecho-Slovak troops have captured the city of Kazan, 430 miles east of Moscow, an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Copenhagen says it is reported from Moscow. The city was taken after the Bolsheviki had put up violent resistance.

Kazan is on the Kazanka river, near where it joins the Volga. It is a manufacturing and commercial centre and is the entreport of the commerce between Siberia and European Russia. Kazan is about 100 miles north of Simbirsk, where the Bolshevik Government troops were reported to have defeated the Czechs last week.

SOVIET CHANGING CAPITAL.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

STOCKHOLM, July 15.—The Soviet Government is about to be moved from Moscow to Murom, according to despatches from Moscow.

As a result of insubordination among Soviet troops, the War Minister, Trotzky, has declared a state of war along the Murman Coast and railway.

Morom is one of the oldest cities of Russia. It is on the Oka river, and at the last census had a population of about 13,000.

CHANCE TO FREE RUSSIA.

Special Star Cable by Joseph Shaplen, of the United Press.

STOCKHOLM, July 15.—If the Allies will send an army to Russia to support the longing to drive German influences from the Ukraine, the Don and Baltic provinces, and from the Crimea and Caucasus, it will unquestionably arouse spontaneous aid and sympathy, which will prove the downfall of German militarism and save Russia.

In view of the contradicting reports regarding the character of the anti-Bolsheviki movement, I have learned authoritatively that the social revolutionists are in absolute control of it. The movement envelops the whole of the Volga, Ural and Siberian regions, orginally loyal to the right faction.

The Central Executives refused pleas to lead a revolt against the Bolshevik party and oppose seizing power in the local regions. Then spontaneous uprisings took place, wiping out the Bolsheviki in cities like Nijni-Novgorod, Samara and Saratoff.

MARNE CROSSED DURING FURIOUS ATTACK ON 50-MILE U. S.-FRENCH LINE

French Positions Penetrated to Depth of Three Miles at Some Points—Drive for Rheims—Attack From Chateau Thierry to Main de Massiges—Americans Counter-Attack at One Point

Special Star Cable from Our Own Correspondent. Copyright.

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 20 Cockspur Street, London, July 15.—The German offensive has started in earnest, the French line in the Champagne being selected as the first point of attack, and a fierce drive is now being made against Rheims.

WINDERMERE.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, July 15.—The Germans have crossed the Marne at several points in their new drive, it was learned authoritatively here this afternoon.

French positions have been penetrated at some points to the depth of 5,000 yards (nearly three miles). Some villages have been captured.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

WITH THE AMERICANS ON THE MARNE, July 15, 2 p.m. —The Americans shortly before noon launched a heavy counter-attack against large forces of Germans which had forced a crossing of the Marne at three points on a four-mile front, east of Chateau-Thierry. The result of this fighting is not yet known.

FRENCH OFFICIAL REPORT

Special Cable to The Star by United Press.

PARIS, July 15.—The Germans launched an attack this morning on the fifty-mile front extending from Chateau Thierry eastward to Main de Massiges.

The official statement follows:

"After violent artillery preparation, the Germans attacked this morning from Chateau Thierry as far as the Main de Massiges.

"French troops are meeting energetically the shock of the enemy on a front of about eighty kilometres. The battle is in progress."

The long-range bombardment of Paris was resumed this afternoon, after a cessation of several weeks.

The gunfire on the battle front has been audible since early this morning.

[Main de Massiges is in the Champagne region, thirty-two miles east of Rheims. The latter city is almost in the centre of the new drive. At least two distinct American forces are thus involved in the new German offensive—those in the region of Chateau-Thierry and those near Butte du Mesnil, four miles west of Main de Massiges.]

LLOYD GEORGE MADE A GREAT HIT WITH CANADIAN EDITORS

Premier Kept Gathering Keenly Interested by Half-Comic, Half-Serious Reminiscences of Canadian Visit—Borden's Stay Explained

Special Star Cable from Our Own Correspondent. (Copyright).

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 2[illegible] Cockspur Street, London, July 15. —"What a merry-looking little great man," said an American officer, as he watched Lloyd George, wearing a grey suit and the biggest of his big smiles, drive gaily away from Downing street for a week-end rest. The Premier certainly earned these epithets. At the Savoy Hotel dinner given in honor of the Canadian newspaper men, all through the modest yet ample meal he kept R. L. Richardson, of Winnipeg; F. D. L. Smith, of Toronto, and other editors, including French-Canadians, who sat around him, entranced with his half-comic, half-serious memories of his visit to Canada ten years or so back, when he was a simple, though most volatile Welsh M.P., with all his career to make.

He even had the hardihood to recall some unpleasant consequences of a blizzard at Edmonton in September, although he hastened to add he knew Canada had many climates, all of them well-fitted to produce a great and vigorous race.

TRIBUTE TO CANADIAN TROOPS.

Having only just left a conference with Sir Douglas Haig, he brought the latest and most inspiring news from the front, and when he came to speak he pleased every Canadian by the declaration that deep as Britain's anxiety must continue to be, in view of Germany's continued gigantic preparations, these anxieties were lessened by the knowledge of the part Canada's four tried veteran divisions were ready and eager to play in the coming decisive conflicts.

As General Turner explained in a subsequent speech, the Canadian troops were early this year placed in reserve by the Higher Command, hence they have taken little part in the heavy fighting this year.

"To British, Australian, New Zealand, South African and Newfoundland troops, is due the honor of having held the line during these critical months, a line that was never broken, notwithstanding they were assailed by numerically greater forces," he said.

[illegible]

No incident at the dinner seemed to please Mr. Lloyd George more than J. H. Wood's western assurance that his (Lloyd George's) manner and speech made them think of him, not so much as a great statesman, but as a father of a family talking to his boys. To complete the simile the Canadian newspaper men gathered around the great, little man at the end of the proceedings, to enjoy his informal friendliness.

MUST BE A REAL PEACE.

One passage in Mr. Lloyd George's speech seemed to supply the reason why Premier Borden was not returning to Canada as early as Hon. Arthur Meighen, Hon. J. A. Calder, and Hon. N. W. Rowell. The Premier said he had no doubt that the Imperial War Cabinet would determine within the next few weeks the conditions under which the Allies were prepared to make peace, and added significantly:

"Unless I am mistaken, we are pretty well in agreement. There must be no hugger-mugger peace. It must be a real peace," at which the cheering was loud and general.

One other passage aroused especial enthusiasm:

"If this war succeeds in adding one square yard to Germany's territory, one cubit to her stature, or a single iota to her strength, it will simply raise her ideal of militarism for which the world is being sacrificed at the present time.

"Therefore, it is important that the Dominions and ourselves should be in complete accord. The god of brute force this time must be forever broken and burnt in its own furnace." It may be noted how much Mr. Lloyd George's speeches, like those of John Bright, owe to the Old Testament phrases and images.

LLOYD GEORGE'S ASSURANCE.

The Premier's confident expectation of complete accord between the nations of the Empire regarding peace terms seems to give new value to the vigorous public demand Premiers Hughes and Massey have been making in the past few days for the entire riddance to German influence in Pacific spheres.

Premier Borden was most happily emphatic in correcting the notion that most Germans, and even some Englishmen, still seem to hold that Canada entered the war at England's bidding. He made clear amid Canadian cheers, that Canada did not ... it

Among other recent arrivals at the Algonquin are: Mrs. Frank Hart, Miss Muriel Hart and Miss M. Whelan, of Montreal; and Miss Dorthy A. Chaplin, of Toronto.

NOTES FROM MURRAY BAY

MURRAY BAY, July 15.—Sir Arthur and Lady Harris, of Montreal, are guests at the Chateau Murray.

Judge and Mrs. F. X. Choquet are among the Montrealers spending the summer at Murray Bay, guests at the Manoir Richelieu.

Mr. and Mrs. Widmer Nelles, of Montreal, are staying at the Chateau Murray while at Murray Bay.

Mrs. George E. Amyot and Miss G. Amyot, of Quebec, are guests at the Manoir Richelieu.

Mr. and Mrs. James Jordon have arrived from Montreal and are staying at the Manoir Richelieu.

Mrs. W. Whitehead Mussen, of Montreal, is spending the summer at the Chateau Murray.

Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Robertson, Montrose avenue, Westmount, are among the guests at the Chateau Murray.

Mr. and Mrs. Decelles, of Ottawa, are spending the summer here.

Mrs. F. Wilson Fairman, of Montreal, is here staying at the Chateau Murray.

FRENCH HOLDING MAGNIFICENTLY

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, July 15.—The French army of the Champagne is holding magnificently against the new German drive, according to despatches received from the battlefront this afternoon.

The enemy concentration appears to have been greatest between Dormans and Rheims (a front of twenty-five miles).

The Germans are reported to have crossed the Marne at several points between Chateau Thierry and Dormans, which should be easy because of the narrowness of the river. Elsewhere the French are holding the Germans in their outpost zones.

Simultaneously with the drive on the fifty-mile front between Chateau-Thierry and Main de Massiges, the Germans attempted a formidable attack on the Ourcq front, toward La Fer-Milon (fifteen miles northwest of Chateau Thierry). They encountered a crushing barrage and were unable to debouch from their own positions.

LONDON REGARDS NEW DRIVE CALMLY

By Associated Press.

LONDON, July 15.—Advices received here regarding the German offensive state that the attack began on a front of thirty miles, between Chateau Thierry and Bligny, southwest of Rheims. The Germans also attacked east of Rheims, between Prunay and Maison de Champagne, on a front of twenty-five miles.

The main attack, it is added, seems to be in the Champagne. The advices to this effect came to the Central News.

The feeling in London is that the developments are quite satisfactory.

The German attack in the new offensive began in the region of Vaux after a bombardment with gas and high explosive shells, according to the Exchange Telegraph Company's advices from Paris. The American artillery replied with a barrage fire.

There was also a heavy bombardment in the region of Jaulgonne, on the Marne. Reports up to 10:30 o'clock this morning, the Exchange's advices states, shows the situation to be held in hand.

The immediate objective of the Germans, it is considered here, probably is to detach Rheims by capturing the hills which would protect their right flank on a further advance southward.

AMERICANS COUNTER-ATTACK VAUX

By Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE MARNE, July 15, (11:15 a.m.)—The American forces on this front delivered a counter-attack upon the Germans in the Vaux region this morning and drove off the enemy.

It is reported that the Americans have advanced their own lines a distance of several hundred yards, but this has not been confirmed.

Word received here shows that the enemy also launched an attack east of Rheims, but on the sectors on that front on which French and Americans are fighting side by side the positions are reported intact.

The American machine gunners here let the enemy come close to their positions and then opened a deadly fire into the advancing close formations of Germans.

It is clear that the German attack in the Vaux region completely broke down under the American counter-attack. Further sharp fighting is likely to develop in this area at any time, however.

In their attack on the Marne front the Germans threw many bridges across the river. Over these the Germans are passing under a withering fire from the artillery. German progress is being stayed by the machine gunners.

The Americans and their French comrades have resisted the enemy to the utmost and are continuing this character of resistance.

The operation at Vaux appeared to be a feint, for soon after it began the Germans attacked all along the Marne, where they were gallantly opposed by more of the American troops and the French. The crossing was made at the peak of the big river bend. The American machine gunners and infantrymen fought and died where they stood here. Others of the American troops withdrew strategically as the enemy attacked from east of Chateau Thierry to along the Marne, east of Dormans, making additional crossings.

Shortly after 11 o'clock one of the American infantry regiments launched a counter-attack in the region of Conde.

Reports received shortly after 11 a.m. on the fighting to the east of Rheims, said that the enemy up to about an hour previous had made no progress whatever there.

In the Conde region, however, before the American counter-attack, the German advance appeared to have eliminated the river salient.

The town of Conde, mentioned as the scene of an American counter-attack, is probably Conde-en-Brie, which lies about 3 3-4 miles south of the Marne and eight miles south-east of Chateau Tierry.

The day opened sunny, but low clouds were scurring over the battlefield, threatening rain.

BRITISH ATTAIN ALL OBJECTIVES

Bq Associated Press.

LONDON, July 15.—In an operation carried out last night, the British positions south ofVillers-Bretonneux, in the region east of Amiens, were improved, the War Office announced today. A few prisoners were taken.

The enemy artillery displayed activity in the region south of Arras, and on the Flanders front, north of Bethune, and in the Locho and Dickebusch sectors.

The British attack in Flanders yesterday, the statement shows, was launched on a front of 2,000 yards in the neighborhood of the Ridge Wood, in the Dickebusch sector. The attack took the enemy by surprise and was successful, all the objectives being gained. Not all of the material captured has yet been collected.

ALLIES ADVANCING ON MURMAN COAST

British and Americans Nearing Toroki from Kem

By Associated Press.

LONDON, July 15.—After capturing Kem, a railroad station on the White Sea coast, the American and British forces advanced toward Toroki, the Russian Bolsheviki authorities having withdrawn to Nirook.

The commanders of the Entente Allied forces have issued an appeal to the population on the Murman coast requesting help against Germany and Finland. It is declared that the Murman coast is Russian territory under the protection of the Entente Powers.

At the express request of the Russians, considerable Allied forces are now on the Murman coast, which is on the Arctic ocean to the extreme north of Russia. On this coast there are several harbors which are free from ice all the year round and are connected by rail with Petrograd. More forces are being sent and the local population is keeping with the troops which have already arrived to defend these railways.

Meanwhile, the Germans are making a desperate attempt to secure the control of the Murman coast. They need the harbors for submarine bases now that Zeebrugge has been closed and Ostend rendered of little value, while the British minefields make it ever more difficult for their submarines to reach the Atlantic.

The total German force in Russia is thirty-two German and fifteen Austrian divisions, composed mainly of old and inferior men. This force is spread over a vast area from Petrograd to the Black Sea.

In Finland, threatening the Murman railway, the Germans have rather more than a division, but the bulk of this body is in the south and not easily within reach of the Murman railway. The railway may, however, be attacked by airplanes.

In view of this situation, Stephen Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, addressed the foreign commission of the Chamber of Deputies on the subject and preliminary steps were decided upon. Meanwhile, British public opinion welcomes the news that something is to be done to aid the Russians, and is watching eagerly the progress of affairs on the Murman coast. The extent of the German menace in Russia is fully realized in England.

GERMANS FAIL TO MAKE ANY FURTHER PROGRESS ON THE WESTERN FRONT

Renewed Attacks This Morning Repulsed All Along Line With Heavy Losses—Upwards of 800,000 Huns Participated in Drive—Two Towns are Recaptured

By Associated Press.

LONDON, July 16.—The Germans this morning continued their attacks against the French line in pursuance of their offensive, according to information that has reached here.

The information received indicates that the offensive remains held up, the attacks up to this morning having been nearly everywhere repulsed with heavy losses.

American troops have recaptured Fossoy and Crezancy, towns on the south bank taken yesterday by the Germans when they crossed the Marne.

West of Rheims the enemy attacked in very considerable strength at two places by way of the Marne railway and in the country south of Dormans. In this neighborhood they succeeded in throwing six bridges across the Marne between Reuilly and Dormans, but at no point on this twenty-five-mile front has the enemy penetrated more than four miles into the French positions.

ADVANCED LINE SHATTERED ATTACK

The attacks were conducted by the forces of General von Below and General von Boehm, who are directing the operations of the two armies on the left wing of the German Crown Prince group.

Great numbers of German corpses are hanging on the tangle of barbed wire in front of the French positions, and all the reports state that the losses of the Germans must have been exceedingly heavy.

The main attack to the east of Rheims continued up to seven o'clock last night. The fighting was extremely severe in the vicinity of Souain and at Prunay, where the Germans captured a wood south of the village. This, however, was an exception, the German attack elsewhere being repulsed with heavy losses. The French line of resistance remains practically everywhere intact.

CZECHO-SLOVAKS CONTINUE DRIVE; TAKE KLUTSHEVSK

Reported Bolsheviki Forces are Concentrating Again

LENINE TO "BREAK" WITH GREAT BRITAIN

Displeasure Incurred by Landing of Troops on Murman Coast

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ZURICH, July 17—A new revolt by peasants in the Ukrainian districts of Kiev and Podolia is under way, according to a despatch from Cracow today.

Strong detachments of armed peasants are said to have occupied the towns of Lipowec, Taraschtscha and Bialocerkien. All farming in that region has been stopped, and farm laborers who were working under German protection have fled.

By Associated Press

You may not know it, but I am assured that it is true, that when General Allenby took Jerusalem the first troops to enter the Holy City were Scotch troops, the famous Black Watch. And there has been published a picture of the church of the Holy Sepulchre with a kilted Scotch soldier standing on each side of the doorway. And it is fitting that it should be so. The Scotch have loved their Saviour as few have, and have been loyal to his Word, and have always been ready to defend his cause with their life blood. You remember that when Henry Drummond, that much loved Scotsman was dying, he had some one play for him and sing to him the hymn:—

"I'm not ashamed to own my Lord
Or to defend his cause;
Maintain the honour of his Word,
The glory of his cross."

FRENCH ATTACKS BRING ENEMY BRIDGES ACROSS MARNE UNDER SHELLFIRE

Situation Declared "Excellent" by Allied Authorities—No Guns Lost by Franco-American Forces and Losses Light—Total Hun Advance Six Miles in Marne Valley

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, July 17, 4 p.m.—The situation in the Champagne was authoritatively pronounced excellent in the middle of the afternoon. The enemy is generally held everywhere, it was said. More hard fighting is expected, but the general impression is that the German effort will not continue long.

By Associated Press.

LONDON, July 17.—Forces of the German Crown Prince advanced another three miles down the Marne valley yesterday. This makes a total penetration of the French line of about six miles at Festigny, the most southern point reached by the invaders.

HUN CASUALTIES 100,000

By Associated Press.

LONDON, July 17.—French counter-attacks have brought the German bridges over the River Marne under the fire of the French artillery of medium calibre.

The position for the Allies at the present stage of the German offensive in France is said to be distinctly satisfactory, in advices received today. The French and American losses are stated to have been very small. They have lost no guns, the reports declare.

Casualties sustained by the German troops in the offensive up to the present are estimated to number 100,000.

General von Einem's army, which has now been definitely engaged on the German left wing in the Champagne, yesterday delivered five attacks on a sixteen-mile front, between Suippe and Massiges. All the attacks were repulsed with heavy losses.

The German estimate of 13,000 prisoners is declared to be grossly exaggerated.

A despatch from the French army headquarters, timed 11 o'clock Monday night, said the news from the battlefront is highly satisfactory. The fighting was hard, the correspondent said, but preparations had been made weeks before hand, and these prevented the Germans from making serious progress on any part of the front.

The attack along the whole front east of Rheims was shattered in the French advanced zone.

GERMANS ADMIT THEY ARE BEATEN

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES ON THE MARNE, July 16, 11:10 a.m. —Reports from one end of the battleline to the other say that except for a few minor localitiles the German offensive so far has been a complete failure. Additional German prisoners taken today say they are convinced that their commanders have been beaten.

American troops today shot down a courier pigeon belonging to the enemy east of Chateau-Thierry. It was carrying a message from a German divisional headquarters saying that the situation was serious and that the Germans saw no chance of making further progress in the locality of that division.

FRENCH OFFICIAL REPORT

By Associated Press.

PARIS, July 16.—The battle continues violently, especially south of the Marne and in the region of Chatillon. Except for one sector south of the Marne, there is no change in the situation.

The text of the official statement reads:—

"The battle continued during the afternoon, evening and night with redoubled violence. Between Chateau-Thierry and Rheims the enemy, accentuating his efforts to enlarge his advantages, launched furious attacks.

"The combats were particularly ferocious south of the Marne and in the region of Chatillon. French and American troops resisted the enemy magnificently and counter attacked manay times with the utmost vigor."

"South of the Marne the Germans have not been able to advance their lines beyond St. Ágnan, Lachapelle, Monthodon, Lisieres and south of the forest of Bouquigny. In this region the French have taken 1,000 prisoners. Mareuil-Le-Port, on the Marne, south of Chatillon, is held by the French.

"North of the Marne the French have held up the enemy in the outskirts of Chatillon and southwest of the Rodemat Wood. In this region there is no appreciable change

"In the rest of the line, the enemy did not attack during the night.

"On the front east of Rheims, the Germans, exhausted by the fruitless struggle in which they were engaged yesterday have not been able to penetrate the French zone of defence, which runs to the eastward through Prunay, south of the woods north of Chaussee-Remaine as far as La Suippe region north of Souain. The battle positions of the French are intact.

"The enemy losses in prisoners during the first day of the battle has been extremely heavy."

BRITISH LINE EAST OF AMIENS IMPROVED

LONDON, July 16.—In an operation conducted last night in the region east of Amiens the British improved their line, after sharp fighting, in the Villers-Bretonneux sector, the War Office announced today.

The German guns were busy during the night in the region southwest of Albert and showed some activity at various other points on the northern part of the British front.



[Photo: Sport & General.

THE EDITH CAVELL MEMORIAL HOME will be "a lasting memory to a more than brave and noble woman who laid down her life for her country."

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FUNERAL OF A LOCAL MEMBER OF ROYAL AIR FORCE



Many military men attended the funeral yesterday of Lieut. Cyril R. Hamilton, killed while training for overseas service. The officer carrying the cane is Lieut. Arthur Hamilton, father of the aviator, and on his left is Lieut.-Col. Robert Starke, both ex-commanders of the Vics. Burial was at Mount Royal Cemetery.

MILITARY FUNERAL GIVEN LT. HAMILTON

Full Military Honors Given Remains of Flying Officer

With full military honors the remains of Lieut. Cyril R. Hamilton, Royal Air Force, who was killed while training for service overseas, were laid to rest yesterday at the Mount Royal Cemetery, the ceremony being marked by the presence in large force of military men of all ranks. Prior to the interment, the casket was conveyed at 11 o'clock yesterday morning to the armory of the 3rd Victoria Rifles, on Cathcart street, where it was placed on a catafalque in the officers' mess, and was soon covered with floral tributes from friends of the deceased.

A brief service was held in the armory at 2 o'clock by Major the Rev. F. L. Whitley, the father of the dead officer, Lieut.-Col. Arthur Hamilton, and other relatives attending. The cortege, consisting of a firing party of forty men from the 4th Canadian Garrison Regiment, the band of the G. W. V. A., and a detachment of returned soldiers, then formed up outside, and proceeded to the Church of St. James the Apostle, where Major the Rev. F. L. Whitley, read the funeral service.

Reforming, the cortege continued to Mount Royal Cemetery, where Major Whitley read the committal service, after which three volleys were fired by the guard, and the "Last Post" sounded.

Among the military attending the service were: Lieut.-Col. M. A. Piche, acting D.O.C.; Lieut.-Col. S. H. Hill, G.S.O.; Lieut.-Col. Starnes, A.P.M.; Col. Stewart, A.D. of E. & T.; Lieut.-Col. G. E. Burns, G.I.O.; Major Meakins, Lieut.-Col. G. R. Hooper, Capt. R. Kane, and Lieut. McCombe.

ROOSEVELT'S SON KILLED AT FRONT

Lieut. Quentin Shot Down in Aerial Battle

By Associated Press.

PARIS, July 17.—Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt, youngest son of the former president, has been killed in an air fight, the semi-official Havas News Agency announces. His machine fell into the enemy lines.

Quentin Roosevelt was attached to the American line forces on the Marne front, and met at Chateau Thierry on July 14, another despatch says, and adds that he was returning from a patrol fight when he was attacked by a German squadron.

It was seen that Roosevelt suddenly lost control of his machine, having probably received a mortal wound.

His machine was not in flames when it fell.

Philip Roosevelt, Quentin's cousin, witnessed the air battle in which Quentin was engaged, and saw the machine fall, but did not know until later that the airplane was that of his cousin, Le Journal says today.

Lieut. Roosevelt was last seen in combat on Sunday morning with two enemy airplanes about ten miles inside the German lines in the Chateau Thierry sector. He started out with a patrol of thirteen American machines. They encountered seven Germans, and were chasing them back when two of them turned on Roosevelt.

Reports of the fight state that the Germans appeared to be shooting at the Lieutenant from the rear, the three machines being close together. Then one of the machines was seen tumbling through the clouds, and a patrol which went in search of Lieut. Roosevelt returned without a trace of him. He appeared to be fighting up to the last moment.

One account of the combat states that the machine caught fire before it began to fall.

PROUD OF GALLANT SON.

OYSTER BAY, L.I., July 17. — Quentin's mother and I are very glad that he had the chance to render some service to his country, and to show the stuff that was in him before his fate befell him."

This statement was issued by Colonel Roosevelt today after press despatches had furnished confirmation of earlier reports that his son, Lieut. uQentin Roosevelt, had been killed in an aerial battle in France.

Colonel Roosevelt stated that his plans relative to attending the New York state republican convention at Saratago Springs were unchanged, and that he would deliver an address before the convention tomorrow.

Quentin Roosevelt, in April, 1917,

joined the Canadian Aviation Corps, to train for service with the American army. He was commissioned last fall and in the present spring began active service with the American air forces on the French front. On July 3, Lieutenant Roosevelt took part in an aerial battle between American and German machines in the Marne region, and a few days later, on July 10, it was announced that he had brought down his first German airplane in a fight north of Chateau Thierry.

The Spectre that Haunts the Kaiser's Dreams.



COMING.

"Behold a great cloud ariseth out of the sea."—Isaiah.

From the Montreal *Daily Star*.

Sausage Rations in Berlin.

A STORY is told of a German housewife who went to her butcher in Berlin for a pound of sausages, and was told that if she could provide the paper to wrap it in she would be allowed to purchase one sausage. She held out an old tram ticket as the only paper available, and in this the sausage was concealed. When she got home the sausage was missing, for it had slipped out through the hole punched by the conductor.



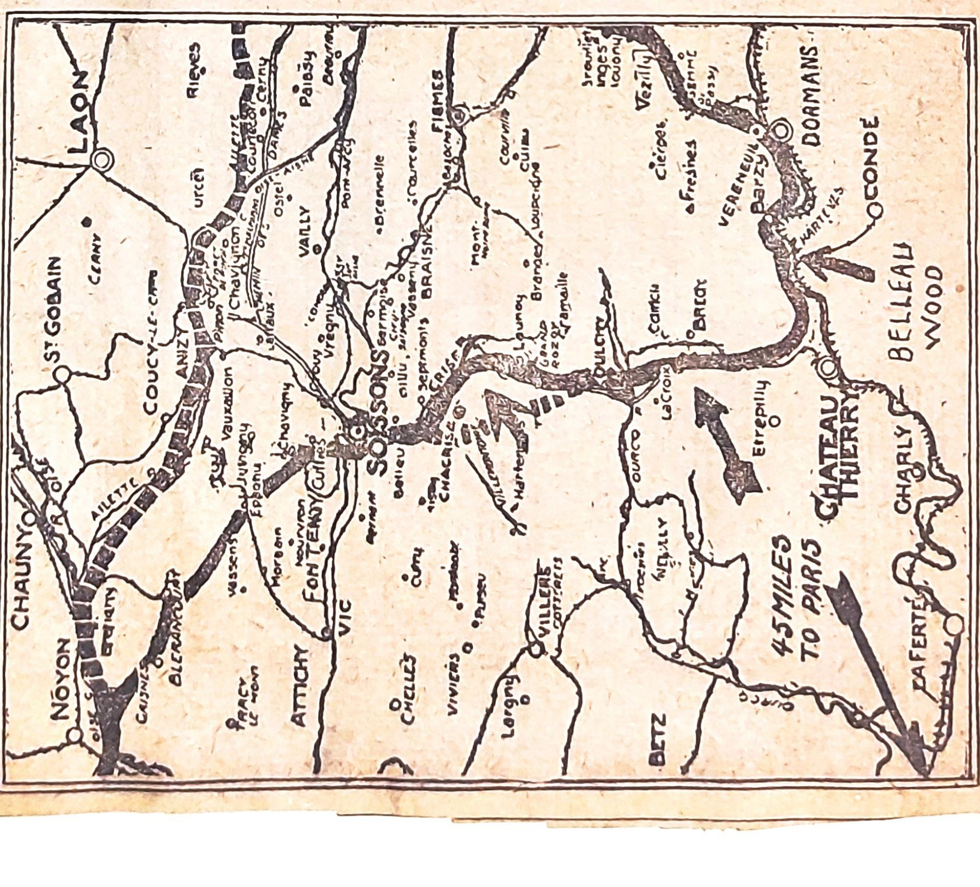
Daniel Willard, former chairman of the War Industries Board, said at a dinner in Washington: "The Germans are a funny people. They are wailing now that the world is unjust to them. They rather remind me of a story. A frightful wreck of an old women once went to a fashionable photographer's and had herself photographed in a low-necked, white gown. Looking at the result, the woman hissed: 'This photograph doesn't do me justice.' 'Justice, ma'am,' said the photographer. 'Don't talk about justice. What you want is mercy.'"

GUY EMPEY A CAPTAIN

Fought With Canadians and Wrote War Book

Washington, July 16.—Arthur Guy Empey, who, while serving with the Canadian overseas forces, took part in several important battles in the first years of the war, was today commissioned a captain in the National Army. He will be assigned to the adjutant-general's department. Captain Empey was promoted to the rank of sergeant in the Canadian army before he was invalided home on account of wounds.

OUR COUNTER-OFFENSIVE



As an offset to the German drive across the Marne and around Rheims, General Foch this morning launched a great counter-thrust on the whole line from Chateau Thierry to Fontenoy. Good gains are reported.

FRENCH HAVE ADVANCED UP TO FOUR MILES ON ENTIRE 25-MILE FRONT

Offensive is Greatest Forward Movement of Allies—Droves of Tanks in Action—Americans Re-take Twelve Towns and Villages

By Associated Press.

LONDON, July 18.—The French have captured several thousand prisoners and about twenty guns.

By Associated Press.

LONDON, July 18.—The French have gained from two to four miles everywhere on the 25-mile front of their offensive today between the Aisne and the Marne, according to reports reaching London this afternoon.

The situation up to noon all along the line of the attack begun by the French this morning was excellent. The attack is the biggest offensive move made this year by the Allies. Many tanks are in action with the Allied troops.

By Associated Press.

LONDON, July 18.—News received in London indicates that the attack started by the French this morning on the front between Chateau Thierry and Soissons is on a considerable scale. The attack was believed to be making good progress.

Advices this afternoon stated that the Germans had made no further attacks east of Rheims, and that the French at various points on the front had regained ground.

The French, the reports state, have recaptured Montvoisin, south of the Marne, at the point where the Germans had advanced furthest toward Epernay and Chene-la-Reine, to the west, and have retaken as well the heights west of those villages, overlooking the Marne.

DESTRUCTION OF HUN SUBS IN THREE MONTHS PAST HIGHEST OF WAR

Thrilling Stories of Encounters—British Sub Rammed Enemy Craft and Sent it to Bottom—Another Britisher Played Hide and Seek

LONDON, July 18.—Within the past three months, the number of German submarines destroyed has been greater than during any similar period since the beginning of the war. Depth charges have played an important part in putting an end to the activities of the U-boats.

Details of the sinking of three German submarines, two of them by submarines, recently became known in London.

A British patrol boat on a moonlight night sighted an enemy submarine on the surface about half a mile away. She was apparently recharging her storage batteries.

"Full speed away," was the command of the patrol boat captain, but by the time the boat reached the spot the submarine had disappeared. The British craft immediately dropped six depth charges. Quantities of oil came to the surface soon afterwards, and then cries for help in German were heard. The patrol boat searched for survivors of the submarine, but was able to rescue only one of the enemy.

While on patrol duty "somewhere" off the east coast, a British submarine sighted the periscope of an enemy U-boat and started for it under full speed. Before the German could submerge the British had rammed it. The British submarine cut through the plates of the enemy boat and stuck there. Both boats endeavored to extricate themselves. The Germans came almost to the surface carrying the British submarine along. Finally the U-boat got away. She made desperate efforts to keep afloat, but finally sank. The British submarine was not damaged.

PLAYED HIDE AND SEEK.

On another day, British and German submarines played hide and seek for half an hour, each manoeuvring for a position to attack the other. The British finally fired a torpedo but missed. A few minutes later a second torpedo went home, striking the German close to the stern.

With smoke pouring out of the hole made by the torpedo, the stern of the U-boat came to the surface. Then the conning tower appeared. A few seconds and the U-boat took a perpendicular dive, leaving a trail of oil and a whirl in the sea, indicating the rush of water into space. There were no survivors.

BUILT WITHOUT RIVETS

Electrically-Welded Ship Is Launched in England

London, July 16, via Reuter's, Ltd.—The first steel vessel built without rivets, so far as known, has just been launched on the south coast of England. The production of this vessel, it is considered, may mark an epoch in shipbuilding, the plates being fused together by electric welding in one process. General adoption of this process, it is held, would speed up production with an estimated saving of from 20 to 25 per cent. in both time and material.

The United States Shipping Board, it is understood, has been in close touch with the experiment, with the result that arrangements are said to be in hand for the building of a number of 100,000-ton standard ships after this plan, in the production of which the riveters will become welders.

CECIL CHANGES POST

Worthington-Evans Becomes Minister of Blockade

London, July 18.—Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, has relinquished his post and will become Assistant Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, who has been Parliamentary and Financial Secretary to the Ministry of Munitions, has been appointed to succeed Lord Robert as Minister of Blockade.

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THE VIGOROUS YOUNG EAGLE'S FIRST BAG



A good start towards winning his spurs over there.

Premier Borden on Behalf of Dominions Bids India Welcome

LONDON, July 19. — Sir Robert Borden and other Dominion representatives attended a luncheon given by Indians to the Indain representatives to the Imperial Conference and War Cabinet. Premier Borden, in replying for the guests, declared it would have been a very great mistake and a great wrong had India not been included in the Imperial Conference and the War Cabinet. On behalf of the Dominions of the Empire he wished the people of India Godspeed.

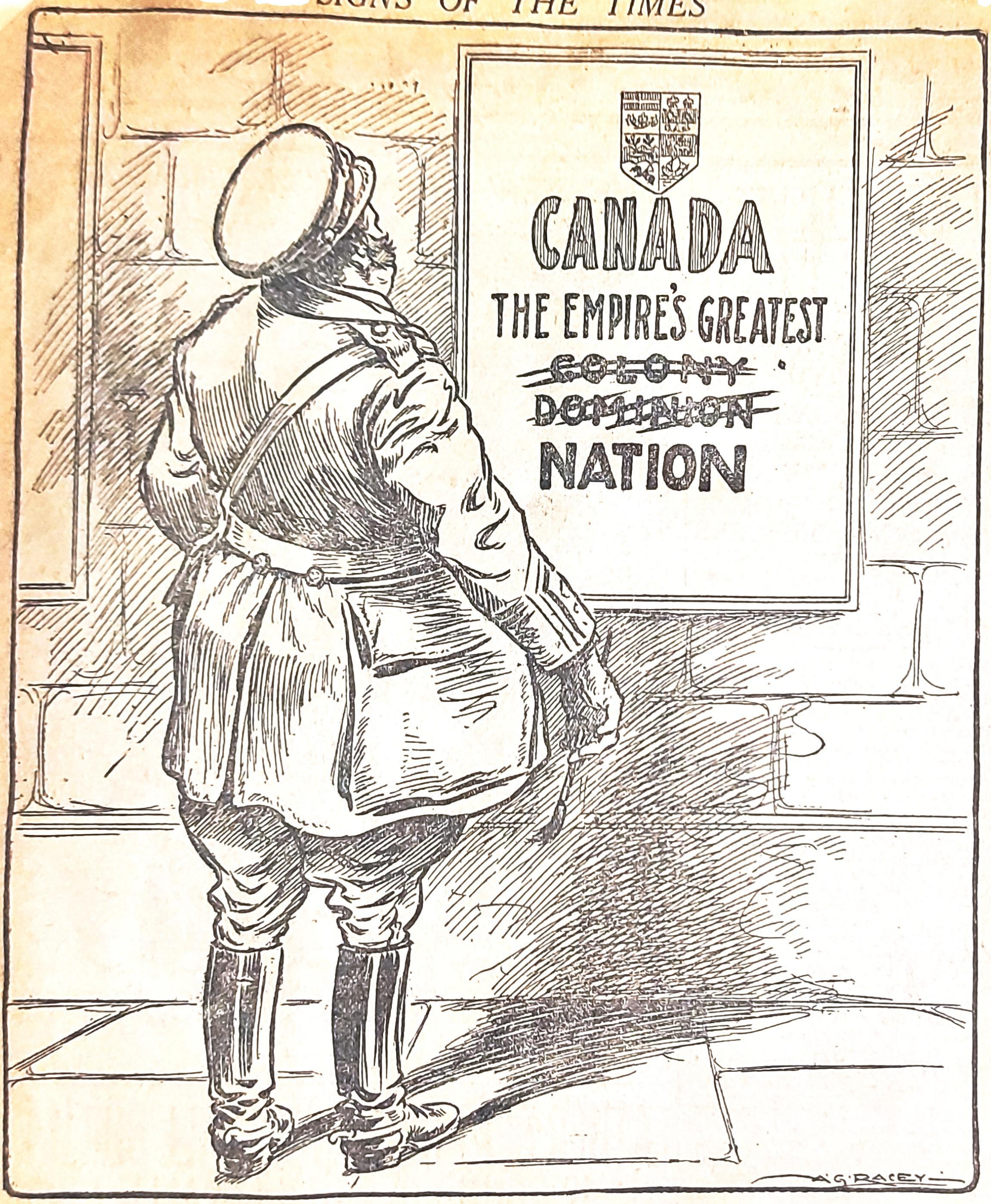
ZEPPELIN FELL IN FLAMES AT DALHEIM

AMSTERDAM, July 19. — A Zeppelin fell in flames at the German frontier near Dalheim on Monday evening, the Rotterdamsche Courant announces today.

13 Executed For Mirbach's Death

Amsterdam, July 19.— The Cologne Gazette says that thirteen Revolutionary Socialists implicated in the plot which culminated in the assassination of Count von Mirbach at Moscow, have been executed. Many others, it says are under arrest.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES



John Bull alters the sign again.

Coast Guard Patrol Saw Submarine

New York, July 19.—Coast guard patrols at Fire Island sighted a submarine off shore between 10 and 10.30 o'clock this morning, according to seemingly reliable reports received in Bay Shore. An hour later heavy firing was heard.

VICIOUS ACT OF COWARDLY HUN

ON THE BRITISH FRONT, Aug. 10.—One British captain, wounded under the left shoulder, said a German wearing a Red Cross brassard had shot him as he turned his back and went into a dugout. A British soldier nearby, seeing what happened, shot the German dead. "I kept his pistol for a souvenir, because it nearly got me," said the officer.

Remembrance Day August 4th

London, July 20.—August fourth will be celebrated in Great Britain, France, Italy, China, Japan and the Dominion of Canada as "Remembrance Day," being the anniversary of the day Great Britain declared war on Germany. In London the King and Queen and the Members of Parliament will participate in the morning in a procession to St. Margaret's, Westminster, when the Archbishop of Canterbury will deliver a sermon in honor of those fallen in battle.

GERMANS THOUGHT ALL FOCH'S MIGHT WAS ALONG MARNE

French Surprise Was Complete—New Story of the Attack

CAVALRY PLAYED A DASHING ROLE

French Crossed Swollen Brooks Up to Their Necks in Water

Special Cable by Paul Ayers Rock-Well to the Chicago Daily News and the Montreal Daily Star. Copyright.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, July 19—"Aren't your leaders afraid that we will take advantage of your exposed flank and counter-attack," a German officer captured by the French during the Marne fighting on Tuesday was asked. The Prussian exclaimed, in a tone indicating surprise at the question: "We know well that Gen. Foch's reserves are all engaged in trying to stop our attack."

It is a pity that the haughty Teuton could not have remained forty-eight hours longer with the Germans army. His opinion of the Allied strength would have changed greatly.

Here is the story of what occurred when, at 4.45 o'clock on Thursday morning, Gen. Foch's men started the first large-scale Allied counter-offensive in 1918. They then departed from their lines along the front of Ambleny, Longpont, Troesnes and Bouresches and assaulted the enemy positions. The attack was a complete surprise for the Germans. The manoeuvre was kept a complete secret from the foe until he was overwhelmed by the first wave of the attack.

The French staff, working day and night, prepared the operation down to the smallest details. Maps of the region to be attacked showing the objectives desired were printed and distributed among the officers of the assaulting regiments.

On the night preceding the attack a raging wind and rainstorm favored the Allied projects. The tanks which were to accompany the infantry advanced close to the line of departure, the noise of their cumbersome march being entirely drowned by the road of the storm.

The first indication the Germans had that their positions were threatened was the sudden apparition of Poilus who appeared out of the mists which accompanied the dawn. Many German officers sprang from their beds only to be captured. Companies of soldiers armed only with scythes on their way to the fields to cut the ripening grain surrendered without a struggle.

With magnificent elan the French advanced, and were quickly in possession of the enemy's advanced zone. Almost everywhere along the forty-five kilometre (27 mile) front they continued their rapid progress. On the left end of the line, strong opposition was met with, as the region is hilly and wooded, and was strongly garrisoned by machine gun crews and grenade throwers.

UP TO NECKS IN WATER.

Tre French onslaught was irresistible, however, and a passage was cut through before the middle of the forenoon. Further along the French crossed the Savuere brook with water up to their necks, and floundered through a wide marsh under a heavy German artillery barrage. Then they charged the enemy works and by five o'clock had them in their

Cresnes thicket, a wide stretch of ground, thickly netted with scrubby underbush and strongly organized by the foe, offered resistance. Not desiring to halt their progress, the French passed around the thicket on both sides. A battalion belonging to the division supporting the attack was brought up and given the job of cleaning out the thicket. The Doughboys did their task well, killing most of the defenders and fetching out only twenty-nine prisoners.

The Teutons holding Courchamps offered a stubborn fight. Poilus belonging to an "ace" regiment charged, yelling, and carried the village, capturing numerous prisoners and cannon, as well as important material.

The Germans attempted two counter-attacks and both were quickly repelled. The Plateau du Sepulchre was easily taken. Here the tanks played a large role, wiping out machine gun nests and centres of resistance. Passy-en-Valois and Marizy fell into French hands before noon. The crests dominating Ourcq were difficult to take, but they also fell after a few hours of defence.

It was by that time apparent that it was one of the greatest victories won by the Allies, with a corresponding loss of confidence on the part of the Germans and damage to their morale.

FOCH'S BIG WIN



The shaded portion of the above map shows the ground gained in yesterdays' sensational counter-offensive by Franco-American troops.

ALLIED GENERALS AT THE FRONT



General Pershing of the United States army and General Pelterie of France in conference.

DEATH OF LT. QUENTIN ROOSEVELT CONFIRMED.

By Associated Press.

PARIS, July 20. — German aviators have dropped a note into American aviation camps confirming the death of Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt.

FRENCH TAKE 100 GUNS AND 10,000 PRISONERS; A MILE FROM SOISSONS

Foch's Hammer Struck Again at Dawn Today—American Division Took Vierzy and is Reported Three Miles Beyond—Soissons-Chateau Thierry Road Crossed

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, July 19, 4 p.m.—"We are taking the initiative and the enemy is on the defensive everywhere," an official statement issued by the Allied high command declared this afternoon.

"French and American forces are exerting great pressure on the enemy salient between Montdidier and Rheims. West of the latter the most interesting movement is happening."

"South of the Ourcq, American troops, occupying Courchamps and Priez, seem able to envelope Neuilly-St. Front.

"The number of prisoners and guns surpasses our fondest hopes.

"Premier Clemenceau watched the battle near Soissons."

[This is the first announcement that the Americans have added Priez to their long list of captured towns. Priez is two miles directly north of Courchamps and eight miles northwest of Chateau Thierry. Neuilly-St. Front is a town of about 2,000 population, three miles due north of Priez.]

Special Star Cable.

PARIS, July 19.—The French fighting along the Chateau Thierry-Soissons front have taken more than 10,000 prisoners, the Gaulois declares today.

More than one hundred guns have also been captured, according to the Herald.

L'Homme Libre, without intending to divulge the number of prisoners and guns captured ,says it is fully equivalent to the number announced by the Germans as having been captured on July 15. The German official statement on Tuesday announced that 13,000 prisoners had been taken on Monday.

MAY FORCE HUN FROM ENTIRE RHEIMS FRONT

LONDON, July 19, 3:33 p.m.—The Franco-American offensive may force the Germans to retire on the entire Rheims front, where the enemy has used twenty-three reinforcement divisions (276,000), or half their total of reserves, is the belief expressed in military circles here this afternoon.

It is also stated that the Crown Prince Rupprecht probably will start an immediate offensive on the British front, in an effort to retrieve the Rheims disaster.

GERMANS ATTACKED FROM TWO POINTS

LONDON, July 19.—The Allies are assailing the German Marne Salient from both sides. While French and Americans are driving forward on the 25-mile front between the Aisne and the Marne, French and Italians are attacking on a 15-mile front east of Chateau-Thierry, from the Marne north eastward toward Rheims.

The Allied offensive was resumed at 4 o'clock this morning. New progress was made and additional prisoners taken. The Germans are reported to be destroying their base in Soissons, preparatory to evacuating the city.

The French and Italians have taken two towns and two woods and increased their prisoners by 400.

U.S. TROOPS HOLD SOISSONS PLATEAU

By Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES ON THE AISNE-MARNE FRONT, July 19, 1 p.m.—American and French forces are continuing to advance their spear head midway between Soissons and Chateau Thierry. The Americans took several towns in the course of the night. Early this morning they assumed further progress. They continue to hold the plateau southwest of Soissons, where on Thursday the Germans made their first organized counter-attack. This soon fell down however, as soon as the American heavy artillery got into action. This was one of the fircest struggles in connection with the battle. The battle raged southwest of Soissons for some time. It resulted in the Germans falling back finally under a rain of heavy gun fire.

FRENCH OFFICIAL REPORT

By Associated Press.

PARIS, July 19. — The text of today's statement reads:

"Between the Aisne and the Marne our troops, surmounting the resistance of the enemy, which was increased by the arrival of new reserves, realized sensible progress at the close of yesterday. The number of prisoners counted is being augmented. The battle continues with violence along the whole front.

"West of Rheims and south of the Marne, our troops yesterday, by a vigorous attack, retook Montvoison and thew the enemy out of the outskirts of Oeuilly.

"To the north of the Marne we have made progress in the Roi Wood and the Courton Wood, and carried our line a kilometre to the westward.

"Further north the Italians have taken Moulin d'Ardre and conquered ground in the region of Bouilly.

"In the course of these actions the French have captured four cannon, 30 machine guns and 400 prisoners.

"Between Montdidier and Noyon and also in the Woevre region in raids against the German lines, we captured 100 prisoners."

GERMAN PLANS THROWN OUT OF GEAR

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, July 19.—The Germans are pouring reserves in to stem the Franco-American advance toward Soissons. All present plans of the German general staff looking toward Paris have been thrown out of gear by the Allies' rapid stroke.

The fighting at some places was furious all night long, despatches to Paris from the front today said, but the Americans were able to gaze on Soissons from a plateau when dawn came today.

Two American units and one French unit have sent back 3,000 prisoners from their sectors of fight.

Among the most important results of the drive are:

First, it interferes seriously with German use of the railways toward Laon, Chateau Tierry, Rheims and the Aisne.

Second, it is a direct threat to the pivot of German operations along the Marne.

Third, it has had the effect of drawing off pressure against the French on the Marne.

(Continued on Page Seventeen.)

(See Also Page Fifteen.)

Additional important gains are said to have been made in the Soissons region. General Mangin is tightening his grip on Mont de Paris, which commands the city of Soissons.

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Special to The Star by United Press.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Italian mountain troops have contributed heavily in the defence of Rheims, according to an official despatch from Rome. The Italians hold the important Bligny sector to the left of Rheims. Their forces were driven from Bligny mountain to the left of Rheims in the first onrush of the Teutons, but they immediately counter-attacked and retook the commanding positions.

ALLIES WITHIN A MILE OF SOISSONS

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, July 19.—The Allied troops are within a mile of Soissons, it was learned authoritatively today.

They have moved forward all along the line between the Aisne and the Marne, their greatest penetration, at last reports, being eight miles.

One American division took Vierzy and is reported to have advanced three miles beyond.

Allied troops have already crossed the Soissons-Chateau-Thierry road.

BUSY DAY FOR AUSSIES AGAIN ROUND METEREN

Participated With Scots in Capture of Famous Village

BRITISH ARE CHEERED

Good News From French Front Quickly Flies Through Haig's Army

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to the New York Times and Montreal Gazette.

Registered in Accordance with the Copyright Act.

War Correspondents' Headquarters, Friday, July 19.—"There is a lot of good news flying about this morning," said a young officer I met on the road who had just heard of the capture of enemy ground at Meteren and had heard only vaguely then of the magnificent French success between the Marne and the Aisne. I was able to tell him of the big numbers of prisoners and guns, and he said: "It makes one feel good."

Everywhere the victory of the French has cheered the spirits of the men and the success at Meteren, though it is a small thing compared with the immense triumph of Foch and his troops, is a tit-bit which adds to the sence of the turning of the tide in our favor.

Meteren was only a bit of a town and has now been shot to a heap of ruins, but it is full of historical interest for us. It was to Meteren that the German cavalry retreated in October, 1914, when they were chased off Mont des Cats after the death of Prince Max of Hesse in the old monastry up there, and out of Meteren they were driven back by our glorious old third division to the line they held for years on Wytschaete Ridge. All our soldiers who fought in Flanders knew Meteren well, passing through it on their way to Bailleul or billeting there in its barns and red brick cottages and drinking thin beer in its old estaminet of "Leveritable Coucou."

From a military point of view, today's advance there is useful, as it gave us some good observation of the enemy's ground. The Germans did not seem to expect an attack, as their line was held by a small garrison, living wretchedly in the cellars below the ruins, which they had organized as dugouts and machine-gun emplacements. Our heavy guns pounded above them continually, making the place hellish for them to get in or out of, and they were not happy. The attack this morning was at an unusually late hour and in broad daylight, at nearly eight o'clock, with the sun streaming over the fields of tall grass and of neglected crops, all tangled with poppies and flowering weeds. The assault was made towards Meteren and south of it by British troops, including Scots, while further south the Australians went out hunting in their usual way, and the England lads made a raid.

SMOKE SCREENS USED.

Smoke screens, spreading out widely in the wind, baffled the enemy as to their object and the garrison of the enemy posts was quickly surrounded by the Scotsmen and others. Sixty of them surrendered and the remainder of them fought with their machine-guns and were annihilated. In addition to these sixty men brought back to our lines the Australians made a haul of seventy, after crawling out into the tall grass, working quite close to the enemy outposts and then jumping them under the cover of a barrage.

Both of these minor operations were quick and successful, but led to heavy artillery retaliation here and there later in the morning.

One cannot help feeling a kind of pitiful admiration for the German troops, who are ordered forward to make assaults, and when once they are launched, fight with staunch courage, for they are disillusioned men and no longer believe in an easy and complete victory, and they go as men doomed by the iron discipline, by a fate which is not of their making, to fulfil the orders of their high command.

Information from reliable prisoners goes to show that many of them are utterly disheartened by the events of recent months and are low-spirited because of their great losses in and behind the lines. They have no doubt about the superiority of our aircraft, because they see too often the effect of our night and day bombing and never feel safe. One man tells of our bombing of Osgnies, which has killed army horses and men. In Carvin, not long ago, forty German soldiers were killed or wounded, and one bomb made a direct hit on a company of Bavarians lined up on parade.

Our long-range shelling also does much destruction, and wears men's nerves to rags and tatters. Some prisoners say their faith in the submarine campaign has been destroyed by the abundance of food they found in their advance after March 21, and by the enormous amount of ammunition the British seem to have. The present feeling is one of fear that the war will not finish this year, but may go on for a long time with a decreasing chance of success.

In a lecture last January some of the men were told that there was nothing to fear from the Americans until July, but that after that date they would have to be reckoned with seriously, though difficulties of transport would always hinder them. Even now they do not have any idea of the number of American fighting men already in France, but, judging from the prisoners there is a sense of dark foreboding throughout the German army, and this will not be lifted by any news that comes to them of the Crown Prince's costly failure. But they will go on fighting.

On our side, let there be no illusions. They will go on fighting doggedly and desperately because they see no way out of it.

17,000 PRISONERS,

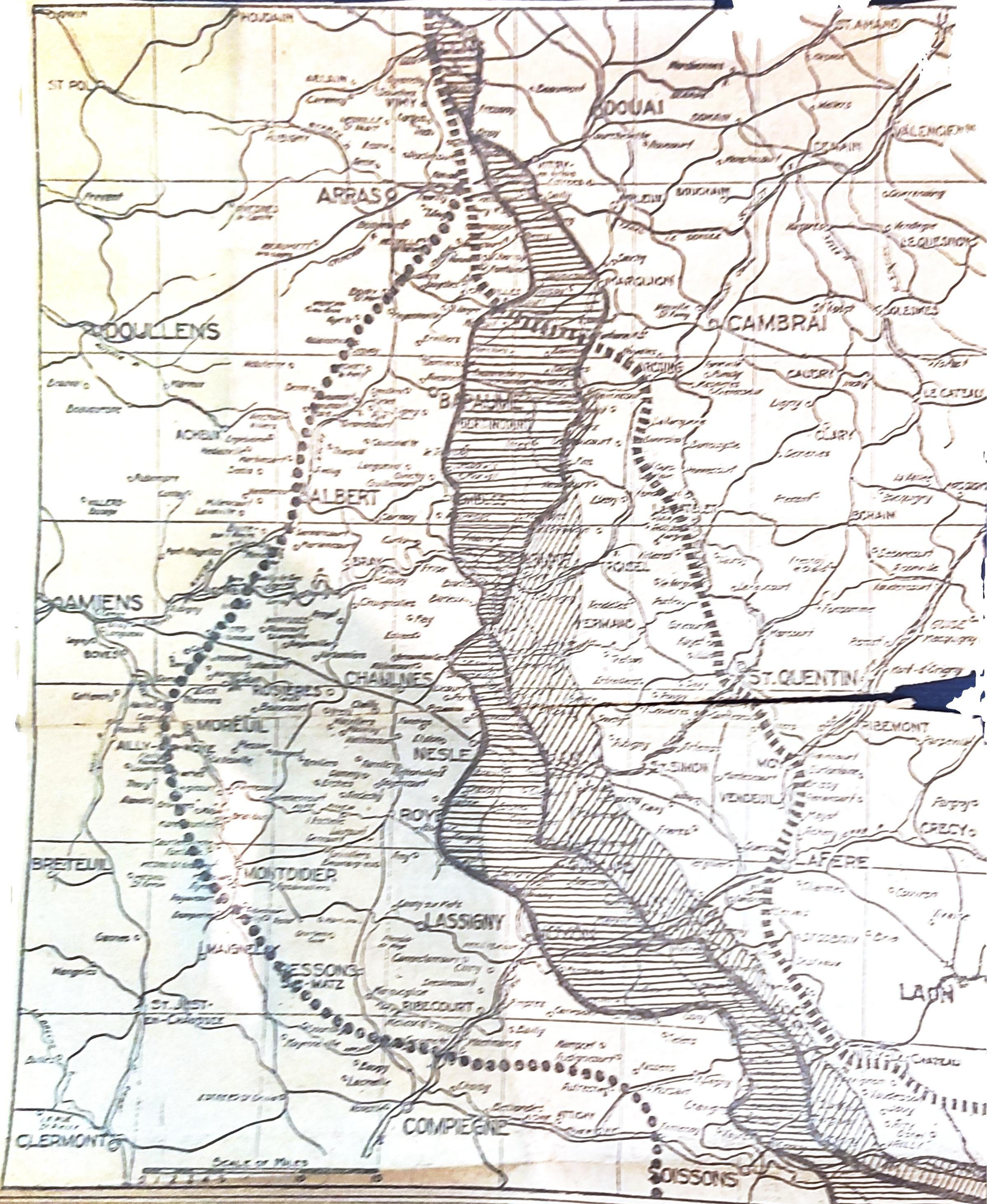
Special Star Cable.

PARIS, July 20.—With the battle still raging on the thirty-mile front from Soissons to Chateau-Thierry, the Allied troops yesterday continued their victorious advance along the whole line, despite the enemy's desperate efforts to block their drive.

Fresh German divisions have been [illegible] from the north and thrown [illegible] path of the Franco-American [illegible]. The stiffened resistance slackened the speed of the drive at some points, but in heavy fighting the allies pushed forward for new gains on the greater part of the front. General Foch announced last night that seventeen thousand Germans have been taken prisoners and 360 guns captured by the allies in the two days of their drive, in addition to enormous quantities of war materials.

From the Aisne to the Marne, the French and Americans crushed the defending forces. At Soissons, on the north the enemy redoubled his efforts to hurl the allies back from their newly-won dominating positions on the plateau one mile west of the city, but every attempt broke down under the murderous fire of the French guns.

On the centre of the line, the Allies advanced another mile through the valley of the Ourcq, inflicting new losses on the still surprised enemy forces.





KEY TO POSITIONS.

Allied gains of the past week, from Saturday morning, August 31st, to Thursday night, September 5, are shown in the accompanying maps by portions shaded with horizontal lines.

Yesterday's gains are shown by the portions shaded with oblique lines.

Old battle lines, prior to the German offensive beginning March 21, are shown by square dotted lines.

Farthest German advance up to July 14 shown by round dotted lines.

Present battle lines, where no changes occurred yesterday, shown by continuous broad black lines.

The smaller map shows the Vesle river front, where the Americans are fighting. It is a continuation to the south of the larger map.

Gains shown on the above map are those recorded only in the British and French official reports. All the towns mentioned are not shown on these maps, but should be included within the shaded portions. Slight rectifications and advances of the British lines are also reported in the Flanders sector, further north.

Northwest of Chateau-Thierry, the Allies won two successes. Early in the days fighting the Franco-Americans stormed the German positions at Torcy and in terrific fighting captured the plateau to the north, forcing the enemy to fall back into the low ground beyond.

The Crown Prince's drive on the east wing of the Champagne salient has been halted by the Allied forces, and in counter-strokes along the line from the Marne to Rheims they have won new ground and taken another 500 prisoners.

BRITISH TAKE METEREN.

Meanwhile, the British forces in Flanders have struck a sharp sudden blow against the foe's line south-west of Ypres, and in a double advance on both sides of the village of Meteren, captured the village of Meteren and nearly 400 prisoners.

Meeting the German counter-blows with new efforts, the Americans attacked late in the afternoon southwest of Soissons, and drove the enemy back for another mile and a quarter.

It is now Foch's offensive. The Ludendorff offensive has "gone west," as they say in the British trenches. It is dead. It was Ludendorff's fifth effort—the most pretentious, most confident and most venturesome of them all. And history may be preparing to write it down as his last offensive.

In the last German drive, masses of troops were rushed down into the apex of a dangerously prolonged salient without sufficient protection against an attack from the inactive west side of that salient. The attack came like a thunderbolt. In twenty-four hours it had wholly transformed the strategic situation. Ludendorff lost the offensive.

ALLIED DRIVE GOES ON DESPITE STIFFENING OF HUN ARMY BY RESERVES

Foch is Steadily Pushing Ahead Towards Soissons — British Make Headway Also — U. S. Troops Renew Attack—British Airmen Bomb German Towns Beyond Rhine

By Associated Press.

PARIS, July 20.—The text of the French official statement today follows:

"Yesterday and last night French and American troops continued their advance over the greater part of the front between the Aisne and the Marne.

"Vierzy has been reached and the troops have gone beyond Maukoy Wood, east of Villers-Helon, and conquered Neuilly-St. Font and Liey-Clignon.

"South of the Marne our troops have driven back the Germans between Fossoy and Oueilly and have gained ground towards the Marne."

BRITISH ADVANCE THEIR LINES

By Associated Press.

LONDON, July 20.—British troops last night advanced their line on a mile front south of the town of Hebuterne, the War Office announced today.

A successful raid was carried out by the British near Beaumont-Hamel.

[Hebuterne is about midway on the front between Albert and Arras. Beaumont-Hamel is 2 1-2 miles south of Hebuterne.]

As the result of yesterday's operation on the Flanders front, the British line was advanced along a breadth of 4,000 yards in the Meteren sector. The village of Meteren, and a group of buildings southwest of the village known as Le Waton, are now held by the British troops. The prisoners taken aggregate 436.

U.S. TROOPS ATTACK BELOW SOISSONS

Special Star Cable by United Press.

WITH THE AMERICANS BETWEEN THE AISNE AND THE MARNE, July 20.—The American troops attacked on a front of several kilometres southwest of Soissons late last evening. The fighting was still in progress at the hour of cabling, with the Americans advancing.

The assault was made east of Coeuvres, near Missy-Au-Bois, and extended over a wide front to the southward.

Missy-aux-Bois is more than four miles southwest of Soissons. The whole line between the Aisne and the Marne apparently is very irregular, especially in the region of Soissons.

German counter-attacks in the region of Soissons continued, and were repulsed. The French and Americans made further advances northeast of Chaudun, east of Vierzy and east of Courchamps.

This indicates new Franco-American advances on various portions of a front of about sixteen miles. Chaudun is five miles southwest of Soissons, and two miles south of Missy-aux-Bois. Vierzy is two miles south of Chaudun. Courchamps is twelve miles south of Vierzy.

Incomplete figures today showed that American units have captured more than 5,000 Germans, including numerous officers.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, July 20, 10:25 a.m. — The Franco-American sweep between the Aisne and the Marne has greatly improved the general war situation. The Germans are pouring in their reserves, which had been held back for the supreme effort. Half the campaigning season of the year has passed.

The threat toward Epernay has been warded off. Villers-Cotterets forest has been cleared of the enemy. The German divisions south of the Marne are in a perilous position. The most important phase, however, is that the Allies have taken the initiative.

During the past thirty hours the Germans are reported to have brought up 96,000 of their precious reserves. In the same period the French and Americans have captured more than a thousand machine-guns.

ONE SURPRISED GERMAN

Woke To Find Himself Prisoner of Allies

By HERBERT BAILEY.

Special Cable to the New York Times and Montreal Gazette.
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With the American Army, Sunday Evening—The Americans are still advancing in their sector. More progress was made today in the direction of Soissons, on the Chateau-Thierry road near Soissons, while northwest of Chateau-Thierry several villages were taken. The men are fighting splendidly and their spirit is very high. They are following up their successes very rapidly. The Germans retreated across the Marne yesterday by boats and bridges, but left a number of prisoners, one of whom woke up after a night's sleep to find his company had departed. There is a strange quietness all through the Marne valley, which suggests that the enemy is retiring and his artillery is well on the road to the rear.

Siamese Aviators

Paris, July 26.—More than 500 airplane pilots, members of the best families of Bangkok, have been trained in Siam and are now ready to come to France to take up active service.

Prince Vaidyakara, secretary of the Siamese legation here, made the above statement to the Paris Midi and added: "Siam's contribution may appear modest, but it represents the effort of a people animated by the highest sentiments toward France."

GERMANY FACING HER LAST CHANCE

Special Star Cable by Ed. L. Keen, of the United Press.

LONDON, July 20.—Germany's lone chance of retrieving the initiative and renewing her offensive is to strike soon with full force, working like lightning.

Failure to do this means that von Hindenburg's 1918 offensive dreams, with Paris and the Coast ports as objectives, are shattered. Already the French and Americans have begun the looping movement designed to trap the Huns located in the pocket between Soissons and Rheims.

Along the whole front, the signal is awaited from General Foch to begin the drive against the Boches. Tommies and Colonials on the British front are thrusting here and there to keep in trim.

The Germans' position is growing more desperate each day. The passing of time witnesses a constant increase in air raids on German territory. Every now and then the Allied aviators go a bit further. Talk is growing regarding the possibilities of raiding Berlin and Vienna.

Germany undoubtedly has several punches left, but the freshened Allies art of the "duck and hit" game is down to a science.

"Morning newspapers, recalling the over-confidence at Cambrai, cautiously advise the public to await developments, however.

"It is still within Ludendorff's grasp to concentrate his strength for a thrust that will tax every resource of the Allied defence," declared the Daily News, "but the day is past when the Germans can hope to reach the ultimate objectives of the offensive.

"Gen. Foch has forced the enemy's hand and has deprived him of the initiative," the Mail said. "Ludendorff has no time to lose, but until his forty reserve divisions (480,000 men) are used up and beaten, we must not let down our suspense."

"The taste of victory is so good it will tempt the people to think the turning point of the war has arrived," said the Graphic.

BATTLE APPROACHING PIVOTAL POINT

By Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY on the Aisne-Marne Front, July 20, 1:30 a.m. The battle zone along the front of the Allied counter-attack between the Aisne and the Marne is being extended further south toward Chateau Thierry than the region previously affected, according to information early this morning.

The Franco-American forces are continuing the steady pounding of the northern part of the line, near Soissons, although the movement is lacking the dashing advance which characterized the first days of the attack.

The attempts of the Crown Prince's generals to rally their forces to meet the steady movement of the Allies has resulted in such strengthening of the opposition as to indicate that the battle is approaching the point when the armies will soon be locked in a giant struggle.

Bothon the northern end of the line and further south the reinforced Germans are making a desperate effort to hold their positions.

U.S. OFFICIAL REPORT.

WASHINGTON, July 20—Reporting succintly under date of July 19, General Pershing today advised the War Department that "between the Aisne and the Marne our troops continued to make progress."

"Five officers and men were awarded the distinguished service cross for gallantry in action," according to section B. "The men are First Lieuts. W. R. Flannery and Jos. J. Brown; Sergts. J. Hyde and C. E Cunningham and Corp. H. Willard."

CROWN PRINCE'S EFFORTS FRUSTRATED

By Associated Press.

PARIS, July 20. — The Germans have been forced to bring up nearly 100,000 reserves to the army of the German Crown Prince as a result of yesterday's fighting, and the French and Americans, after fluctuations, have been enabled to strongly fortify the newly gained positions southwest of Soissons, says Marcel Hutin in the Echo de Paris.

Mr. Hutin adds that the enemy menace toward Paris region has been frustrated and the efforts of the Crown Prince against Epernay Montmirail and Rheims have gone for nought.

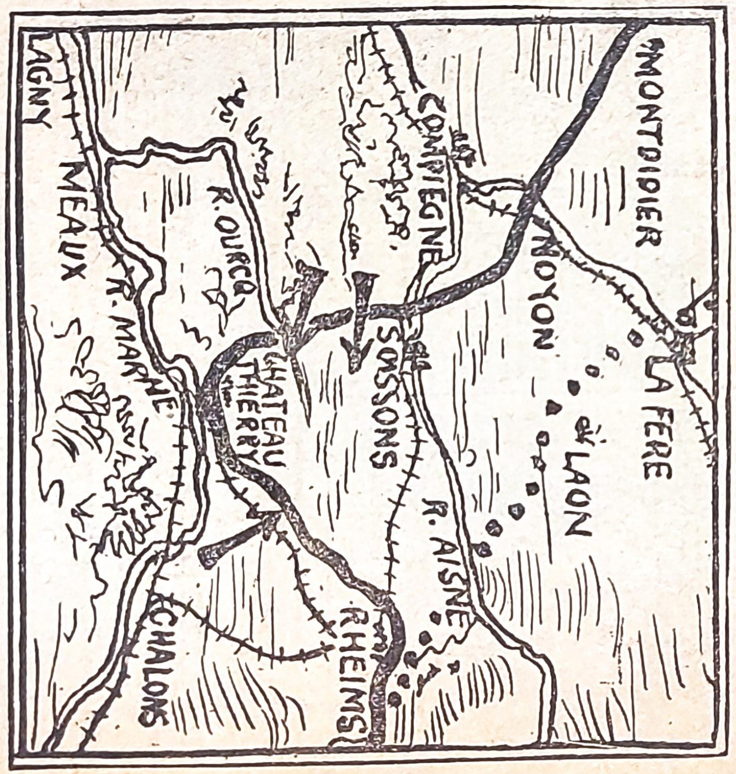
The battle begun late yesterday continued with fierceness into the night, the Germans losing better positions to the French, who are fighting uphill. The advance is being won foot by foot owing to the huge reserves thrown in to support the Crown prince.

To change the front in the middle of a battle, such as Napoleon was obliged to carry out at Waterloo and Leipzig, is a difficult proceeding, points out Major de Civrieux. Notwithstanding the continuity of the front the conditions of warfare have changed less than has been thought, he adds, and the situation of an army engaged in offensive drives which is suddenly confronted by a flank attack as strong as it is unexpected is always grave.



Fritz. GOTT! HOW I'D LIKE TO HAF A GOOT, LONG SLEEP!

FOCH'S PINCHERS BITE



The strategy of the French General-in-Chief threatens completely to surround the German armies inside the great salient from Soissons through Chateau Thierry to Rheims. Already the second of these towns has been taken and the enemy driven across the Marne.

THE SURPRISE



Didn't know they were loaded.



Where the first German shells landed on American soil.

The capture of Aubvillers, Sauvillers and Mailly-Raineval was reported by the French War Office in today's statement, which ordinarily covers only the events up to midnight, although occasionaly reporting early morning happenings. Apparently the French operation was begun at a very early hour, and only its early stages covered in the War Office report, the later progress being indicated in the news advices.

PARIS, July 23, via Havas Agency.—According to a review of the military situation in L'Homme Libre, the newspaper owned by Premier Clemenceau, the German losses since March 21 are approaching 1,000,000 men.

FRENCH CAPTURE OULCHY-LE-CHATEAU

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, July 23, 10:50 a.m.—Oulchy-Le-Chateau, the dominating point on the line between Soissons and Chateau-Thierry, is reported to have been captured by the French this morning.

FRENCH ADVANCE MILE ON A FOUR-MILE FRONT; MORE TOWNS ARE TAKEN

Allies Making Headway, but German Resistance Growing Stronger—Oulchy-le-Chateau, Buzany and Jauglonne Taken—Crown Prince Has Very Narrow Passage for Troops—Foch May Cut Off Enemy's Retreat

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, July 23, 4:30 p.m.—Allied aviators have set fire to Fere-en-Tardenois and Fismes, the points of enemy concentration within the Soissons-Rheims salient. More than 32,000 pounds of bombs were dropped on the two cities.

The Allies are still progressing at several points on the front and the Germans continue to withdraw toward the Vesle.

The operation north of Montdidier this morning is regarded as an effort to improve the French positions in that region.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, July 23, 10:50 a.m.—As a result of the Allies bombardment from both sides of the Rheims-Soissons pocket, the German Crown Prince has only a seven-mile passage for the withdrawal of his troops, it was reported from the front today.

The width of the salient on the Fere-en-Tardenois line is about twenty-five miles.

By Associated Press.

LONDON, July 23.—The French at 8:15 o'clock this morning began a new attack in the region northwest of Montdidier, according to advices received here shortly after noon today.

At 11 o'clock this morning the French were reported to have advanced a mile on a front of four miles.

It was thought, on the basis of the advices, that the attack on the Montdidier region might be on a wider front than the one mentioned.

In the Montdidier fighting today the French, beside capturing the villages of Aubvillers and Sauvillers, swept to the crest of Mailly-Raineval, and captured it.

WEST FLANK OF BEATEN HUN ARMY BEING BRACED BY TROOPS FROM NORTH

Germans From Flanders Sent to Help Crown Prince—Americans Cross Marne and Capture Barbillon Wood—Austrians Ready to Launch Drive on Italy

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, July 22, 1:56 p.m.—The Germans are heavily counter-attacking along the Marne front, but their assaults are unsuccessful, it was learned authoritatively this afternoon.

French and American forces are experiencing great difficulty in crossing the Marne in the Dormans region, as the Germans are shelling the bridges and using immense quantities of gas.

By Associated Press.

LONDON, July 22.—American troops yesterday crossed the River Marne between Charteves and Gland, east of Chateau Thierary, and captured the wood of Barbillon, according to authoritative announcement made here today.

The Germans are stubbornly resisting the French crossing of the Marne, but the French have succeeded in getting two elements over at Mezy and Courcelles, which are constructing foot bridges under heavy fire. The Germans are using gas shells in large numbers.

By Associated Press.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, July 22.—Frederick William, the German Imperial Crown Prince, has been obliged to call for help from his cousin, Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria. German divisions from the army in the north have been hurried down to protect the western flank of the defeated army, which has been driven back over the Marne and ejected from Chateau Thierry by Franco-American troops.

PLAN TO INVADE CANADA HATCHED IN HUN CAPITAL

Organizer Sent to United States to Enlist Army of 50,000

LACK OF SUPPORT KILLED ENTERPRISE

Army Was to Drill at Big Estate Near the Border

(See also Page 9.)

Special to The Star from Our Own Correspondent.

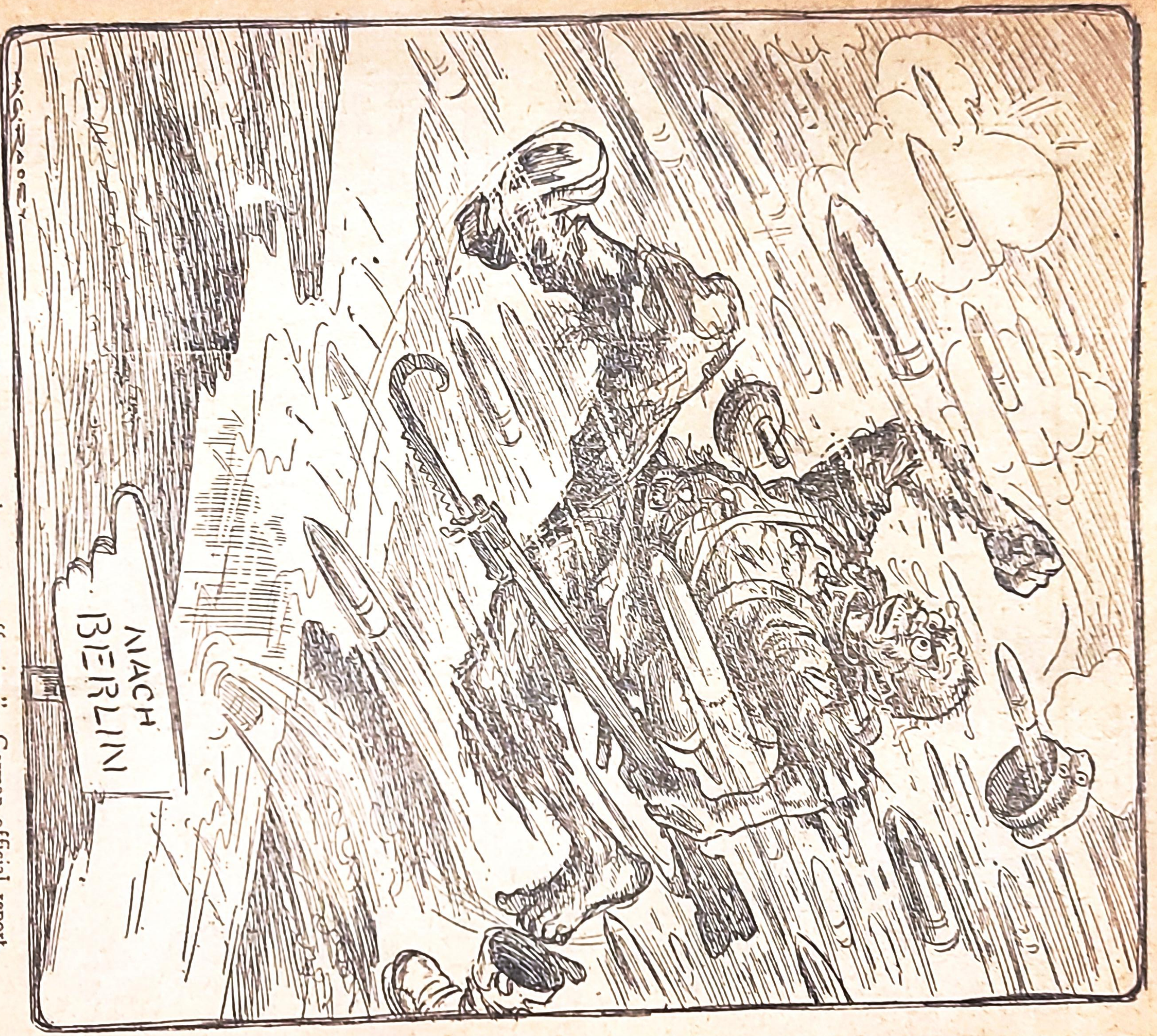
NEW YORK, July 23.—The Von Strench plan to invade Canada was hatched in Berlin. It originated with Louis Viereck, father of Geo. Sylvester Viereck, of "The Fatherland" fame who was sent as a kulture propagandist to the United States by the Prussian Ministry of Education in 1896, returned fifteen years later to the Fatherland, and has since been the confidential adviser of Privy Councellor Althoff, of the Prussian Ministry of Education. Althoff is the most powerful man within the Prussian Cabinet.

In the summer of 1914, Viereck suggested that an army of four corps, consisting of German and Austrian reservists, he organized secretly in the United States to overawe the Washington Government, prevent the United States from participation in the war, and invade Canada.

The real mission of Dr. Dernburg, former German Secretary of Colonial Affairs, who came to this country ostensibly as the official representative of the German Red Cross, was the organization of a German army, as suggested by Vierecks.

Dernburg himself informed George von Skal, 1817 Prospect avenue, The Bronx, New York, of the plans of the Berlin Government, and asked von Skal's advice. Von Skal, it is said, declared the idea ridiculous.

LURING THEM ON



"We retired across the Marne to provoke counter-offensive."—German official report.

ACTUAL ATTEMPT MADE.

An actual attempt was made at the organization of a German army. A German ex-convict and fugitive from justice, whose extradition was never asked for by the Berlin Government, asked officers of the German-American Veterans' Union for their assistance. He told them that he had obtained a large estate near the Canadian frontier where 50,000 men could be hidden and obtain final training without arousing suspicion.

As the Deutsch-Amerikanischer Kriegerbund (German-American Veterans) was in touch with the former German and Austrian reservists and landwehrmen, it would have been an easy matter to enlist 50,000 men in greater New York and vicinity and send them to his estate near the Canadian border without the United States authorities becoming aware of it.

But the Kriegerbund refused cooperation.

A HAIRBRAINED SCHEME.

Agents of the Department of Justice were searching here today for further evidence of the conspiracy.

Von Strench, it was declared by agents of the Government planned to raise 100,000 men to send to Canada and seize the international bridge which crosses the Niagara river. This would stop, he believed, shipments of munitions to Vancouver, where they were despatched to Russia. The 150,000 German reservists who were to have been sent to Mexico were to foment troubles in that country and take part in fighting which it was hoped might be started between the United States and Mexico, thus diverting this country, while the attack on Canada was being made.

1,268 British Die in Turkish Prisons

London, July 23.—In the House of Commons today Rear Admiral G. P. W. Hope, Deputy First Sea Lord of the Admiralty Board, announced that three British officers and 518 men, one British naval officer and eight naval ratings, and six Indian officers and 732 men had died in Turkish prison camps in the eighteen months from January, 1917, to the present.

Not of Military Value

Washington, June 23.—Production in the United States of the Bristol type of fighting planes has been discontinued after tests showing that the machine is not of military value, the bureau of aircraft production of the War Department tonight announced.

REPAIRS TO ZEEBRUGGE MOLE UNDONE AGAIN BY BRITISH AIRMEN

By Associated Press.

AMSTERDAM, July 23.—Repairs which the Germans had made to the mole at Zeebrugge and the locks there have again been destroyed by Allied airmen, according to the Telegraaf. Two torpedo boats have been sunk in the harbor, it adds, and the canal remains closed. The German observation tower at Lisseweghe was also hit by the airmen.

Many casualties among the marines at this naval base, and among the civilians, are reported. Lisseweghe has been partly evacuated, but thousands of men from Heyst, Blackenburghe, Zeebrugge and Ghent have been forced to work in the neighborhood and on the mole.

WIRELESS PLANT OFF MEXICAN COAST IN TOUCH WITH BERLIN

American Doctor Saw it, Heard Details and Photographed it—Told U. S. Officials About it—Plant in Touch with Germany

Special to The Star.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—A huge wireless plant on an island on the Mexican coast was recently observed and photographed by William Gates, an archeologist, of Cleveland, Ohio. Gates was told it could talk to Berlin and was constantly sending messages from German agents in Mexico to the Wilhelmstrasse.

Gates is a friend of the secretary of War Newton Baker, and immediately on his return to the United States laid this discovery before the Secretary.

Mr. Baker admitted today that he saw Gates "for about five minutes" on his return from Mexico, and that Gates told him about the wireless. "What has been done about it?" he was asked.

The Secretary smilingly insisted that this was not sufficient cause for worry.

"But Gates is not only telling of seeing the plant," it was insisted. "He is showing photographs of the plant, which persons who have seen it say is big enough to communicate with Berlin, as he says he was told."

"Suppose it is," replied the Secretary, "What can be done? We are not at war with Mexico. Mexico is not at war with Germany. It is a neutral country."

The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Daniels, was then asked about the matter, in the hope that the Navy Department had, since the visit of Dr. Gates to Mexico, done something to render the means of German communication valueless.

"I don't know anything about any wireless plants on the Mexican coast, or islands near the Mexican coast," said Mr. Daniels. "No, I have not heard anything about a report to the Secretary of War about this alleged plant being there."

An official of the State Department, however, admitted that there is a wireless plant on an island near the Mexican coast.

"I do not think, however," he said, "that it can carry to Berlin. But I do think it can carry to Spain which is nearly as good, since from Spain it can be relayed quickly to Germany."

He merely shrugged his shoulders when asked why something had not been done about it.

It will be recalled that the United States muzzled the Tuckerton and Sayville wireless stations used for German propaganda purposes, after some delay, by putting naval censors on them. No one in the State Department really believes this wireless which the Department believes can send to Spain has been so muzzled.

APPARATUS BROUGHT BY SUB.

Incidentally, word has also been brought back to the States by Dr. Gates of the sending down to San Salvador, by some one, probably German agents in Mexico, of two wireless outfits, which unmistakably had been made in Germany, and apparently were not old enough to have been brought in prior to the war, so that they were probably brought over in submarines.

The wireless stations were set up in San Salvador, according to this story, but almost immediately a squadron of United States cruisers put into the port, and demanded that Salvador declare her attitude in 12 hours. Salvador did declare an attitude of neutrality, and it is asserted that the wireless stations have not been used. This statement is punctuated by central Americans in discussing it with a wink.

The discovery of the wireless on the Mexican coastal island was made by Dr. Gates at the end of a five months' tour of Mexico, which aroused much curiosity. He himself denies that he represented anyone but himself. However, he was received with some honor by each of the bandit chiefs in turn, from Villa down to Zapata, and finally saw Carranza. After his tour of Mexico he went into Central America.

GIANT LINER JUSTICIA SUNK BY U-BOAT; LOSS OF TEN REPORTED

32,234 Tonner Sent to Bottom Off Irish Coast — Monster Ship Carried Crew of 700.— Had Been Transporting Troops from American Port

By Associated Press.

AN IRISH PORT, Monday, July 22. —The giant White Star liner Justicia has been torpedoed and sunk.

The Justicia was formerly the Dutch steamer Statendam, which was taken over by the British Government on the stock at Belfast when she was nearing completion. She was a vessel of 32,234 tons gross, 740 feet long, 86 feet beam and 43 feet deep.

LINER FOUGHT SUB. 24 HOURS.

By Associated Press.

AN IRISH PORT, July 24.—Four hundred of the crew of the torpedoed liner Justicia have been landed here. They report that the liner was sunk after a 24-hour fight with submarines.

The story of the fight between the German submarines and the Justicia, if it could be told, would make one of the finest stories in the annals of anti-submarine warfare.

Nothing has occurred in connection with the sinking of the former White Star liner gives Navy men any cause for misgivings over the submarine war. The defensive measures and methods showed up to excellent advantage, and indicate that the Entente naval forces can always be counted on to make the enemy pay dearly for every attempt he makes.

No passengers were lost and only ten of the crew were killed.

The first torpedo struck the engine room and the ship then stopped. Several other torpedoes were fired, but only two of the missiles were effective.

10 OF CREW DEAD.

LONDON, July 24.—The White Star liner Justicia, says a Belfast despatch today, was sunk off the North Irish coast on Saturday morning last. She carried a crew of between 600 and 700. Ten members of the crew are dead.

The news of the sinking of the Justicia was announced by the Belfast Evening Telegraph.

One of the crew of the Justicia is quoted by the newspaper as asserting that ten torpedoes were discharged at the Justicia. Four of the approaching missiles, he added, were exploded by gunfire from the ship.

HAD DELIVERED U.S. TROOPS.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The Justicia, reported sunk, was returning to an American port after delivering a large contingent of American troops, it was learned here.

The Justicia had a troop-carrying capacity of between 7,000 and 8,000 men.

The Justicia was the newest of the crack White Star ships. She was completed only a year ago and had been in service as a freight steamer. She also had done transport duty for the United States and Canada. She made her first trip to this country loaded with invalided Canadian soldiers, who were sent to New York and taken overland to Canada when the port of Halifax was closed by the explosion there.

The Justicia was equipped with triple screws, and registered at Liverpool.

In size and tonnage she nearly approached the dimensions of the great steamer Vaderland, now in the service of the American Government and being used for a carrier of American troops to Europe. The Justicia was designed as a modern passenger liner for the trade between New York and Rotterdam, but she never entered that service. Where there were intended to be magnificently carved and decorated cabins, saloons and stairways, rough woodwork was built instead.

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Another Railway Discovered—Accounts for Resistance

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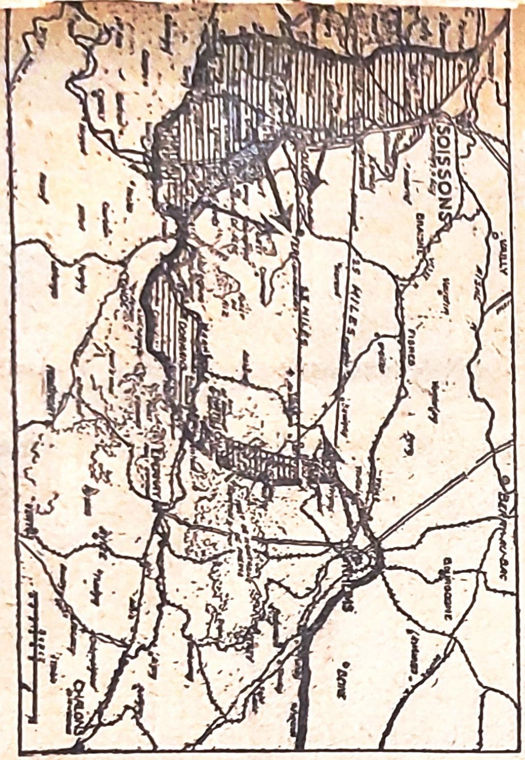
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The French and Americans also made gains on other parts of the fifty-five miles of front. The Germans viciously resisted in a majority of cases.

A TIGHTENING NOOSE



Surely if slowly the chain around the Germans in the above salient is [illegible] tightened. Drives from three directions—west, south and east—[illegible] by the arrows on this map, are converging on Fere-en-Tardenois at [illegible] heart of the German strength.

NEARLY 300,000,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT STORED IN BRITAIN.

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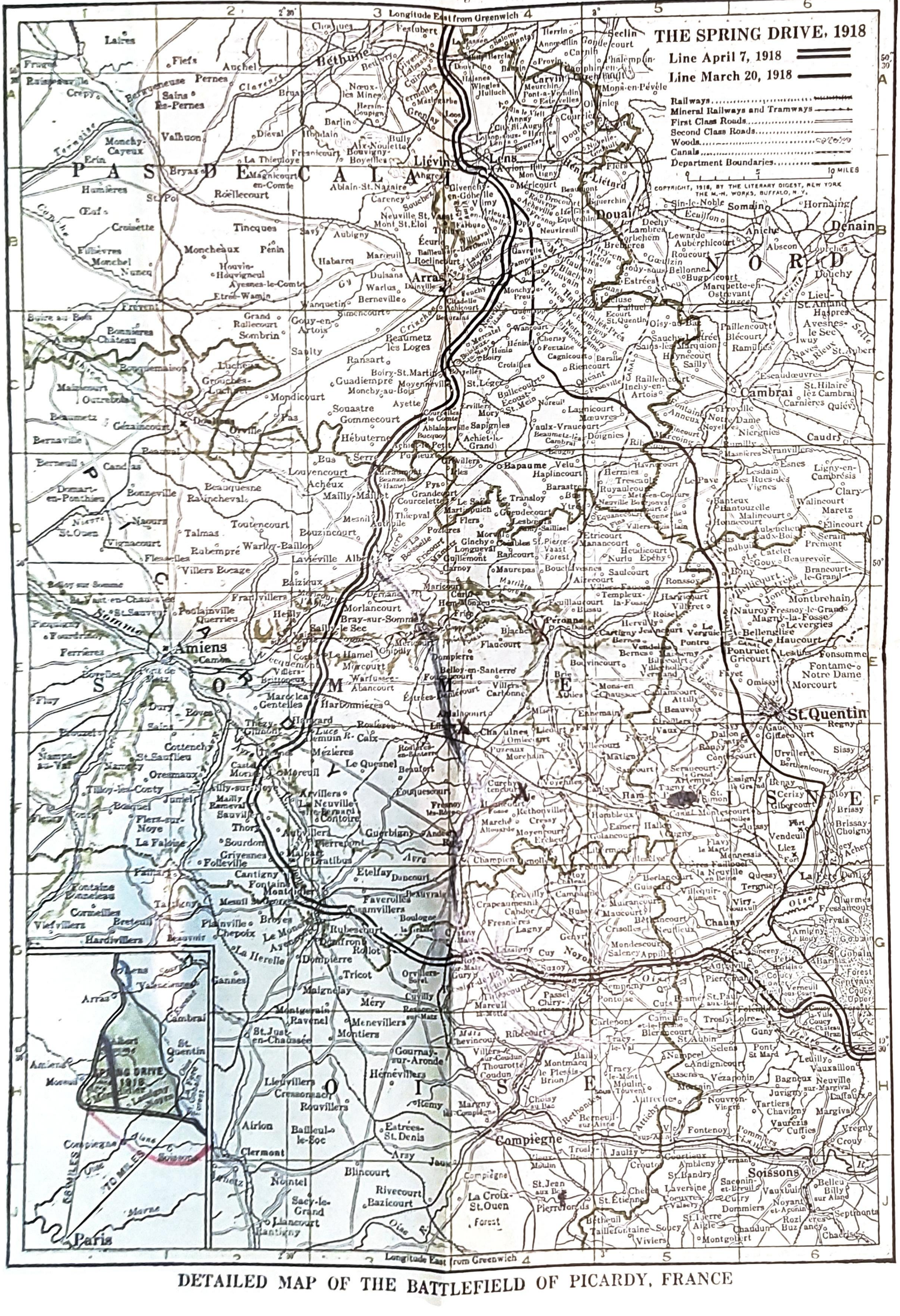
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"We must admit that the fantastic hopes entertained by some have fallen disappointingly short of realization. It is foolish to think our U-boats can starve England. We must tell the German people the truth."

Squares measure 10 miles on each side. Letters and figures in margin refer to index on opposite page.



DETAILED MAP OF THE BATTLEFIELD OF PICARDY, FRANCE

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

THE SUPREME CALL TO ARMS

THE ENEMY has definitely decided to win the war this year, and "the fate of the Empire, the fate of Europe, and the fate of liberty throughout the world" may depend upon the ability of the Allies to feed fresh man-power to the firing-line during the next seven or eight months. That every available man is to be rushed to the front at once is the outstanding fact revealed by Premier Lloyd George's illuminating statement to Parliament on April 9. Because the crisis calls for great reenforcements to defeat Germany's "last desperate effort to trample down the free nations of the world," the British Government finds it necessary to raise the draft age to fifty and to cancel all exemptions in Great Britain, to extend conscription to Ireland, to call upon the British dominions and colonies for every available man, and to appeal to the United States to accelerate by every possible means the shipping of American soldiers to the battle-front in France and Belgium. "If we wish to avoid a war lasting for years, this battle must be won now, and to win it we must be ready to throw in all our resources," says the Premier. France, we are told, has taken up the question of immediately calling her 1919 class to the colors. As the "Kaiser's battle" develops into a campaign, Bonar Law informs Parliament that "we have been able to fill the wastage in the battle thus far, but, according to the figures of the casualties available, the most critical time is likely to arise at the end of May and June." To make clear that the extraordinary efforts proposed to increase the man-power at the front "may mean the difference between victory and defeat," the Chancellor of the Exchequer goes on to say, in words that might apply to America just as well as to Great Britain:

"There is still eight months at least of this campaign left, and if the struggle goes on, as the Government believes it will, the men conscripted now will become available just at the time they are needed. The Government has already put in men of four months' or less training, and must face the economic risk, confronted, as it is, by a greater risk."

And similarly in a message urging the British dominions and colonies "to reenforce their heroic troops in the fullest possible manner with the smallest possible delay," the British Premier says:

"The struggle is only in its opening stages, and it is our business to see that our armies get the maximum measure of support that we can give them.

"Let no one think that what even the remotest dominions can do now can be too late. Before this campaign is finished the last man may count."

Lloyd George's words, remarks the New York *Times*, make it clear that "this battle is as close to Armageddon as it is possible to get; that the two contestants are engaged in a death-grapple, and that all that has gone before—in Russia, for instance—has been mere preliminary play." *The Times* deduces from the Premier's speech that "neither side has any 'army of maneuver,' any 'reserve army';" and it goes on to say:

"The reason why this mobile army has not made a counter-attack is because it doesn't exist. Otherwise Mr. Lloyd George would not be reciting with pride the rapidity with which troops were rushed across the Channel to take part in the battle, and there would have been no necessity for brigading American troops with those of the French and British. If the French and British have no reserve army of maneuver, neither have the Germans, since the forces are equal. The thing has become a gigantic wrestling match, in which every ounce of power is being exerted at every moment and nothing can be held back for strategic uses. . . . . .

"Equally matched, and with no tricks in reserve, no cards up their sleeves, the battle is simply a brutal test of strength. It calls for every ounce of it."



Copyrighted by the New York Tribune Association.

"HOLD 'IM! WE'RE ON THE WAY."

—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

More than ever, then, says the same paper's military expert, "the war has been reduced to a game of killing men." He explains:

"A given point or line is worth so many men to the defenders and and so many to the attacking troops. This is the measure of value, and the only measure. Therefore, if such a point or line can be maintained only through a casualty list greater than its worth, it is of more value vacated than it is held. This, in view of the occupation by Germany of the territory vacated in the retreat of a year ago, must be borne in mind if we would see the German advance in true perspective."

America, during the next few weeks, "will give the Prussian military junta the surprize of their lives," declared Premier Lloyd George on the anniversary of our entrance into the war. And President Wilson, who recently exprest "perfect confidence" that the Allies will win "a secure and final victory," assures King George that "we shall continue to do everything possible to put the whole force of the United States into this great struggle." Already our troop movement to France has been increased three-fold in a few weeks, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Washington, and at the same time the records show a falling off in the effectiveness of Germany's *U*-boat campaign. During March, says a New York *Tribune* correspondent, an increase of twenty per cent. was added to the amount of tonnage shipped across the Atlantic, this gain being the result of "close cooperation of the Ship Control Committee, the Shipping Board, and the War Department in directing the movement of traffic." Exports are to be cut to the bone, passenger traffic virtually eliminated, and "every available bit of steam tonnage afloat on

GIANT LINER JUSTICIA SUNK BY U-BOAT; LOSS OF TEN REPORTED

32,234 Tonner Sent to Bottom Off Irish Coast — Monster Ship Carried Crew of 700.— Had Been Transporting Troops from American Port

By Associated Press.

AN IRISH PORT, Monday, July 22. —The giant White Star liner Justicia has been torpedoed and sunk.

The Justicia was formerly the Dutch steamer Statendam, which was taken over by the British Government on the stock at Belfast when she was nearing completion. She was a vessel of 32,234 tons gross, 740 feet long, 86 feet beam and 43 feet deep.

LINER FOUGHT SUB. 24 HOURS.

By Associated Press.

AN IRISH PORT, July 24.—Four hundred of the crew of the torpedoed liner Justicia have been landed here. They report that the liner was sunk after a 24-hour fight with submarines.

The story of the fight between the German submarines and the Justicia, if it could be told, would make one of the finest stories in the annals of anti-submarine warfare.

Nothing has occurred in connection with the sinking of the former White Star liner gives Navy men any cause for misgivings over the submarine war. The defensive measures and methods showed up to excellent advantage, and indicate that the Entente naval forces can always be counted on to make the enemy pay dearly for every attempt he makes.

No passengers were lost and only ten of the crew were killed.

The first torpedo struck the engine room and the ship then stopped. Several other torpedoes were fired, but only two of the missiles were effective.

10 OF CREW DEAD.

LONDON, July 24.—The White Star liner Justicia, says a Belfast despatch today, was sunk off the North Irish coast on Saturday morning last. She carried a crew of between 600 and 700. Ten members of the crew are dead.

The news of the sinking of the Justicia was announced by the Belfast Evening Telegraph.

One of the crew of the Justicia is quoted by the newspaper as asserting that ten torpedoes were discharged at the Justicia. Four of the approaching missiles, he added, were exploded by gunfire from the ship.

HAD DELIVERED U.S. TROOPS.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The Justicia, reported sunk, was returning to an American port after delivering a large contingent of American troops, it was learned here.

The Justicia had a troop-carrying capacity of between 7,000 and 8,000 men.

The Justicia was the newest of the crack White Star ships. She was completed only a year ago and had been in service as a freight steamer. She also had done transport duty for the United States and Canada. She made her first trip to this country loaded with invalided Canadian soldiers, who were sent to New York and taken overland to Canada when the port of Halifax was closed by the explosion there.

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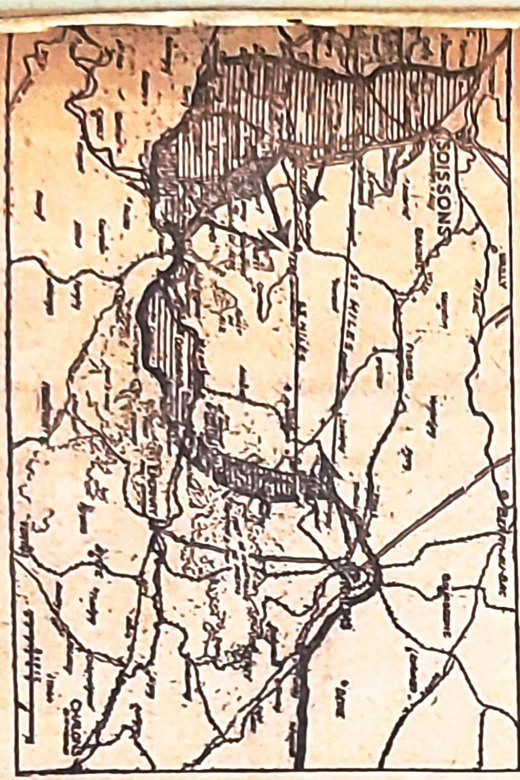
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4

OULCHY-LE-CHATEAU IN FRANCO-AMERICAN HANDS AND VILLEMONTOIRE, TOO

Germans Swept Back From East of Former Town—Part of Lafere Forest Taken—Now Four Miles From Fere-en-Tardenois—Other Gains

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ROME, July 26.—General Ludendorff told the Kaiser before the recent German drive that he was prepared to sacrifice half a million men, according to a despatch from Berne today. The Kaiser approved.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, July 26, 4:40 p.m.—The Allies today were successfully conducting offensive operations along the whole original "German drive" front, from Soissons to Main-de-Massiges. In addition to closing in on Fere-en-Tardenois, they are steadily gaining ground in the Champagne and have recovered most of the outpost positions lost in the initial German push. Main-de-Massiges is reported to have been recaptured.

By Associated Press.

PARIS, July 26.—The Germans have reinforced their right flank of the Soissons-Rheims pocket, says La Liberte, with a new army commanded by General von Eben, which has been placed between the armies of General von Hutier and General von Bohen.

ALLIES TURN FERE FOREST POSITION

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, July 26, (4 p.m.).—Franco-American troops have completely turned Fere forest and are within six kilometers of Fere-En-Tardenois. On both sides of the road from Mosey northward to Fere-En-Tardenois the Americans repulsed counter-attacks and pressed northward, capturing Franquet farm.

Fere forest extends from the Marne, east of Chateau Thierry northward to the vicinity of Fere-En-Tardenois.

ALLIES BOMBARDING HUN ARMY

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, July 26.—Every line of communication within the German salient is under bombardment night and day either from the Allied artillery or the airplanes. It is only with the greatest difficulty and with heavy sacrifices that the enemy is able to hold on within this area. All the while his men are suffering terrible privations, owing to the uncertainty of obtaining supplies.

In consequence of the Allies commanding virtually every way and every path, the fatigued German units cannot be relieved even when they are sorely tried.

The Allies moved up their heaviest artillery today, and were throwing shells into the German lines as far as Saponay, 5 1-2 miles northeast of Oulchy-le-Chateau, and beyond Fere-en-Tardenois, 2 miles southeast of Saponay. The districts to the south were also being peppered by Allied shells.

SILESIANS ARE ACCORDED WARM TIME BY SCOTS

Crack and Honored Division Sent to 'Hell's' Corner in West

REPLACING SKELETONS

Many A Division Decimated by British Up in Northern Sectors of Front

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to the New York Times and Montreal Gazette.

Registered in Accordance with the Copyright Act.

War Correspondents' Headquarters, July 26.—A fairly strong attack, futile in its result, was made by the Germans against some of our Scottish troops this morning southwest of Meteren. The enemy's objective was to take a bit of road going east and west through our position and six companies, two of each regiment of the German twelfth division, were ordered to carry out this attempt.

That division is made up of Silesians from Breslau, lately come into the line by Meteren to relieve the 81st reserve division which, as I told several times lately, has been almost destroyed by the Australian and Scottish troops. The 12th was one of those which took part in the Austrian offensive against the Italians before their reverse on the Piave, and one regiment of it, the 63rd, received a special shoulder strap in honor of its service with Austria. They suffered in the fighting across the Arras-Cambrai road on March 24, and afterwards, on April 17, when they were hammered by the Australians near their present ground in Flanders when they set out with ambitious objects to get behind our hill country, and failed to hit anywhere.

Now, after a rest, they are back again and after a few days in the line have been hit hard once more. The attack began this morning after a heavy bombardment of the Scottish positions, and the six companies then advanced in a resolute way, hoping to have an easy walk over after the work of their guns, but they were raked with fire from the start, and never reached the road which was their goal.

On our right they made some progress, and for a time [illegible]

FRENCH ADVANCE ALONG RIGHT BANK OF MARNE; PRESSURE GROWS GREAT

Impossible for Crown Prince to Withstand Constant Hammering of Allied Artillery in Rheims-Soissons Pocket Much Longer—Allies Report Further Progress Today

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, July 27.—The crisis in the colossal battle now raging in the Soissons-Rheims pocket is expected hourly. Military experts believe a decision must be quickly reached because no army can long stand the hell of artillery fire and the constant hammering of French, American, British and Italian infantry, to which the group of the German Crown Prince is being subjected.

While the result of the Allies' pressure can be felt on all parts of the enemy front, gains are being recorded only on local sectors, on account of the desperate German resistance. The most important of these is reported north of Chateau-Thierry, between the Marne and Rheims, and east of Rheims. The latest official statements add nearly 2,000 to the total of prisoners taken by the Allies.

FRENCH ADVANCE NORTH OF MARNE

By Associated Press.

PARIS, July 27.—The text of today's official statement follows:

"On the Champagne front the French carried out a local operation in the region south of the Mountain Without a Name and advanced one kilometre over a front of three kilometres. Two hundred prisoners, of whom seven were officers, have fallen into the hands of the French."

BRITISH OFFICIAL REPORT

By Associated Press.

LONDON, July 27.—The text of the British Official statement today reads:

"During the night our raiding parties entered the enemy's lines in the neighborhood of Sailly-Laurette, Neuville, Vitasse, Arleux-en-Gohelle and Lens, and brought back several prisoners.

"The hostile artillery was active last night between the Somme and the Ancre rivers, and there was some activity on the part of both artilleries in the Labassee Canal sector."

THREE CANADIAN MINISTERS AT A DIVISION SPORTS MEET



Major-General David Watson and three Western Premiers watching the sports. 1, Hon. W. M. Martin, of Saskatchewan; 2, Hon. C. A. Stewart, of Alberta; 3, Gen. Watson, of Quebec; 4, Hon. T. C. Norris, of Manitoba. The three ministers passed through Montreal yesterday.

...s, are advancing against he Germans, detachments of whom ave withdrawn before the hostile dvance, retreating to Kiev. The easants are well armed.

MANY GERMANS KILLED.

Washington, July 26.—Rioting by he peasants in the occupied regions f White Russia is increasing and nany German soldiers have been illed, said an official despatch to-ay from Stockholm.

STAY AT VOLOGDA.

Washington, July 26.—The Allied iplomats at Vologda have decided remain in that city, notwithstand-ng the efforts of the Bolsheviki to revail upon them to go to Moscow, apital of the Soviet Government. The State Department was so in-ormed in a despatch today from the merican consul at Moscow, who aid his report was based on infor-nation furnished by Ambassador rancis.

WHITE GUARDS WIN.

London, July 26.—The counter-re-olutionary movement at Jaroslav as been completely crushed, accord-ng to a Copenhagen despatch to the entral News quoting a Moscow tele-ram to Helsingfors. The White uard staff and all the leaders of hat faction, together with over 1,500 nen, have been arrested, the de-patch adds. It is said that 98 of he prisoners, including Generals Vo-ovkin and Karpov, have been shot.

The Bolsheviki, the despatch says, tate that they have seized a large umber of documents disclosing the lans of the counter-revolutionaries.

WON CROIX DE GUERRE

French Decoration For Two Toronto Officers

Toronto, July 26.—Two Toronto of-ficers have been awarded the French Croix de Guerre, according to private

it seemed as though the enemy had gained a part of our line. But later this was cleared up and the grim defence of the Scottish infantry repelled the assault, and drove back the enemy with severe losses. His only gain was one small outpost.

He took a similar post the night before last, and held it only until the Australians boxed it in with shell fire and then cleared it out with rifle grenades.

DIVISIONS SKELETONIZED.

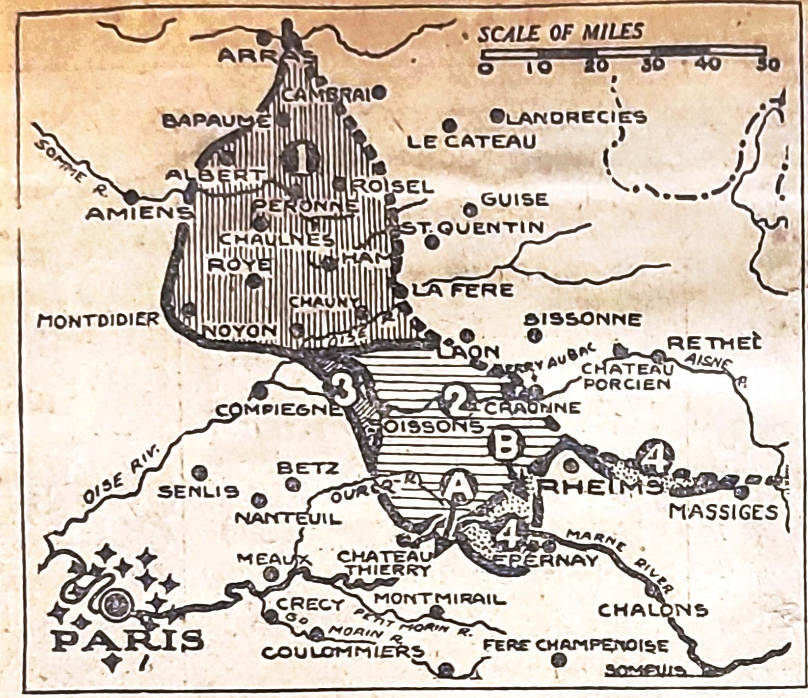
If the 12th German division has anything like the same history as its predecessors in this part of the line, they will soon be very miserable men, for the Australians and Scots have combined in making the enemy positions horribly uncomfortable, and inflicting daily losses which have reduced the divisions there to mere skeletons. Not only the 81st Reserve, but the 13th Reserve and the 207th German divisions, hereabouts were worn down by the constant harassing of our men, until only weak remnants of their companies were left in the line. A company of Second Battalion of the Thirteenth Division went into the line 90 strong and came out with 25 to 30.

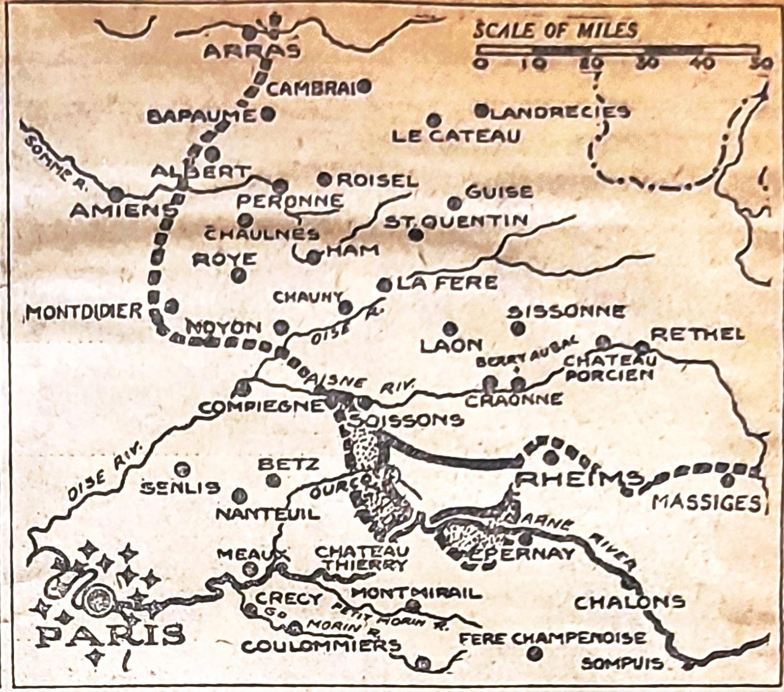
After our attack on Merris very few men of the Second Division got back and the ration strength of the fifth company was only 14. The companies of the third battalion were just as weak when the Australians had done with them.

"The high command means to leave us in the line," said a German officer we captured a few weeks ago, "until one field kitchen is enough to feed us all."

It is, of course, the deliberate policy of Prince Rupprecht and his army general to make these wretched divisions hold out in the line until they can hardly stagger up to the outposts so that, behind the line, he may keep intact his fresh reserves for another great assault. From that point of view, it is perhaps sound policy, but it is cruel on the men left so long under shell fire.

-18





THE END OF THE GERMAN DRIVE FOR PARIS

These two maps show how Foch's Franco-American drive between Soissons and Chateau Thierry has ended the German menace to Paris.

The left hand map shows how the Germans have advanced, the broken line showing the battle front prior to March 21; the shaded area being ground won (1), in the drive starting March 21; (2), the Aisne battle (3), the Battle of the Matz, when a little ground was gained by the main object of the attack—the smashing of the Montdidier-Noyon-Soissons-Chateau Thierry salient—was defeated, and (4), the latest drive, just before the counter offensive began. The arrows show (A), the primary purpose of the drive, the swing southwest around Chateau Thierry for Paris, which was blocked by the Americans' counter attack on July 15, and (B), the attempt to crush the Rheims salient, which was still in the balance when the counter offensive opened.

In the right hand map the broken line shows the front as it stood when Foch launched his coutner offensive, and the shaded areas, the ground won from the Germans in the early stages of the battle. The heavy line north of the shaded area shows the place which is believed to be the first where the Germans can halt their retreat. It will be noticed that when they reach this line the "Paris front" will have disappeared and the two salients, east and west, will have been eliminated, making it impossible to renew the attack on Paris.

NEW MINISTER OF BLOCKADE



Sir L. Worthington-Evans, who succeeds Lord Robert Cecil. He was previously parliamentary and financial secretary to the Minister of Munitions.

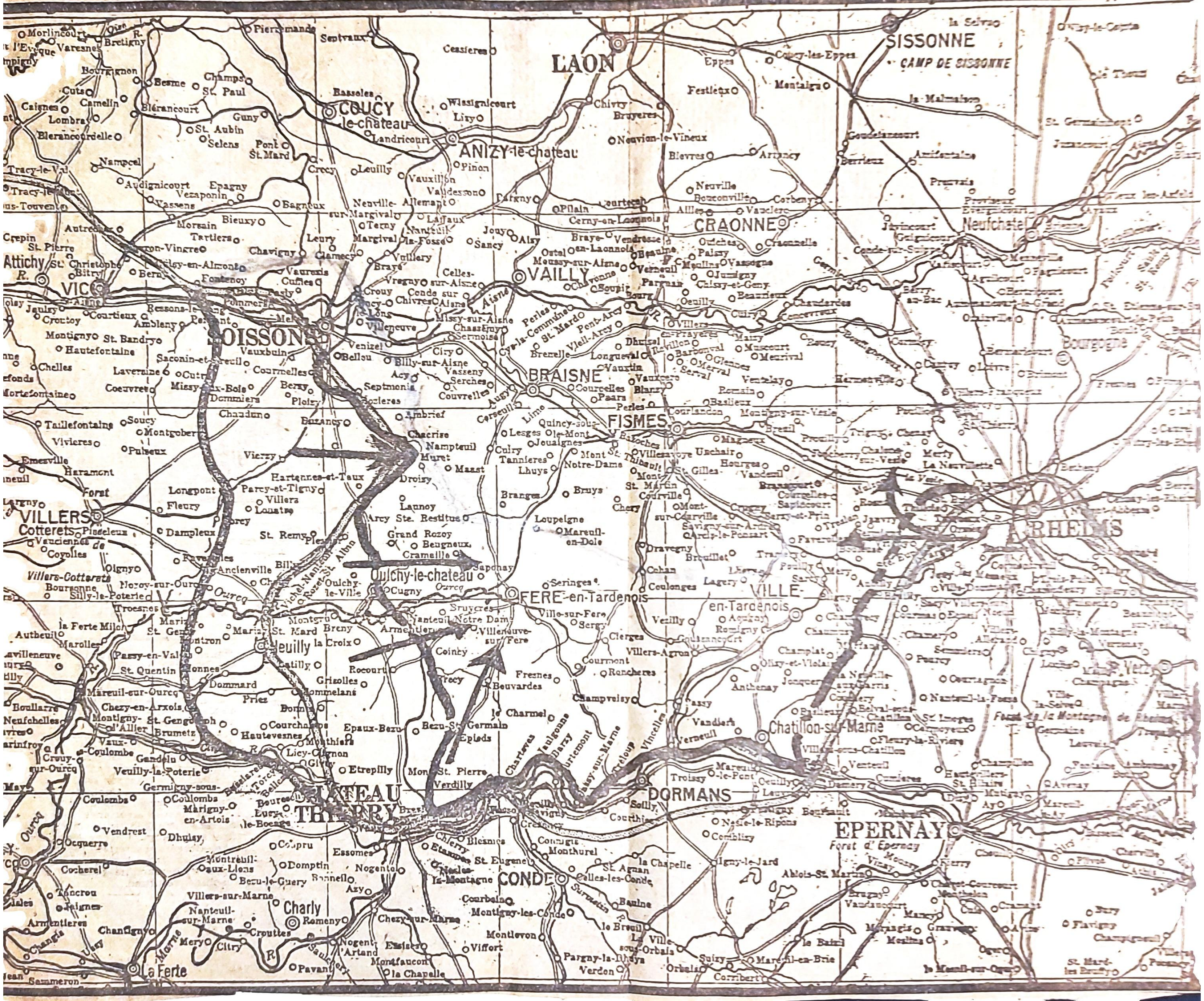
OUT O' LUCK.

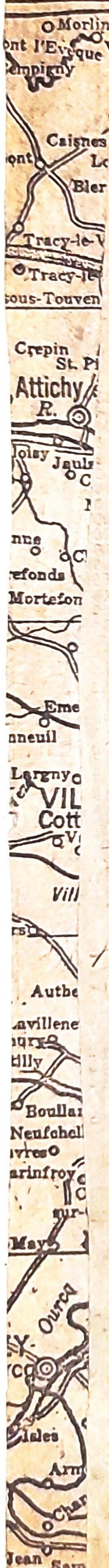
If you've tried to jump the traces, an' have sought the cheery places
An' have reckoned you could fix it so you never would be missed.
But you find out in the morning that they got you without warning
An' they've put your name an' number on the extra duty list,
Do your added bit o' slaving, without whining much or raving,
Take the medicine they give you an' don't even try t' buck.
Play the game an' keep on grinning, an' then make a fresh beginning;
It's the price that you are paying just for being out o' luck.

It's a queer game, this o' fightin' an' it's gospel truth I'm writin'.
Men will go for weeks through dangers an' will never feel a hurt
While their stock o' luck is lastin', all the shells the Huns are castin'
Will be powerless to get 'em as they're scatterin' the dirt.
Then one day while war is nappin' an' there's nothing due to happen
An' the sector's fine an' quiet by [illegible] sniper one is struck.
An' he dies right at his station, an' the only explanation
Is the answer of his comrades who they whisper "Out o' luck!"

So it's no use frettin', sighin', when the shrapnel high is flyin';
There's no way o' dodgin' bullets, they will hit you or they won't;
An' whene'er the line advances, every soldier runs his chances,
Those with luck get back to billets, and the ones without it, don't.
Play the game an' keep on goin' through the fields that death is mowin',
Folow orders to the letter an' don't ever lose your pluck,
Keep in mind when shells are hissin' there are some that they are missing
So just pray to God above you that you won't run out o' luck.

GENERAL FOCH'S BIG TRAP FOR HALF A MILLION GERMANS





Circulation of the Star 100,000

The Circulation of the Daily Star last week exceeded 600,000, being a daily average exceeding 100,000

The excess has run from 70,000 to 350,000 a week. All such excess circulation is included in the over-weight in our guarantee to advertisers.

VOL. L., No. 178

THE WEATHER—VERY WA

MONSTER BRITISH PLANES GIVE HUN A MISERABLE TIME

Handley Page Night Bombers Cause Frightful Havoc

ONE PILOT GOT 17 GOTHAS ALONE

Bombs Carried of Tremendous Power — Enemy On Edge

By Joseph W. Grigg, staff correspondent of The N. Y. World and The Montreal Star, officially accredited with the British Army. Copyright, 1918, by the Press Publishing Co.

ON THE BRITISH FRONT, July 27.—Conspicuous activity by the enemy in the last few days developed early yesterday morning into an attack by six companies on the Meterent sector in Flanders, but it was completely repulsed with heavy losses, the Germans gaining only one advanced post. Enemy prisoners assert a new division reluctantly broke into the line to make the attack, the purpose of which was to try to regain terrain recently taken by the British. The raiding activity may presage an enemy diversion on the front, though this has been rumored for a long time.

In a raid on New Zealand troops yesterday between Albert and Arras, the enemy lost prisoners and machine guns.

The enemy's increased artillery fire shows that the British strafing by guns and air-planes is wearing on his nerves. Six direct hits with bombs were made on his trains on Wednesday.

I spent yesterday with a famous Handley Page night bombing squadron after it returned from the Rheims sector, where air warfare has been of an intensified character, but that is so about the whole front. Before one of these great machines started for its night expedition, I had an opportunity to go for a try-out "flip." There was a strong wind, and it was somewhat bumpy several thousand feet up, but it was an exhilarating experience. The machine, with others in the same squad, has dumped hundreds of tons of bombs inside the enemy lines within the last month.

A "PRETTY GOOD BUS."

AID FOR SOLDIER UNABLE TO FIGHT

Commission Doing Great Work in Helping Veterans Now Destroyed

EDUCATION MEANS A HIGHER SALARY

Some Invalided Men Earn More Now Than Ever Before

The work of the Invalided Soldiers Commission is assuming large proportions in Montreal District, and results being achieved show clearly how much is being done for the returned disabled soldier.

The work of the commission in Montreal in the department of industrial re-education is managed by Major R. T. MacKeen, late of the 89th Battalion, assisted by Capt. F. A. Moseley, late C.A.S.C. With them in the Drummond Building is a courteous staff, the members of which seem anxious to be considerate of soldier, who must wonder very often what is eventually to become of him, when his country can use him no further in its great war work.

To the veteran, discharged from hospital, when the medical authorities say: "We can do no more" and to whom the officer commanding the discharge depot says: "Here are your discharge papers. Don't lose them. Good luck"—to this veteran, who cannot, because of war experiences, return to his old employment, the Government steps up, greeting him through the officials of the Invalided Soldiers Commission, and saying: "Don't worry; try a little to help yourself, and we will try hard to help you." And in looking over the records in Montreal it is seen how they have worked hard, and how they have succeeded wonderfully.

543 APPLICATIONS.

Since the establishment of industrial re-education work about a year ago, the local Disabled Soldiers' Standing Board has received and passed for instructional assistance 543 soldiers' applications. Of this number, the Ottawa authorities have approved 518. All full courses must receive the sanction of Ottawa. Of these men, 89 have completed their training, 267 are still taking courses, 56 are taking courses in industrial establishments and outside schools, and the balance secured positions before completing the entire prescribed course.

Some of the outstanding successes among the 89 who have completed the prescribed courses are parti-

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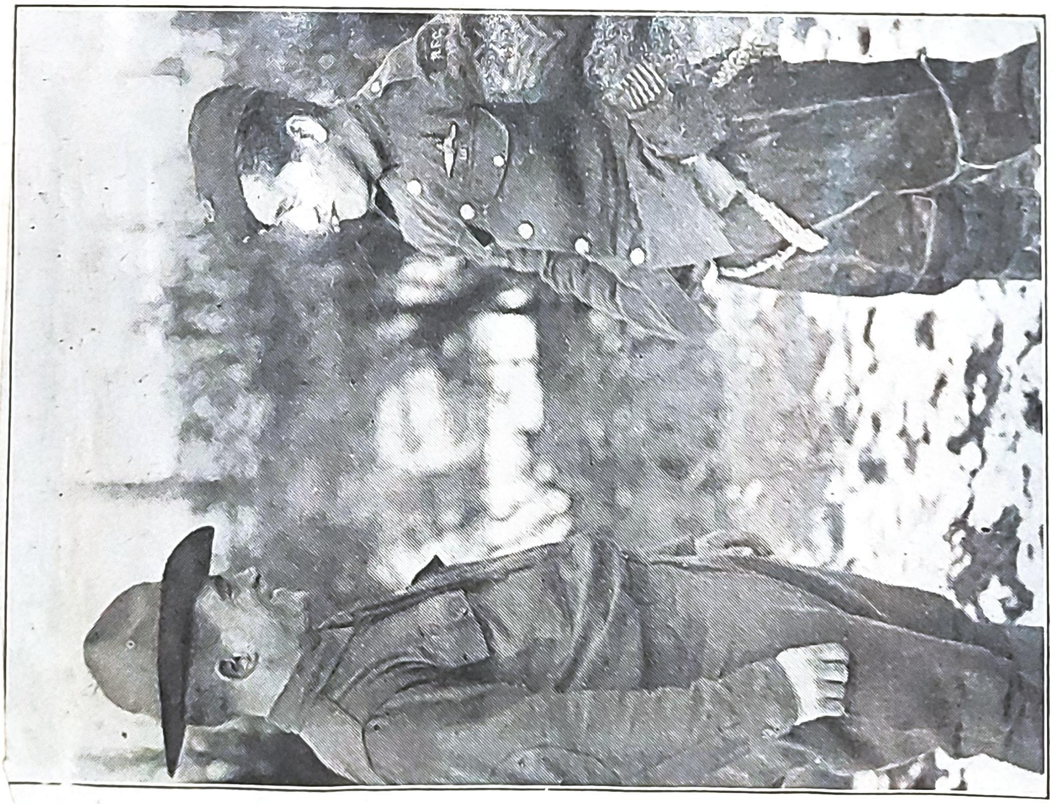
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east, Toronto
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2502155, G. H.
622995, C. Rose
66086, P. Wrigh



THE FIRST TIME IN HISTORY.—The Britannia Float in the great 4th of July parade in New York.



THE ONLY JAP WITH THE ROYAL AIR FORCE.—Sergeant O'Hara, who is now serving with the B.E.F. in France. He joined up with the Ghurkas in the early days of the war and has been wounded six times. For bravery he has received the Legion of Honor and the Military Medal. He is here seen in conversation with an American airman.

CHASING THE HUN OUT OF THE SALIENT



The three stages of the fighting on the great salient from Soissons to Rheims are shown on the above map. The double line marks the farthest advance of the enemy on his early drive at Paris. The barred line, from Oulchy-le-Chateau to Neuville, is his position last Saturday, and the solid black line shows where he is now fighting desperately to avoid being driven back behind the Vesle river or even perhaps to the Aisne.

FEMALE FOREIGN LEGION.

LONDON, Aug. 3—A woman's foreign legion land army, composed of French and Belgian women, has been formed to work on British soil.

LONDON, July 29, 4:32 p.m.—The Germans are defending Ville-en-Tardenois strongly, resisting on the line from Chambrecy southward, it was learned authoritatively this afternoon.

Chambrecy is only a mile east of Ville-en-Tardenois.

The Boches also attacked Allied positions on Hill 181, south of Mont Sansnom, southwest of Rheims, this morning, but were repulsed. Fighting there is continuing. Germans are reported to be burning the villages of Cuery-Housse, Tannieres and Charive—in a line between Fismes and Soissons.

The French took Buzany yesterday, capturing 200 prisoners, but were unable to hold it.

HONORED FOR BRAVERY



Lieut. J. L. Cains, of 271 Prince Arthur street, recently awarded the Military Medal for bravery on the field.

By Associated Press.

LONDON, July 29.—Two lines of German trenches on a two-mile front astride the Bray-Corbie road, east of Amiens, have been captured by Australian troops, the War Office announced today. In carrying out this operation the Australians took 100 prisoners.

The text of the statement follows:

"Australian troops carried out a successful local operation last night in the Morlancourt sector. Two lines of hostile trenches on a front of over two miles astride the Bray-Corbie road were atacked, and, together with over 100 prisoners and a number of machine-guns, were captured. Heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy in this operation. Our losses are reported to be light.

"Two successful raids were carried out last night by Canadian troops south and north of Gavrelle. A few prisoners were secured by us on each occasion.

"On the remainder of the British front there is nothing else to report beyond artillery activity on either side along the line."

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, July 29, 4 p.m.—Sweeping northward from the Ourcq, French and American troops are now within eight miles of Fismes, the important German concentration centre on the Vesle river.

Desperate fighting is under way in the new pocket between the Ourcq and the Vesle, where the Germans are strongly covering their retreat to the latter line. In some places the Allies have pushed several kilometres beyond the O[illegible]

BEFORE FIERCE GERMAN ATTACK AMERICANS FALL BACK; ONE TOWN RETAKEN

Latest Reports Show Allied Forces Standing Up Well Before Violent Counter-Attacks — French Regain Beugneux, Near Grand Rozoy —Australian Surprise Attack Succeeds

By Associated Press.

LONDON, July 30.—A German thrust drove the Allies out of Beugneux, near Grand Rozoy, northwest of Fere-en-Tardenois. This town, however, was recaptured from the enemy.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, July 30, 4:32 p.m.—French troops have captured Romigny, a mile and a half southwest of Ville-en-Tardenois, it was learned this afternoon. Elsewhere there is little change in the battle-line, which is fluctuating as the fighting progresses.

By Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMIES ON THE AISNE FRONT, July 30, 4 p.m.—Under a fire from the enemy only slightly less than that of yesterday, the Americans on the front north of the Ourcq held on to their positions this afternoon and even advanced a little to the road from Seringes to Sergy.

Repeated efforts by the enemy to dislodge the Americans were futile. On the Americans' left the French are moving forward. To the right the lines are holding steadily.

The Guards that were brought in by the Germans to attack the Americans yesterday appeared today to have been withdrawn by the German com[illegible] The fighting is the heaviest the

WAR SUMMARY

By the Associated Press.

The Germans have thrown nearly a million men into the gigantic battle between Soissons and Rheims, and have been viciously counter-attacking all around the circular line that stretches from Soissons to the neighborhood of Rheims. Even this formidable force, however, appears to have made not more than a dent or two in the Allied front in its latest effort, while at various points progress for the Allies, slight but important, is reported.

Regarding the strength of the German forces, unofficial advices state that there are 71 Teuton divisions engaged in this struggle. The strength of a German division is about 13,500 on a normal footing, so that, if all the units resisting the Allies north of the Marne have been kept up to standard, there are 958,500 men trying to hold the line until the situation is relieved. Of these divisions there are ten drawn from Crown Prince Rupprecht's army in the north.

The German Crown Prince had in the neighborhood of 500,000 men behind Rheims and Chateau Thierry when the attack across the Marne began on July 15. The increase in the number of divisions engaged in the battle would appear to indicate that he had since that time drawn heavily on other army groups. It would also seem that this action on his part reflects the importance of this battle in the eyes of the German high command.

Through the German counter-blow the Americans were driven back from Clerges southeast of Fere-en-Tardenois, while to the northwest of Fere, the Americans have also been forced out of Beugneux, into which they had penetrated after passing through Grand Rozoy, but this town has been retaken by the Allies.

Buzancy, situated on the west side of the Crise Rive, about five miles south of Soissons, has also been the scene of heavy fighting, and the battle appears to have been general along the line south of that point, notably in Plessier Wood, near where the front turns abruptly to the east.

On the other end of the battle-line there have been sharp engagements, but reports credit the Allies with making an advace at Aubilly, in the Ardre valley, west of Rheims. They have also forged ahead further down toward the bottom of the pocket at Villers-Agron-Aiguizy.

While these counter-blows against the Allied lines are general and of great violence, it is not believed in London that the enemy intends to make a real stand south of the Vesle River.

Paris, on the other hand, seems to believe that the Germans may have fixed upon the present location of their armies as the field upon which they will turn at bay.

There have been patrol operations along the British front, but nothing significant has occurred there.

Little has been reported to amplify the Copenhagen despatch to the effect that Turkey and Germany had broken off relations. Amsterdam advices, however, indicate that Turkey intends to pursue an aggressive policy in the Caucasus region, the field supposedly set aside for German exploitation. This may carry a measure of confirmation of the rumor that the Quadruple Alliance has broken over the division of spoils, subsequent to the peace treaties with Russia and Rumania.

MILITARY POLICE CONTINUE BUSY

Over a Hundred Without Papers Taken in Yesterday

The process of rounding up absent soldiers in Montreal by the civil section of the military police is now in full swing. There will be no let up until all the absentees and deserters, the defaulters of whatever type and character are made to understand their full duty, and to assume the obligations of their citizenship.

Yesterday at least one hundred who did not have papers with them to show they were exempt were taken in by the polic. They were taken to the civil section headquarters, Drummond street, in batches of twos and threes all day long. Occasionally a crowd of eight or ten would arrive in a patrol wagon, driven by the city police. At noon an exceptionally large lot was pulled in, being secured during the lunch hour at several large plants.

WORK GOING ON.

The work goes merrily on, and this morning again the nets were systematically spread for the delinquent fish. The patrol wagons were arriving at headquarters with batches of a half dozen or more at a time.

An officer stated to The Star this morning that if those defaulting only knew they would eventually be rounded up, and made to do their duty, they would avoid becoming absentees since it only assures them of a poorer start in the army, and places them immediately at a disadvantage.

Immediately these absentees are taken to Drummond street they are examined. If found eligible for service, they are sent either to the Guy

GERMAN ATTACKS FAIL TO SHAKE ALLIED HOLD ON NEW BATTLE LINES

Four Consecutive Assaults East of Oulchy-le-Chateau Repulsed by French—U.S. Troops Finally Take Seringes-et-Nesles — German Chiefs Announce Decisive Blow Postponed

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, July 31.—The newspaper Echo de Paris said today ...cial note emanating from Hindenburg and Luden... ...hat the German command had been compelled to ...me time the decisive blow against the French and ...o the new situation.

Cascade Golf Club

Exhibition Match

August, 1918

...NCH HOLD GAINS INTACT

...ess.

...1.—The text of the French official statement today reads: ...y bombardment the Germans attacked the new French ... Oulchy-le-Chateau. Our troops repulsed four enemy as... ...ined their lines intact.

... bank of the Ourcq there were lively combats northeast of ...s. The village of Seringes-et-Nesles passed from hand t... ...ally taken by American troops in a counter-attack.

... raids were made by the Germans near Mesnil-St.-George... ...er; in La Pretre Wood on the right bank of the Meus... ...s. They were without result.

...nade a successful incursion into the German lines north ...es-Hurlus (in Champagne) and brought back prisoners ...iet on the remainder of the front."

BRITISH OFFICIAL REPORT

... 31.—The British ... today says:

...ers were captured ...night in successful ... encounters in the ...Lens, north of Be... ... northern sector of ...

...ng party was driv... ...e southwest of La ...

...illery has been active on both sides of the Somme and has shown considerable activity about Morriss and in the Kemmel sector."

British casualties reported during July totalled 67,291. This compares with total casualties reported in June of 141,147. The losses for July are divided as follows: Killed or died of wounds: Officers, 521; men, 8,474. Wounded or missing: Officers, 1,537; men, 56,759.

WAR SUMMARY

By the Associated Press.

In spite of the tremendous efforts put forth by the Germans to check the relentless pressure of the Allies north of the Ourcq River, today finds the German positions there in grave danger. French, British and American troops, fighting their way forward to the east of Fere-en-Tardenois, have driven a wedge into the enemy's line and seem to be in a position to compel a hurried retreat from Rocheres and St. Gemme, at the extreme bottom of the pocket between Soissons and Rheims.

The Allied line today runs south from Soissons to Grand Rozoy, and then it began to turn to the east. It passes just north of Fere-en-Tardenois and continues to the apex of the wedge at the village of Nesles where it turns sharply south to Roncheres. The Allies' advance in this region seems to have placed them in a dominating position.

All around the salient there has been a continuous battle during the past two days, with the Germans launching repeated counter-attacks against the Allied lines. They have all failed and the Allies have gained important ground at vital points.

Immediately south of Soissons and west of Rheims the German lines are strongly held, but enemy efforts to improve his position in the latter region have broken down.

There now seems to be little doubt that the Germans will retreat to the Vesle River as soon as possible. Any possibility of making a stand north of the Ourcq being seemingly gone.

Against the new British positions at Morris, in the Lys salient, where the Germans were driven back by a surprise attack on Tuesday, there has been a heavy bombardment.

CANADIANS AGAIN HARASSING FRITZ

Celebrate Return to Front Line by Series of Raids

By Canadian Associated Press.

LONDON, July 31—The Canadian forces are now again in the front line. They have celebrated their return thither by continually harrassing the Boche opposite, raiding him almost at will and continually annoying his communications and rear lines. The Canadian Associated ... understands that an extra Ger...

GAINS SMALL, BUT SIGNIFICANT

By Associated Press.

LONDON, July 31.—Although the Allied gains during the past twenty-four hours may seem small, some of them had been exceedingly significant, telegraphs Reuter's correspondent at the American front in France.

The chief feature of the recent fighting, he says, is the French advance from Oulchy-le-Chateau, which carried the villages of Grand Rozoy and Cugny and swept the Germans off of the Butte of Chalmont. This hill was a centre of enemy resistance along the western side of the salient.

German guns situated on the Butte of Chalmont had been able to rake the Soissons-Chateau Thierry road almost as far as Ville Montoire and hurl fire across on the advancing French and American troops in the valley of the Ourcq.

The French now are able to harass from the hill the enemy's retirement and should be able to clear the angle between the Soissons-Chateau Thierry road and the railroad between Oulchy-le-Chateau and Fismes and bring much-needed assistance to the Americans in the village of Seringes.

It will be a costly task to take the Nesles Forest, but there are alternative possibilities in the comparatively open ground to the westward. The railroad, which is the key to the Ourcq valley, is in Allied hands. The correspondent writes:

"The enemy may certainly plume himself on his retirement according to plan, but it can scarcely be according to plan that he left hundreds of tons of ammunition behind him. There is as yet no conception of the enormous figures to which these losses in materials of war will run. When the vast numbers of shells actually captured are added to the millions exploded either by himself or by the Allied fire, some idea of his loss may be gained. The enemy has moved his guns wonderfully well, but his gunners have been warned to be sparing of ammunition and to fire only when necessary to support his infantry."

WESTERN PREMIER AT WESTERN FRONT



Hon. C. A. Stewart, of Alberta, and a Canadian divisional general talking to a pipe-major at a sports meet behind the Canadian lines.—Canadian War Records Official Photo.

HUNGER STONE VISIBLE NOW IN RIVER ELBE.

AMSTERDAM, July 31.—The famous "hunger stone" in the River Elbe, near Tetschen, which, according to popular belief in Germany, predicts a famine when seen, is now visible for the first time since the beginning of the war.

The stone lies in the bed of the river, and has never been visible save at exceptionally low tide. On the stone is chiselled in old German: "When ye see me, ye will weep."

FRANCE HONORS A CANADIAN OFFICER.

Windsor, Ont., August 2.—Lieut.-Col. H. R. Casgrain, of this city, has been awarded the Cross of the Legion of Honor, by the French Government, for his devotion to and care of French soldiers.

Col. Casgrain, served on the Isle of Lennos, in the Aegean Sea, during the Dardanelles campaign, Alexandria, Egypt, and was sent to England for service in the King's Convalescent Hospital at Bushby Park.

For some months he has had charge of the general hospital at St. Cloud, near Paris.

HOW THE BRITISH WENT AT BLIGNY

Thrilling Story of Gallant Advance in Ardre Valley

WERE RUSHED IN TO HELP TIRED ALLIES

Went Straight to Attack and Pushed Enemy Back

Special Cable by Percy Noel to the Chicago Daily News and The Montreal Daily Star. Copyright.

WITH THE BRITISH ON THE RHEIMS SECTOR, Aug. 1.—One of the most important phase of the great battle of the Aisne and the Marne has just been decided by the British after twelve days of fighting in the valley of the Ardre and the thick woods o fthe adjoining Rheims Forest. During this period, two British divisions, consisting of Scotch and Yorkshire regiments, were faced by no less than seven and one-half German divisions, two of which suffered such losses that they were withdrawn.

The battle was waged on a six-mile front, and resulted in an advance of the same distance and the re-establishment of the old French line on the Dormans-Rheims Road, although the Germans were ordered to hold the ground at any cost.

It is believed that it was the enemy's intention was to penetrate the Ardre Valley south of Rheims, force the retirement of the French line east of Rheims, and then to pivot upon his Marne bridgehead in a great sweep suoth of that river to the west.

Despite the heroic resistance of the Italian divisions, who with the French were holding the line from Chambrey to Saint Euphraise, the Allies were forced back until the German patrols penetrated Nanteuil.

To have gained two miles more would have given them an advantage so great that the retirement of the Alled line around and east of Rheims would probably have been forced. As it was it was seriously threatened.

FOCH CALLED ON BRITISH.

It was then that General Foch called for the British divisions which had fought side by side at Cambrai to relieve the Italians who had been weakened by days of heavy fighting. The British detrained in the area on the morning of July 19, and in the evening marched up to the forest behind the Italian front line near Pourcy. The next morning, less than 20 hours after they had detrained, they passed through the Italian forces and launched upon the attack without any definite object except to go ahead as far as possible.

There had been no time for reconnaissance, nor for their own batteries to prepare for action. So in attacking they followed the barrage of the French and Italian artillery. The losses on that first day were heavy.

Today I stood on the ground where the Yorkshiremen advanced, despite from the valley head, and the wooded from the valey head, and the wooded hills on either side. It seemed almost impossible, for all of this valley is like a saucer, with woods so thickly grown with underbush that it is often necesary to cut a way through.

HIS MAJESTY SEES THE SECOND BATTLE OF THE MARNE



"HIS MAJESTY INFORMS HIS TROOPS THAT HE HAS ARRIVED BEHIND THE FRONT, AND SHALL WATCH THE BATTLE FROM A TOWER." — KAISER'S MESSAGE ON JULY 20TH.



A LITTLE LATER—HIS MAJESTY WATCHES THE BATTLE.

WAR SUMMARY

By Associated Press.

French and American troops have begun a turning movement that, if successful, will compel a German retirement over a wide sector east of Fere-en-Tardenois at the centre of the Soissons-Rheims salient.

They have attacked over a front of over three miles on each side of the village of Nesles, the apex of the Allied wedge, north of the Ourcq. Their greatest advance was toward the east, where the Americans pushed on some distance from the town of Sergy and approached Chamery.

Although the announced purpose of the attack was the straightening out of the line between Seringes and Cierges, this is really secondary to the outflanking of the Germans to the southward. The enemy is holding very strong positions at Ronchères and St. Gemme, where his line is still less than five miles from the Marne, and a continued advance between Nesles and Cierges would force him to fall back to escape being cut off from the rear.

This seems to be the only sector where the Allies are attacking with infantry. Reports from the front tell of heavy artillery fire along the most of the line between Soissons and Rheims.

The Germans attacked the Allied lines on the heights of Bligny, southwest of Rheims, on Tuesday night, but were repulsed. The methods adopted by the Germans since their retirement from the Marne began are being followed by the enemy along the line of the hardest fighting. Machine-gunners, for the most part, man the lines.

This may indicate a further retirement of the Germans, for machine-gunners have borne the brunt of the rear-guard fighting during the past two weeks.

Along the British front the German artillery has been active. The enemy's heavy guns have carried out especially heavy bombardments at Villers-Bretonneux, east of Amiens; near Bucquoy, on the northern side of the Picardy salient, and in the neighborhood of Metern and Merris, on the western side of the Lys sector.

TOWNS, HEIGHTS AND WOODS TAKEN BY BOTH FRENCH AND AMERICANS

Hill 205, Cramoiselle and Meuniere Woods Taken—Progress Made Toward Rheims Road Near Bligny—Americans Force Enemy Back and Advance Themselves

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Aug 1, 3:45 p.m.—A new German army, under General von Eben, has been thrown into the Soissons-Rheims pocket, it was learned this afternoon.

For the first time this year the Allies' fresh reserves are now stronger numerically than those of the Germans, although the German armies as a whole are still stronger in numbers, it was learned today.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, Aug. 1, 8 a.m.—General Mangin's army attacked beetween Fere-en-Tardenois and Plessier-Huleu this morning (a front of nearly ten miles), taking Hill 205, east of Grand Rozoy, from where Fismes is visible, and capturing Cramoiselle (four miles northwest of Fere-en-Tardenois).

At the hour of cabling the attack was still progressing.

Other troops took Meuniere wood in the salient southeast of Cierges. Throughout the French front the Germans are again using their artillery heavily, especially in the neighborhood of Rheims and Montdidier.

They also unsuccessfully attempted surprise attacks along the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) and the Chaume Wood, seeking to feel out the Allied front.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

A CANADIAN AIR FORCE.

THE formation of a distinctive Canadian Air Force, comes as a result of the very heavy enlistment by Canadians in this arm of the service. It is only natural that Canada's airmen, comprising 45 per cent of the whole British flying force, should feel competent to assume the responsibility of a separate organization, and it is true to British tradition that the desire, having been expressed, has been accommodated as soon as practicable.

The size and efficiency of Canada's air force will no doubt surprise many who have not noted the manner in which young Canadians have responded to the call of the flying game. With the separation of the air forces, there comes a new responsibility, for Canada must see to it that her aviation corps does not break up for lack of recruits. Happily, in view of past enthusiasm, the future is promising indeed.

BRITAIN RAISED 7,000,000

Five Millions Now Fighting in Foreign Lands

Washington, Aug. 1.—Lord Curzon, member of the British War Cabinet, gave figures Monday night in a speech, portions of which have been received here by wireless, which show the extent of the British war effort in manpower. Lord Curzon said that Great Britain had given no fewer than 7,000,000 men, and that 5,000,000 Britons were today fighting in foreign theatres of war. Allowing for casualties, and presuming these figures to include the navy, they are taken as demonstrating the fact that the only troops in England today are men on leave and men in depots, either of the supply services or undergoing the reorganization of units.

ENEMY FORCES DE...

Special Star Cable by William Philip Simms, of the United Press.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Aug. 1.—"The heart bowed down" is the German tune nowadays.

German officers and men taken prisoner near Merris, Morlancourt and east of Amiens are extremely depressed as a result of the Crown Prince's failure and Gen. Foch's staggering reply to Ludendorff.

After the first few weeks of the German mrale to be high—higher than at any time. They strutted then inside the prison cages as if they already owned the world.

They replied even to kindly treatment with contemptuous and condescending smiles. They sneered at American fighters and jeered at American help.

Today, I believe it is equally true that the German soldier afield is more deeply depressed than at any period. Prisoners admit supplies are low and that ammunition is not plentiful. They say it is very difficult to obtain recruits to ... worn-down divisions.

Food, they report, is getting scarcer. Instead of a smashing victory, they now long for immediate peace. Events are going against them, while the Allies are growing stronger with each week.

Slowly the truth seems to be seeping into the German lines. They are beginning to hear that the Americans not only are well represented on the West front, but are also beating the best Prussian troops. They have heard that the Crown Prince is retiring instead of advancing and that Prince Rupprecht's offensive against the British was postponed because of this and other factors.

From the statements of prisoners some of them obviously feared that the British would assume the offensive. In short, they are very unhappy. I have seldom seen the front so quiet as it has been here. Save for British shelling and the spasmodic bursts of German shells, the front resembled a Sunday afternoon in a country churchyard.

AUSTRIANS PLAN COUNTER-OFFENSIVE

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ROME, Aug. 1.—The Austrians apparently are preparing for a counter-offensive in Albania, according to a despatch from Valona.

They are heavily reinforcing their wide front and Gen. Pflanderbaltin has displaced Gen. Hohenkampfe as commander-in-chief.

The enemy are particularly active on the sixteen-mile front from Kuchi down to the Semeni, where they are massing troops gathered from the entire northern Balkan zone.

SCOTTISH DIVISION'S GALLANT CHARGE

By Associated Press.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 1.—Gallant work was done by the Scottish division, which participated with the French and the Americans in the attack on the western pivot of the German line below Soissons.

This division, composed of famous Highland and Lowland regiments, entered the line to relieve an American division. It took its place in the front after three days and nights of incessant travelling in lorries and a march of ten miles with full packs. The Scots immediately launched an attack and drove back the Germans on their front.

The conduct of the division has called forth high praise from the French Generals.

...

PARIS, Aug. 1, 4 p.m.—New advances ... and French were reported over a large part of the Rheims-Soissons battle front today.

The French went forward in the Sapony region, between Oulchy-le-Chateau and Fere-en-Tardenois, in the Arcy wood district, near Cierges, and made fairly considerable progress towards Rheims road in the neighborhood of Bligny.

South of the Courmont-Fismes road the Americans hurled back the Germans into the woods near Gossancourt. On the right flank of the salient, the Americans are making progress toward the Ardre valley, in the region of Ville-en-Tardenois.

By Associated Press.

PARIS, August 1.—The text of the French official statement today follows:

"Southwest of Rheims the Germans made an attack against the heights of Bligny. They were repulsed after a sharp combat.

"The enemy carried out a number of surprise attacks in the region of Four de Paris (Meuse sector) and upon the right bank of the Meuse, without obtaining any advantage. The French inflicted losses on enemy and captured prisoners."

BRITISH OFFICIAL REPORT

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The text of the British official statement today reads:

"We carried out a successful raid last night in the neighborhood of Lens."

"The hostile artillery has been active in the Villers-Bretonneux sector, in the neighborhood of Bucquoy, and about Merris and Meteren."

ALLIES ADVANCE ONCE MORE

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE AISNE-MARNE FRONT, Aug. 1, 8 a.m.—The Franco-Ameri- forces on the main battlefront continued yesterday the process of straightening out the line. They scored advances in this effort, the Americans pushing beyond Sergy to within two kilometres of Chamery.

The Allied forces effected their progress against stubborn German resistance.

U.S. TROOPS STORM SERINGES HEIGHTS

Special Star Cable by United Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMIES IN FRANCE, Aug. 1, 8 a.m.—French and American troops struck again last night at the apex of the Allied advance on the lower portion of the Soissons-Rheims salient, storming the heights between Seringes and Sergy. They gained all their objectives.

The troops drove forward behind a smoke cloud. They were preceded by a series of heavy rolling barrages.

The advance was made possible by an Allied attack in the sector directly east of the Americans, which cleared out a small German pocket.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Aug. 2, 4 p.m.—New Allied progress on the fifteen-mile front between Fere-en-Tardenois and Ville-en-Tardenois was reported today. How extensive this was could not be ascertained at the hour of cabling.

Between the Ardre and the Vesle rivers a number of fires been observed, evidently the result of destruction of material by the Germans at several places, including Fismes.

Sinking Submarines At Great Rate

London, August 1.—Andrew Bonar Law, Government Leader in the House of Commons, stated in the Lower House today that German submarines were being sunk at a far greater rate than heretofore.

A company commander received an order from battalion headquarters to send in a return giving the number of dead Huns in front of his sector of the trench. He sent in the number as 2,001. H. Q. rung up and asked how he arrived at this unusual figure. "Well," he replied, "I'm certain about the one, because I counted him myself. He's hanging on the wire just in front of me. I estimated the 2,000. I worked it out by myself in my own head that it was healthier to estimate 'em than to walk about in 'no man's land' and count 'em."



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TROUBLE BREWING



The greedy eagle and the beasts that helped him bring down his prey.

CANADIANS WORRY HUNS CONTINUALLY

Gen. Currie Says "Everything Going Well with Us," in Message

By Canadian Press.

OTTAWA, Aug. 2. — A despatch from Gen. Sir Arthur Currie, commanding the Canadian Corps at the front, to Sir Edward Kemp, overseas Minister of Militia, has been cabled to the Militia Headquarters. It is as follows:

"Everything with us is going very well. We have taken up again our policy of continually worrying the Boche and have put on quite a number of raids with success. We have taken a number of prisoners and machine-guns and have killed quite a lot of Germans.

"So active have we been that the Boche has considerably reinforced his line opposite to us, so that if we are not actively fighting we are keeping a fair share of his men from taking part in the battle. Prisoners tell us that they suffered quite a lot from our fire, and are moving their line somewhat."

Famous British Ace Missing

London, August 2. — Major Edward Mannock, one of England's most successful flying men, who had fifty-eight German machines to his credit up to a month ago, is missing, according to the Evening Standard. Major Mannock was last seen fighting over the German lines July 20, when his machine was observed to fall in flames.

THE RETURN OF "THE NUT"

Before the war a familiar type of well-dressed, tight-waisted, silk-socked, and brogue-shod young man was popularly known as a nut. The name was given, says the London Daily Mail, half in admiration, half in derision.

The Summer of 1914 was the very heyday of the nuts. They ripened to full glory in that year, when every nut drove his own motor-car or rode a high-velocity motor-cycle.

Then, out of that Summer sky, the tocsin boomed, and like a mirage, the pageant of the nuts faded into a monotone of khaki. We know where the nuts have been since then and what they have done, on the land, on the water, under the water, and in the air.

Thousands of them, in the sweet of youth, have given their lives for us as gaily as ever they drove down the Portsmouth road, and far more casually than ever they gave their tailors an order. Thousands of calm young men, whose chiefest preoccupation was believed to be the set of a necktie, have proved themselves more glorious than the Paladins of old in a war whose horrors the Paladins could not have imagined in a nightmare.

We have missed the nut, and in his absence we have forgiven him, with a smile or a sigh, for all his gay and careless extravagances, which he has redeemed with so much quiet heroism. Now the number of silver-badged young men is increasing and the nut is reappearing. No one smiles now at the careful color-scheme of his handkerchiefs, his socks, and his ties or resents his dandyisms. For in the lapel of his coat shines his guerdon and he lights up our world again.

Roses

(*From the Westminster Gazette.*)

'E's an old soldier, is Bill!
An' 'is girls wot lives in the country
Sent 'im a box 'o flowers,
An' o' 'ad 'em put in 'is bivvy,
An' 'e watched 'em for hours.

An' we 'oo aren't like old soldiers
Couldn't bide by the smell,
'Cos we wished we 'ad been in England
Instead o' being' in 'ell.

But Bill didn't seem to get 'umpy,
'E didn't mope and sigh,
'E just sat and smiled at 'is roses,
Though we could almost cry.

It's a way they 'ave, the old soldiers,
The good 'uns like Bill,
They 'ave roses come out from England,
And are 'appy still!
'E's a good old soldier, is Bill!

Reginald F. Clements in Westminster Gazette.

NEARLY AN ANTHEM.

Another of
Walt Mason's Rippling Rhymes.

My country, beauteous land! I'll sing, if it you'll stand, a song to thee! My harp is rather coarse, my voice is somewhat hoarse, yet will I try to force *some* melody. Fair land that saw my birth, gem of the whole blamed earth, hark to my screeds! *Tell me, O tell me why, prices have soared so high that man can scarcely buy things that he needs.*

Things that a man must EAT—lemons and prunes and meat—*cost like Sam Hill*; carpets and rugs and mats, neckties and shoes and hats, shirting to hide his slats *empty his till.*

All through the week I work, like an unlaundered Turk, piling up dollars; no odds how hard I try, wealth always seems to shy, and debt that MUST be paid, all my pelf collars. My country, hear my word! You are a humming-bird, *also a peach!* Splendid in peace and war, thou most effulgent star—*tell me why prices are clear out of reach!*

Special Star Cable by United Press.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES IN THE FIELLD, Aug. 2, 2:25 p.m..—The battle within the Marne pocket, which began growing in violence again yesterday morning, is still raging as this is cabled. Loss of the important heights north of Grand Rozoy is causing the enemy to fall back, with the French and British in hot pursuit.

After fierce combats, the Allies occupied Hartennes-et-Taux village and wood, seven miles south of Soissons, and Coutremain, a mile south of Hartennes-et-Taux. Saponay, seven miles southeast of Hartennes-et-Taux and a mile and a half northwest of Fere-en-Tardenois, is still violently contested, but the French hold Raperie, just north of Saponay.

South of the Ourcq, the enemy resistance is becoming more feeble. French and American troops have conquered the thickets and woods north of the Goussancourt-Coulonges road.

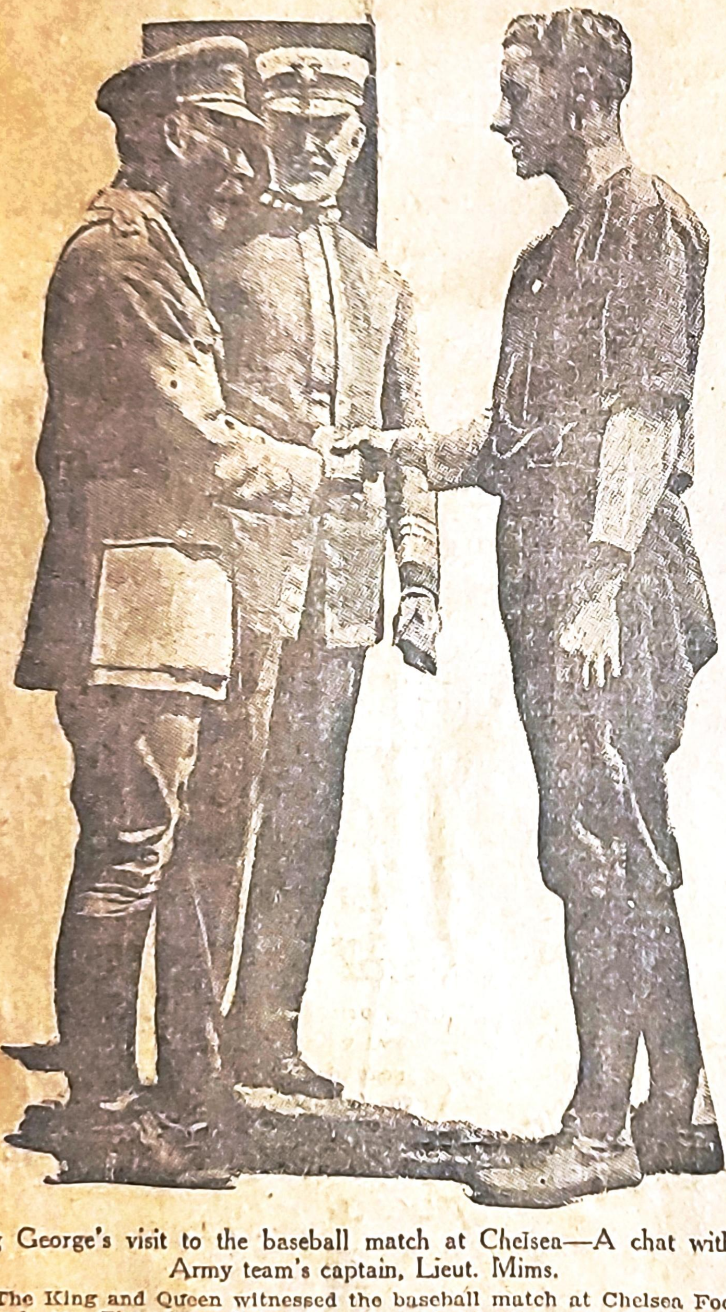
On the eastern portion of the battlefield, the Poilus have arrived at the outskirts of Villers-Agron, and have captured Forzy, a mile northeast of Villers-Agron, and the wood a mile east of Romigny, two miles northeast of Forzy. The French also have occupied the hill and small wood northeast and north of Romigny.

BOTH FATHER AND SON HONORED FOR BRAVERY



Two Canadians were honored by the King on the same day—Major C. C. Bennett, infantry, who was awarded the D.S.O., and his son, Major A. P. Bennett, artillery, who was awarded the M.C.—Canadian War Records Official Photo. Copyright.

INDEPENDENCE DAY IN LONDON JULY 4, 1918



King George's visit to the baseball match at Chelsea—A chat with the Army team's captain, Lieut. Mims.

The King and Queen witnessed the baseball match at Chelsea Football Ground on Thursday, July. 4. One of the best accounts of the event came from the pen of Mr. Harold Begbie. He wrote thus in The Daily Chronicle: "This time it wasn't Independence Day. It was Interdependence Day. And the two nations celebrated that fact by—a game. There were other forms of celebration, such as religious services and speech-making, but the popular act of this historic celebration (which took place—may I venture to remind you?—in the last lap of Armageddon) was a game. . . ." Mr. Begbie went on to say that he did not understand every move of the game. "But the thing I did understand was this. There is war in Europe, America chips in. Britain says 'Welcome.' Then they get together and say, 'Look here, chum, what shall we do to mark this event?' and they both answer in a breath, 'Let's have a game.'"

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WAR SUMMARY

By Associated Press.

Crushing in the German lines north of the Ourcq River, the Allies on Thursday carried their front to the northeast from their former positions between Hartennes and Fere-en-Tardenois.

The exact location of the new line is not given in the early despatches from the battlefield, but it is said that the Allies have established themselves on the high ridges between the Ourcq and the Aisne, and dominate the whole western section of the battle area.

The attack was made over a front of about five miles, and penetrated to an extreme depth of three miles from the former line. It was reported on Thursday night that the Allies are within five miles of Bazoches, an important German railroad centre on the Vesle river, which agrees quite closely with this morning's report of the advance to the northeast of Beugneux, the approximate centre of the line of attack on Thursday.

Further east and south, the Allies have captured the village of Cierges, after a sanguinary struggle.

In the centre of the line, important progress is shown in reports from the front. Goussancourt has been captured, and the northern edge of Meuniere Wood has been cleared of Germans. This marks an advance of a mile and three-quarters. Nothing i ssaid of the fate of the Germans at St. Gemme, at the tip of the salient, but it is to be assumed that they have retreated from their perilous position.

Further towards Rheims, the important town of Ville-en-Tardenois has been encircled by the Allies, it is reported. The despatch would seem to indicate that the German defenders of the place have been surrounded by the Allied advance.

Advices reaching London state that the success of the Allies on the western side of the line is the most important accomplishment since the German retreat from the Marne began. The view taken in the despatches is that the advance on Thursday was the turning-point of the campaign, and possibly of the whole war.

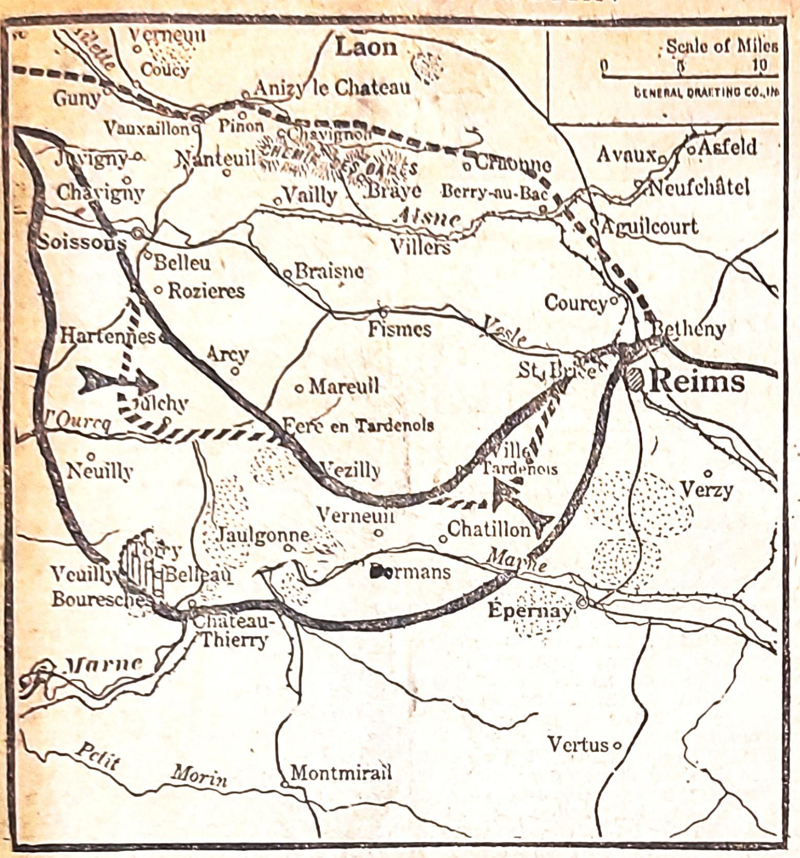
While the detailed reports so far received in this country have not shown the ground for this view, it seems clear, at any rate, that the German retreat, which has been proceeding slowly, must now be hurried if the enemy is to escape a terrible pounding from the Allies' heavy guns.

The advance of the Allies to within easy cannon range of Bazoches and, likewise of Fismes, the German base on the Vesle, will tend to disarrange all plans the enemy may have formed to hold his opponents at bay until the defences along the Vesle could be thoroughly organized.

Along the British front there have been raiding operations with the German arillery quite active in various sectors.

Newfoundland's first Victory Loan has been oversubscribed by seventy-five per cent., which is one more proof of the unflinching spirit of the island colony. Newfoundland's record of war service is a source of pride not to Newfoundlanders alone, but to all the Empire.

ON THE RUN AGAIN



The offensive in the Soissons-Rheims salient was resumed yesterday by the Allies. The outer black line is that from which General Foch launched his first drive, the inner black line the position held today. The territory between the dotted lines and the solid inner line was won in the two drives yesterday.

MORE TOWNS AND MOST VITAL GROUND CAPTURED BY FOCH IN GREAT PUSH

Gains May Be Turning-Point of the War, it is Reported—Germans Caught in Perilous Position—Retreat Beyond Vesle Likely Outcome

By Associated Press.

ON THE FRENCH FRONT IN FRANCE, Aug 2, Noon.—The battle on the front north of the Marne resolved itself during the night and this morning into almost a general retirement of the enemy north of the Ourcq, with the Allies pursuing the Germans with the greatest zeal and success.

By Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE AISNE-MARNE FRONT, Aug 2.—The whole American line moved forward today while the armies along the flank from Soissons to Rheims pressed hard against the sides of the German salient. Their gains were almost without resistance.

By Associated Press.

ON THE FRENCH FRONT IN FRANCE, Aug 2.—The French are continuing to advance and have taken additional towns and villages at various parts of the front between Soissons and Rheims. The enemy is resisting desperately and losing in prisoners.

The important town of Ville-en-Tardenois, on the easterly side of the Marne salient, has been encircled by the Allied forces.

ALLIES ADVANCE THREE MILES

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Yesterday's Franco-British attack on the westerly side of the Marne salient was on a front of five miles and penetrated to a maximum depth of three miles according to news received today. It resulted in the capture of the entire ridge which forms the watershed between the Ourcq and the Aisne, the advices indicate.

The French also captured the entire Meuniere wood, on the line to the west of Goussancourt, at about the centre of the salient. The advance by the Allies along the western side of the salient is described as extremely important—possibly the most important thing the Allies have accomplished since the Germans retired from the Marne.

FRENCH OFFICIAL REPORT

PARIS, Aug. 2.—The text of the French official statement to-day follows:

"During the night French troops made new progress north of the Marne."

BRITISH OFFICIAL REPORT

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The text of the British official statement to-day reads:

"A few prisoners were captured by our patrols yesterday in the neighborhood of Festubert.

"During the night English troops carried out a successful raid north of Albert, capturing sixteen prisoners and a machine-gun.

"The hostile artillery has shown somewhat increased activity south of the Somme and south of Ypres, and has been active also north of Bethune and on our front east of Haxebrouck."

COMMANDS HUNS' LINE OF RETREAT

The importance of the victory, it is explained, lies in the fact that the new Allied positions command the whole area to the northward and taken in flank and rear the entire western gate through which the Germans have been retiring. This area is a nest of German reserves and field artillery.

Coussancourt itself has been taken by the French, the advices add. The capture of the important ground on the heights to the westerly side of the line also means that the Germans will not be able to retire in an ordinarily leisurely way, and that they probably will have to go beyond the river Vesle in their retreat.

The situation is considered as extraordinarily good, being described in the advices as the turning-point of the summer campaign and possibly of the whole war.

Aug 4th 1914 — Aug 4th 1918

Four Years of War.

From Page 62 to page 69 inclusive

FOUR YEARS OF WAR.

Four years ago this day, after a declaration of war between Germany and France, a German army proceeded to invade Belgium, of whose neutrality Great Britain was a guarantor. On August 4 peaceful relations with the Government at Berlin came to an end. Not many understood what the situation meant. In Germany war had been studied as a great science, and more than in any other country in the world the national strength had been organized for destruction. Not even in the war offices of other lands was there an appreciation of all that the struggle was to involve. In the western field, where in severe form the war began, and where in severe form it is still going on, France was not ready. Great Britain did not pretend to be ready for a military contest with a great European power. Its first duty and triumph was in organizing out of its civil population and equipping a modern force of millions of men. It was on France and Great Britain that the weight of the first enemy blow fell. It came so near to being successful that there is still some wonder that it failed. It threatened Paris and the French Government deemed it wise to move to another city. The courage and spirit of the French and British armies alone saved the situation. For a month the Germans were steadily successful. They forced the Allies' line back day after day. The British army under General French was on the left and sustained the heaviest of the attacks. And it is to be said that not anywhere or at any time since the war began, whether as victors or as vanquished, did the French or British armies better acquit themselves than during these trying weeks, when the close of every day's fighting saw the enemy farther into France and the defending forces apparently weaker. The story was an inspiration to the peoples concerned at the time and will be an inspiration long after the war is done. The line, battered and weakened, never broke. After Belgium and much of northern France had been overrun, the chance to strike back came. What has been called the first battle of the Marne was fought, from September 6 to September 11. The French were victorious. The invaders had to go back. Paris was relieved from danger. The first phase of the war was ended.

The subsequent fighting has been hard, costly and prolonged. It has generally been on lines that were not anticipated and involved operations that tested the ingenuity of commanders as well as the spirit of the men. It has given few occasions for the display of strategy. Great armies have dug themselves in. Trench line has been constructed behind trench line. Old protective devices have been revived and new ones devised. Machines and machine guns have been used as never before. The engineer has risen to a prominence in war even greater than in civil life. Artillery has been employed on a scale and of a size that almost passes belief. There has been much bloody fighting. A year's casualties in single armies have been greater than the number of what in the past were concerned huge armaments. La Basse, Ypres, Neuve Chapelle, Loos, Cambrai, the Chemin des Dames, Verdun are names that rise in the memory as scenes where the bravest did such things as never were exceeded; and where the work was hardest and the call on the moral qualities of the men the most severe, the soldiers of this country stood the strain and showed themselves the equals of the best that were sharing the work with them. Neither ingenuity nor valor, and they have been shown on both sides, served to greatly change the line as it shaped itself after the first invading rush was over. The opposing armies face each other for hundreds of miles over the same ground that separated them at the close of 1914. The newest battles are being fought on fields whose names are familiar. The stroke that will decide the war is yet to be dealt. It can be thought for the Allies that the men who are to deal it have answered to the call, and that, if not this year, that which is coming will see the end under circumstances that will make recurrence of such a war a human improbability.

To the western field all others, including that of Italy, are secondary in public interest and import. The Teutonic powers have triumphed over Russia and in the Balkans, and the fate of the states concerned will be decided elsewhere than on their home fields. This may even be the case with Italy, which, after long and trying campaigns, gained much Austrian ground, to lose it in the disaster of last year, but has this year shown signs of recovered vigor that caused the enemy heavy loss. Egypt, once threatened by the Turks, has been freed by the British occupation of Palestine, by an expedition whose early misfortunes were splendidly overcome. Persia, in like manner, is being preserved and the Turk weakened by the success of the Mesopotamia expedition. In all other regions, in Africa, in China, among the isles of the sea, so complete has been the Allied success that the war has ceased to concern them except in its general phases. For this in great part, the navy is to be thanked. In this war the sailor's work has been covered with a veil of secrecy that has only been lifted partially at times when some unusual incident made publicity necessary or advisable. It has been felt on land as well as at sea. It cleared the ocean of German cruisers and kept a great enemy battle fleet helpless in harbor. It laid down and protected transport routes for the conveyance of foodstuffs, munitions and men. With the help of the fleet of the United States it is

AUGUST 4, 1914-1918



Liberty Renews Her Vow to the Cause.

today guarding the sea lanes by which a quarter of a million men a month, with their equipment and supplies, have been moved from this continent to Europe, to aid in the delivery of the blows that, the Allies hope and the enemy fears, will within a short time, relatively at least, bring the long war to a

close. So, though in the whole picture there is much that is dark, and much that is to be regretted, there is in the story of four years of the greatest of all wars that which gives the Entente Allies the will to go on, sure that their sacrifices and the courage of their soldiers will have its just reward.

WHO DARE FORGET?

THE period through which we are passing now is weighted with stern and solemn memories. Four years ago, at this time, civilized humanity was in a condition of shock and dismay because of an unprovoked assault by the Central Powers upon peaceful Europe, beginning with a ruthless thrust through an innocent neutral nation which spoke with insolent eloquence of the spirit and intentions of those who had begun a terrible war.

Out of a black jungle of philosophical frenzy, the Kaiser led his Germans, and it seemed as if a strange tribe of mad beasts of prey, having robbed the treasure house of Science, had come to dispute with civilized man the supremacy of the globe. Publishing wicked creeds of destruction and screaming imbecile songs of hatred, the German people came pouring forth, egged on to further fury by the crowned and cruel egotist whose weakness and vanity had sloped the way to horror unprecedented in history. For forty years they had impatiently awaited "The Day"—forty years of ceaseless energy, unsleeping conspiracy, unabated lust for blood. **Their whole life had been a dream of future conquest.** From the child on the mother's knee to the ancient of worn-out faculties, **no German had been permitted to live in the Fatherland without an overmastering conviction that he came of a superior race whose mission in the world was to bend or break all other peoples to subservience to the bloody ideals of Prussian militarism and German kultur.**

* * * * *

No hostile nation or combination of nations threatened Germany. In very truth, she bestrode Europe and the whole world like a Colossus the fame of whose genius and readiness for war had been made to resound in every corner of the globe. She of the rattling sword and shining armor, Nemesis of indiscreet foreign ministers in peaceful cabinets, repeatedly offered the hand of friendship and goodwill by the broadest of Empires, accepted by all as a factor to be reckoned with and denied no just right by any—she had everything to stimulate honest co-operation with other nations in a world growing almost daily more impatient to shake off the yoke of costly armaments. Granted the very word in favor of peace from the Kaiser, the world would have feared war from no other nation. He held in leash the strongest police force ever formed. Without his approval, Austria, since revealed before all the world as the pawn and slave of Berlin, could no more have sent that insolent ultimatum to Serbia in 1914 than she could have annexed Bosnia-Herzegovina in 1908 without the German sanction. In the Kaiser's own words, no great decision could have been taken anywhere in the world without considering Germany and the German Emperor.

* * * * *

And yet Wilhelm the Second, who now piously calls on God for grace and help in his "defensive warfare," stood by and watched the world plunged into the most awful conflagration in history by the very nation for whose notorious weakness the Germans have never been able to avoid a display of profound contempt. The slightest word from the Kaiser would have paralyzed the Austrian arm, poised as it was to strike. **But all subsequent developments, including diplomatic revelations, prove that, far from attempting to restrain the Austrian will to warfare, Berlin had ordered the Austrian action and had done all in her power to ensure its results.**

To appreciate the political character of the German Kaiser today, the transparent hypocrisy of his assumed goodwill to earth and the no less transparent blasphemy of his pious attitude towards heaven, it is only necessary to recall his criminal refusal to accept and enforce peace four years ago when the lifting of his finger would have rescued nations now bathed in blood from the fate that has befallen them. The this unchecked and unrepentant beast and a national following proud of his villainy after revelling amongst its pitiful victims, **honorable nations are now asked to extend the hand of fellowship so the whole world may go down to Germany's level and wallow with the Huns in a fathomless mire of degradation and iniquity.**

CANADA'S GREAT RECORD IN FOUR YEARS OF WAR

Army of 450,000 Raised, 390,000 Sent Overseas

156,007 IN CASUALTIES

Forty-three Thousand Have Given Their Lives—Ten Thousand Decorated

By Canadian Press.

Ottawa, August 2. — Canada's achievements in the four years of the war are briefly reviewed in the following statement given out by the Director of Public Information:

Canada entered the war with a regular army of only 3,000 men. At the beginning of last month she had sent overseas not less than 390,000 soldiers, and on the same date there were in this country about 60,000 men being trained for service in France. This makes a total army of over 450,000. This is much less than the total enlistment of Canadians in this war, for many of those who volunteered for services overseas were discharged before leaving the country, as the stricter medical examinations of that time weeded them out.

Canadians soldiers to the number of 43,000 have given their lives to the cause. Of these 27,040 have been killed in action; 9,230 have died of wounds; 2,257 have died of disease; 5,342 are presumed to be dead.

The names of 113,007 soldiers have appeared in the casualty lists as wounded or sick. Between 30,000 and 40,000 of these have returned to duty; about 50,000 have been sent back to Canada as unfit for further service. Canadians still in German or neutral military prisons number 2,224 and 384 are set down as missing.

The bravery and devotion of Canadian soldiers and nursing sisters have not been without recognition. Some 10,000 of these have received distinctions of one kind or another. Following is a list of honors which have been won in the field by members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force: Victoria Cross, 30; Distinguished Service Order, 432; bar to Distinguished Service Order, [illegible]; Military Cross, 1,467; bar to Military Cross, 61; Distinguished Conduct Medal, 939; Military Medal, 6,5[illegible]; first bar to Military Medal, 227; second bar to Military Medal, 6; Meritorious Service Medal, 119; mentioned in despatches, 2,573; Royal Red Cross, 130.

In supplying munitions to Great Britain and the Allies, Canada has become one of the world's great arsenals. Before the war few of [illegible] knew what a shrapnel shell looked like. It is a remarkable fact that of the case of shrapnel for the 18-pounder gun, no less than 55 per cent. of the output for the British army for the last six months of 1917 came from Canada. Most of these were complete rounds of ammunition which went direct to France. Of the other shell our munition factories contributed the following proportion of the total required for the British forces during this period: 42 per cent. of the total of 4.5 inch shell; 27 per cent. of the total of 6-inch shell; 20 per cent. of the total of 60-pounder high explosive shell; 15 per cent. of the total of 8-inch shell; 16 per cent. of the total of 9.2-inch shell.

The extent to which Canada has produced munitions of war can be shown by the following figures: Total production of shell up to recent date 60,000,000 pounds; total production of explosives and propellants for cartridges and shell, 100,000,0[illegible] pounds; total production of airplanes 2,500; total value of orders placed in Canada by the British Government $1,200,000,000. Of this amount $[illegible]000,000 has been loaned to the British Government for this purpose by the Dominion of Canada.

There have been at one time employed in this work 350,000 men and women.

FEEDING THE ALLIES.

In external trade Canada is concentrating, so far as possible, on essentials. Canadian exports are largely confined to those articles which are necessary to the needs of Great Britain and the Allies. Foodstuffs, raw materials as well as manufactured munitions, clothing, textiles, leather, vehicles and other commodities having a direct bearing on the war, are being exported in growing quantities. The [illegible]

for the fiscal year 1917-18 show that our exports in these importance articles have increased over the average of three years before the war by more than four hundred per cent.

Canada is doing her share in shipbuilding. Contracts have been placed in the Dominion for 112 vessels with a total tonnage of about 450,000. Most of these will be launched during 1918.

In the supply of food to the Allies Canada has made an impressive showing. Her annual net export of wheat and flour for the supply of Great Britain and the Allies in Europe has increased over the average annual export before the war by about 80,000,000 bushels. Net exports in beef have increased by nearly 75,000,000 pounds per annum, and net exports in pork and pork products have increased by 125,000,000 pounds per annum.

In the financial effort necessitated by the requirements of war, the country has risen splendidly to the occasion. By March 31 of this year Canada's total outlay for war purposes was about $875,000,000. The ... before the war stood at $336,000,000. When the accounts for this fiscal year are closed it will reach about $1,200,000,000. The increase is almost entirely due to the war.

It has been necessary for the Government to borrow from the people of Canada to an extent which, four years ago, would have been thought ...sible. At present the sums which Canadians have loaned to their Government, or in other words our domestic loans up to date for war purposes, come to $756,000,000, or $100 per head of the entire population. In the great Victory Loan campaign of last year $398,000,000 was loaned to the Government by 820,000 subscribers, which means that one in every nine of the population of the country subscribed to that loan.

GREAT LOANS AND GIFTS.

But lending money with certain securities and with a good rate of interest is one thing, and giving it outright is another. Not only have the people lent their money, but they have given it. Countless agencies exist for the provision and shipment of supplies and comforts of all kinds for our soldiers overseas, and for the care of their dependents at home. These have been generously supported. The Canadian Patriotic Fund subscriptions now total more than $40,000,000. The Canadian Red Cross has had contributions in cash and supplies amounting to $18,000,000; the British Red Cross more than $6,000,000; the Belgian Relief Fund over $3,000,000; the Military Y.M.C.A. over $4,500,000.

In addition to gifts to these organizations contributions of all kinds have been made by the Dominion and Provinical Governments, municipalities, corporations and private individuals for a wide range of objects totalling more than $18,000,000.

FAMOUS WAR DATES

A Brief Summary of the Big Events of the Past Four Years of War

August 3.—German declares war on France.

August 4—Great Britain declares war on Germany.

August 5.—Earl Kitchener appointed British War Secretary.

August 7.—Germans enter Liege.

August 10.—France declares war on Austria-Hungary.

August 12.—Great Britain declares war on Austria-Hungary.

August 16.—British Expeditionary Force, under Sir John French, lands in France.

August 20.—Germans occupy Brussels.

August 22.—French driven by Germans from Charlerol.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany; Tsingtau bombarded by Japanese. British engaged at Mons.

August 24.—Germans take Namur.

August 25.—Germans destroy Louvain.

August 26.—British and French conquer Togoland. Battle of Tannenberg.

August 28.—British naval victory off Heligoland.

August 31. — Allies line Seine, Marne and Meuse.

September 2.—Russians take Lemberg.

September 3.—French Government removed to Bordeaux.

September 5.—Great Britain, France and Russia signed treaty not to make peace separately. Germans take Rheims.

September 6-10.—Battle of the Marne; victory for Allies.

September 8-10.—Germans retreat to the Aisne.

September 11.—Australians capture New Guinea and Bismarck Archipelago.

September 15.—Battle of the Aisne begins.

September 16.—Russian retreat from East Prussia.

September 17.—Austrian army in Galicia routed.

September 22.—British cruisers Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy sunk by submarine in North Sea.

September 27.—Successful invasion of German South-West Africa by Gen. Botha.

October 9-10. — Germans occupy Antwerp.

October 13.—Belgian Government removed to Havre. Germans occupy Ghent.

October 14.—Allies occupy Ypres.

October 28.—De Wet's rebellion in South Africa.

October 29.—Turkey begins war on Russia.

November 1.—German naval victory off Coast of Chili.

November 5.—Great Britain declares war on Turkey. Cyprus annexed.

November 7.—Japanese capture Tsingtau.

November 20.—Failure of German struggle toward Calais.

December 7.—Collapse of South African rebellion ...

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1915.

Jan. 1—Russian victory in North Poland. H.M.S. Formidable torpedoed.

Jan. 24—British naval victory in North Sea, off Dogger Bank.

Feb. 9—Canada's first contingent arrives in France.

Feb. 18—German official "blockade" of British Isles commenced; submarines open campaign of piracy and pillage.

Feb. 19-26—Allied Fleet attacks Dardanelles.

March 1—Issue of British orders-in-council to prevent commodities of any kind from reaching or leaving Germany.

March 10—British capture Neuve Chapelle.

March 17-22 — Russians capture Przemysl and strengthen hold on greater part of Galicia; 126,000 prisoners and 700 guns taken.

March 18—Loss of British battleships Irresistible and Ocean, and French battleship Bouvet at the Dardanelles.

April 2-9—Russians fighting in the Carpathians.

April 14—British rout 15,000 Turks in the Euphrates.

April 17-19—British capture Hill 60, east of Ypres.

April 22-23—Germans advance towards Yser Canal. Asphyxiating gases employed by Germans. Canadian troops distinguish themselves.

April 24—Canadians recapture four 4.7 guns at Ypres.

April 25-26—Allied troops land on Gallipoli Peninsula. Australians and New Zealanders land at Anzac Cove.

April 27—French cruiser Leon Gambetta torpedoed; 600 drowned.

April 28—German offensive at Ypres "definitely stopped."

April 30—Germans invade Russia's Baltic provinces.

May 2—Russians forced by Austro-Germans to retire in Carpathians.

May 4—Italy denounces Treaty of Triple Alliance.

May 7—Cunard liner Lusitania torpedoed and sunk off Irish coast; death roll about 1200.

May 8—Germans occupy Libau.

May 12—H.M.S. Goliath torpedoed in Dardanelles. Gen. Botha occupies Windhuk, capital of German Southwest Africa.

May 23—Italy declares war on Austria-Hungary.

May 25—Coalition Cabinet formed in Great Britain.

May 26—H.M.S. Triumph torpedoed off Gallipoli Peninsula.

May 27—H.M.S. Majestic torpedoed off Gallipoli Peninsula. H.M.S. Princess Irene lost by explosion off Sheerness.

May 31—Zeppelin raid on London.

June 2—Isonzo crossed by Italian army.

June 3—Przemysl retaken by Austro-Germans. Amara, on Tigris, captured by British.

June 9—Italians capture Monfalcone.

June 22—Austro-Germans recapture Lemberg.

July 2—Naval action between Russian and German warships in the Baltic.

June 9-15—Conquest of German Southwest Africa.

July 31—Russians evacuate Lublin; Austro-Germans seize Lublin-Cholm Railway.

Aug. 1—Mitau occupied by Germans.

Aug. 4—Fall of Warsaw.

ALLIED BRIDGEHEADS NORTH OF VESLE

PARIS, Aug. 5, 10.40 a.m.—Allied troops have established two strong bridgeheads on the north bank of the Vesle, at Bazoches, three miles west of Fismes, and at Jonchery, six miles east of Fismes.

The German losses in the Fismes region have been as severe as at any point in the retreat, it is reported.

Since July 15, von Hindenburg has engaged 87 divisions (1,044,000 men), including 47 divisions (564,000 men) in the Marne pocket.

FRENCH OFFICIAL REPORT.

By Associated Press.

PARIS, Aug. 5—Today's official statement from the War Office says: "There is nothing of importance to report from the battlefront. Small French detachments which crossed the Vesle are meeting with German resistance everywhere."

Aug. 5—Fall of Ivangorod.
Aug. 13—British transport Royal Edward torpedoed in Aegean Sea; over 1,000 lives lost.
Aug. 17—Fall of Kovno.
Aug. 19—Fall of Nova Georgievsk.
Aug. 20—Italy declares war on Turkey.
Aug. 25—Fall of Brest-Litovsk.
Sept. 2—Fall of Grodno.
Sept. 16—Fall of Vilna.
Sept. 25—Allied advance in France.
Sept. 27—British progress around Loos.
October 5—Allied forces land at Salonika.
October 6—Austro-Germans begin invasion of Serbia.
October 9—Bulgarians invade Serbia.

October 11—Belgrade occupied by Austro-Germans.
October 12—Nurse Edith Cavell executed by Germans at Brussels.
October 14—Great Britain declares war on Bulgaria.
October 18—Italy declares war on Bulgaria.
November 1—Fall of Kragujevatz, chief Serbian arsenal, to Austro-Germans.
November 2—German disturbances in Persia.
November 5—Bulgarians take Nish.
November 9—Italian liner Ancona sunk by Austrian submarine.
November 10—Russian forces advancing on Teheran.
November 22—Turks routed at Ctesiphon, near Bagdad.
November 23—Fall of Mitroritza and Prishtina. Serbians retreat toward Albanian frontier.
November 30—Prizrend taken by Bulgarians.
December 1 — Gen. Townshend forced to retreat from Ctesiphon, retires to Kut-el-Amara.
December 2—Fall of Monastir; conquest of Serbia completed.
December 7 — Germans capture Ipek, Montenegro.
December 13—British defeat Arabs on western frontier of Egypt.
December 15—Sir John French retires from command of British forces in France and Flanders; succeeded by Sir Douglas Haig.
December 19—British forces withdraw from Anzac and Sulva Bay.
December 30—Big P. and O. liner Persia sunk by submarine in Mediterranean. British cruiser Natal sunk in harbor by internal explosion.

1916.

January 1—Canada pledged to send 500,000 to the front.
January 8—Complete evacuation of Gallipoli. Battleship King Edward VII sunk by a mine.
January 13—Austro-Germans capture Cettinje, capital of Montenegro.
January 23—Fall of Scutari.
January 28—Austrians occupy San Giovanni di Medici, Albania.
February 16—Russians capture Erzerum.
February 17—Kameroon conquered.
February 21—Battle of Verdun commenced.
February 26—Fall of Fort Donaumont, Verdun.
March 4—German raider Moewe reaches Germany again after destroying 50,000 tons of shipping, capturing 200 prisoners and £50,000 in gold.
March 10—Germany declares war on Portugal.
March 13—British occupy Moshi, German East Africa.
March 14—British occupy Sollum, Western Egypt.
March 19—Russians enter Ispahan, Persia.
March 24—H.M.S. Sussex torpedoed.
April 7—Battle of St. Eloi.
April 17—Russians capture Trebizond.
April 24—Rebel rising begun in Ireland.
April 29—British force at Kut-el-Amara surrenders to the Turks.
May 1—Irish rebellion ended.
May 4—Germany undertakes to comply with United States suggestions regarding submarine warfare.
May 16—Great Austrian offensive against Italians in Trentino.
May 19—Russians join British on the Tigris.
May 24—British Military Service Bill (conscription) becomes law.
May 25—British victory at El Fasser, Soudan.
May 31—Naval battle off Jutland; British victorious.
June 2—Third battle of Ypres begins; Canadians heavily engaged.
June 4—Russian offensive in Volynia and Bukovina begun.
June 5—Earl Kitchener lost with cruiser Hampshire off Orkney Islands.
June 6—Italians stop enemy in Trentino.
June 11—Russians capture Dubno.
June 14—Allies' Economic Conference in Paris.
June 18—Russians capture Czernowitz.
June 25—Russians in complete possession of Bukowina.
July 1—Battle of the Somme begins; 10,000 prisoners taken.
July 10—First phase of Somme battle ended by capture of Contalmaison.
July 11—German submarine shells Seaham Harbor, Durham.
July 25—French recapture Thiamont Work, Verdun. Erzingau captured by Russians.
July 26—Pozieres taken by British.
July 27 — British take Delville Wood. Capt. Fryatt executed by Germans.
July 28—Russians capture Brody, taking 20,000 prisoners.
Aug. 2—Italian battleship Leonardo da Vinci lost by explosion in Taranto harbor.
Aug. 3—French recapture Fleury, Verdun.
Aug. 5—British win victory north of Pozieres.
Aug. 9—Italians take Gorizia by assault, with 12,000 prisoners.
Aug. 24—French take Maurepas.
Aug. 27—Italy declares war on Germany. Rumania declares war on Austria-Hungary.
Aug. 28—Germany declares war on Rumania.
Aug. 30—Turkey declares war on Rumania.
Sept. 2—Allies secure control of Greek ports and telegraphs.
Sept. 3—French definitely in ascendancy at Verdun. Franco-British attack on Combles.
Sept. 6—Germans and Bulgars capture Tutrakan.
Sept. 7—Rumanians capture Orsova.
Sept. 9—French recapture Fort Douamont.
Sept. 14—Italians capture San Grado.
Sept. 15—British capture Courcelette, Martinpuich, and Flers, taking 4,000 prisoners. First appearance of tanks.
Sept. 21—Franco-British offensive from Salonika.
Sept. 25—British capture Morval and Les Boeufs.
Sept. 26—French and British capture Combles and Thiepval.
Sept. 29—M. Venizelos proclaims a provisional government in Greece.
Sept. 30—Sir Douglas Haig reports that in Somme fighting, 29 German divisions out of 38 had to be withdrawn.
Oct. 1—British occupy Eaucourt l'Abbaye.
Oct. 4—Rumanians defeated near Hermanstadt and withdraw to passes.
Oct. 7—Germans driven out of Le Sars.
Oct. 10—Italians advance on Carso in centre.
Oct. 11—Greek fleet surrendered to Allies.
Oct. 14—Austrians capture Torzburg Pass, in Carpathians.
Oct. 18—French capture Sailley Saillsel.
Oct. 22—Fall of Constanza to Germans.
Oct. 24—French recapture Fort Douamont and village and Thiamont Wood and farm; take 6,000 prisoners and many guns.
Oct. 25—Germans capture Vulcan Pass from Rumanians.
Nov. 2—Germans evacuate Fort Vaux. Italians take 8,000 prisoners in new Carso advance.
Nov. 5—Germany and Austria proclaim new Kingdom of Poland.
Nov. 20—Enemy ministers expelled from Athens.

Nov. 21—Germans occupy Craiova, capital of Western Rumania; British hospital ship Britannic, 45,000 tons, sunk in Aegean; 55 killed.
Nov. 25—Germans cross Danube; armies of Mackensen and Falkenhayn linked up.
Dec. 2—Allied force landed by Admiral de Fournet at Athens attacked by Greek troops, who regain control of posts and telegraphs, and kill many Venizelists.
Dec. 4—Germans defeat Rumanians at Arges River.
Dec. 6—Fall of Asquith Coalition Government in Great Britain.
Dec. 7.—Mr. Lloyd George becomes Premier of Great Britain. Fall of Bucharest to Germans.
Dec. 8—Allies proclaim blockade of Greece.
Dec. 11—War Cabinet of five instituted by Mr. Lloyd George.
Dec. 12—Italian battleship Regina Mergherita sunk; 700 men drowned.
Dec. 30—Allies make joint reply to peace proposal from Germany, rejecting it as a war manoeuvre.

1917.

Jan. 1—Sir Douglas Haig created a Field-Marshal; British transport Ivernia torpedoed, 153 killed.
Jan. 4—Capture of Dobrudja completed by Germans.
Jan. 5—Germans capture Braila, Rumanian port on Danube.
Jan. 8—Germans capture Sereth lines and 5,400 Rumanians. H. M. S. Cornwallis torpedoed; 13 killed.
Jan. 9—Russian success before Riga; 32 guns taken.
Jan. 10—British advance at Beaumont-Hamel, on the Ancre.
Jan. 21-29—Successful British raids on western front.
Jan. 31—Germany, in note to United States, declares intention of carrying on "unrestricted submarine warfare" after Feb. 1; only one American ship per week to be allowed to go to British Isles.
Feb. 3—United States severe diplomatic relations with Germany.
Feb. 6—Important British advance on the Ancre.
Feb. 9—Austrians repulsed at Gorizia.
Feb. 15—Big German attack in Champagne.
Feb. 23—British gains on Somme and Ancre.
Feb. 24.—Kut in Mesopotamia captured by British; 1,700 prisoners.
Feb. 25—Cunard liner Laconic sunk.
Feb. 28—Pursuit of Turks from Kut; 28 guns taken.
March 1—German retreat on Ancre and on whole Somme front.
March 8—French recapture positions lost in Champagne.
March 11—Bagdad captured by British.
March 12—Russian revolution; Czar dethroned; provisional government in power.
March 17—German retreat accentuated. British take Bapaume.
March 18—German destroyer raid on Kent coast.

March 19—French take Chauny and Ham. French battleship Danton torpedoed, with loss of 296 men.

March 27—French take Coucy Forest. British victory south of Gaza, in Palestine.

April 3—British advance southeast of Arras.

April 6—United States at war with Germany.

April 9—Battle of Arras; 11,000 prisoners taken; Vimy Ridge stormed by Canadians.

April 14—Suburbs of Lens taken by British.

April 15—British transports Cameronia and Arcadian sunk with heavy loss of life.

April 16—Great French offensive between Soissons and Rheims, on thirty-mile front; 10,000 prisoners.

April 17—French storm Moronvillers' heights, near Rheims.

April 18 and following days—British victories in Mesopotamia; forces advance north of Bagdad.

April 23—British attack on Scarpe; second battle of Arras.

April 28—British capture Arleux.

May 3—Third battle of Arras begun.

May 3—French capture Chemin des Dames; 6,000 prisoners.

May 9—Germans retake Fresnoy from British.

May 14—British take Roeux.

May 17—British take Bullecourt.

May 19—Italians capture Monte Vodice.

May 23—Italians make great gains south of Gorizia, taking 10,000 prisoners.

May 20—Brazil enters the war.

May 30—Fierce battle on Moronvillers ridge.

June 2—Canadians south of Lens make important gains.

June 7—Messines Ridge taken by British; over 6,000 prisoners.

June 10—Important Italian success on the Brenta.

June 12—Abdication of King Constantine, of Greece.

June 13—Gen. Pershing, commander of United States Expeditionary Force, lands in France.

June 14-15—British troops capture Infantry Hill and positions near Bullecourt.

June 26—American troops arrive in France. M. Venizelos forms a National Government in Greece.

June 28—Further British progress near Lens. Violent German attack at Verdun.

July 1—Great Russian offensive in Galicia; 10,000 prisoners.

July 3—German offensive against French near Craonne defeated after desperate fighting.

July 5—Greece in a state of war with Germany.

July 6-8-9—Russian offensive continued.

July 9—British battleship Vanguard blows up; 97 saved out of 900.

July 10-11—Germans overwhelm British positions on Belgian coast east of the Yser.

July 14—German attack west of Craonne completely defeated. Fall of Bethmann Hollweg; succeeded as German Chancellor by Dr. Michaelis.

July 19—Russian rout at Zloczow.

July 24—Germans recapture Tarnopol and Stanislau, in Galicia.

July 29—Germans pass Galician frontier; Russian retreat in Bukovina.

July 31—British attack with French on a front of 15 miles around Ypres, penetrate German positions to a depth of two miles, and take 6,000 prisoners.

Aug. 1—Germans retake St. Julien, at Ypres.

August 3—Germans take Czernovitz. British retake St. Julien.

August 6 — National Ministry, Russia under M. Kerensky.

August 10 — British advance at Ypres; battle of Glencorse Wood opens.

August 14—China declares war on Germany and Austria-Hungary.

August 15 — British advance at Lens. Canadians in battle.

August 16 — British attack at Ypres; Langemarck taken. French also advance.

August 19—Great Italian offensive from Isonzo to the sea.

August 20—French attack at Verdun; 5,000 prisoners taken.

August 24—Italians storm Monte Santo.

August 28 — British advance at Langemarck, near Ypres. Canadian Conscription Act signed.

September 2 — Germans capture Riga, second port of Russia.

September 3 — German seaplanes raid Chatham, England, killing 107 sailors and wounding 92.

September 6—Rapid German advance east of Riga.

September 15—Russia proclaimed a republic.

September 20 — British attack near Ypres. Battle of Menin Road; 3,000 prisoners taken.

September 28—Turks routed west of Bagdad; thousands of prisoners taken by British.

September 29—Italian success east of Gorizia; 1,400 prisoners taken.

October 2—Powerful counter-attacks by Germans against new British positions for Ypres-Menin road to Polygon Wood.

October 9 — British attack on a wide front from northeast and east of Ypres.

October 13-17—Germans take Island of Oesel.

October 17—German raiders sink two British destroyers and eight merchantmen in North Sea.

October 23—French capture Malmaison Fort and four villages.

October 24—Big Austro-German drive against Italian front begun.

October 26 — Italians evacuate Bainsizza Plateau.

October 27—Austro-Germans advance through Julian Alps; 2nd Italian army defeated.

October 28 — Austro-German forces take Monte Santo, Goritz and Cividale.

October 29—Whole Italian Isonzo line falls; Italians retreat to Tagliamento River.

October 30—Austro-Germans take Udine. British capture Passchendaele village, but are driven out.

November 1—British take Beersheba.

November 6 — Italians abandon Tagliamento line.

November 7—British take Gaza.

November 9—Gen. Diaz replaces Gen. Cadorna as Italian commander-in-chief. Italians make stand on Piave River. Inter-Allied Military Council formed.

November 10 — British complete conquest of Passchendaele Ridge.

November 10 to 13—Italians retreat along Piave River, Austro-Germans following.

November 15 to 18—Italians repulse attempts of enemy to cross the Piave.

November 18—British take Jaffa.

November 20 —.British drive on Somme front.

November 21 — British surprise Germans in Cambrai region, advancing five mile and taking thousands of prisoners.

November 22 — Germans retake Fontaine Notre Dame from British.

November 23-24—Battle of Cambrai continues.

November 26—French and British reinforcements reach Italian lines.

November 30 — Germans drive British back from their positions about two miles, nearly to Bapaume-Cambrai road; British later retake part of ground.

December 1—British regain nearly a mile of front lost near Gonzeaucourt.

December 3—Armistice arranged between Russians and Germans.

December 7—United States at war with Austro - Hungary. Rumania forced to join Russia in peace parley.

December 10—Capture of Jerusalem by British announced.

December 12. — Germans gain ground in mass attacks near Cambrai.

December 17.—British Admiralty announces one British and five neutral merchantmen, a British destroyer and four mine sweepers sunk in North Sea by Germans. Two neutral merchantmen and a trawler also sunk off Tyne.

December 20—Washington exposes plot engineered in Argentina by Count Luxburg for Latin-American League against United States.

December 22—Russo-Teuton peace parley opens at Brest Litovsk.

December 26 — Retirement of Sir John Jellicoe as First Sea Lord and appointment in his place of Sir Rosslyn Wemyss.

1918.

January 1 — Canadians re-occupy Lens sector.

January 11—Germans at Brest-Litovsk declare their "peace proposals" withdrawn.

January 28—Two air raids on London; 47 people killed.

January 29—Italians make important gains in Asiago Plateau.

January 30—Big air raid on Paris; 45 killed, 207 wounded.

February 2—Supreme War Council of Allies sits at Versailles.

February 3—Separation of Church and State in Russia; confiscation of all church property.

February 6—Transport Tuscania, carrying United States troops, torpedoed off Irish Coast; 264 lives lost.

February 10—Russian peace delegation at Brest-Litovsk declares war with Central Empires at an end and orders general demobilization.

February 15 — Enemy destroyers raid Straits of Dover.

February 16-17 — Enemy aircraft raid London.

February 18—Germans resume advance in Northern Russia. Kiev, capital of new Republic of Ukraine, captured by Bolshevik troops; 4,000 people killed, 7,000 wounded.

February 22—British capture Jericho.

February 25—Germans capture Reval, Russian naval base on Gulf of Finland.

February 26—British hospital ship Glenart Castle torpedoed; 144 lost.

March 3 — Russo-German peace treaty signed.

March 5—Peace treaty signed between Rumania and Central Powers.

March 7—Big air raid on London and Paris.

March 10—British airmen bombard Stuttgart.

March 11—Great air raid on Paris.

March 12—Coblenz bombed by British aviators. German airships attack Yorkshire coast.

March 13—Germans enter Odessa.

March 20—Great Britain and United States take over Dutch ships in their ports, totalling 1,000,000 tons.

March 21—Germans launch tremendous offensive against British lines in northern France on front of over fifty miles. British fall back.

March 22—Germans force back British defense systems.

March 23—Intense fighting along whole British line south of Scarpe river; British fall back. Paris bombarded by long-distance guns, 70 miles away. Great gas bombardment by Canadian guns at Lens.

March 24—Germans cross River Somme at many points south of Peronne; north of Peronne British withdraw to new positions; French relieve British at Noyon end of line.

March 25—Great pressure by Germans compels British to retreat; Ger-

mans occupy Peronne, Guiscard, Nesla, Bapaume and other places. British aviators bomb Cologne, Metz, Mannheim and other German towns.

March 26—Fighting on British front with undiminished violence; British, French and Americans fight shoulder to shoulder at southern end of line; Noye, Noyon and other towns occupied by enemy.

March 27—Desperate German assaults on whole British line; British in counter-attacks hurl enemy back; French also check enemy; Canadian artillery, machine gun corps and railway corps play brilliant part in fight. Premier Lloyd George asks United States to hurry reinforcements to France. Russians recapture Odessa and other places.

March 28—After holding line all day, British retire a short distance from advanced positions, but gain at other points. French forced to retire from Montdidier.

March 29—German offensive on British front checked; British and French gain a little ground. Extreme depth of German wedge reached 37 miles. Gen. Foch appointed Generalissimo of Allies on western front. Paris again bombarded by long-range gun; 75 people killed and 90 injured by shell falling on a church.

March 30-31—In counter-attacks, British and French advance line at many points, capturing prisoners and machine guns.

April 1—British capture German positions on Luce river.

April 4-5—Germans resume offensive towards Amiens.

April 6—British recapture positions north of Albert.

April 9—Germans gain ground around Neuve Chapelle.

April 10—British recapture Givenchy.

April 11—British forced to evacuate Armentieres.

April 15—Germans take Neuve Eglise. Germans enter Helsingfors, Finland's capital.

April 16—Germans take part of Messines ridge and several towns.

April 17—British retire from certain lines in Ypres salient, but take offensive in Arras district, Germans retiring.

April 18—Reinforced by French troops, British lines firmly held against furious attacks north of Ypres. Lord Milner becomes British War Secretary.

April 19-21—British gain ground around Givenchy, Festubert and Albert.

April 23—British sink concrete-laden vessels in daring operations at Zeebrugge and Ostend, bottling up U-boat bases; also land forces at Zeebrugge mole and wreck works in navy yard.

April 24—Germans resume offensive in direction of Amiens, gaining ground. Another attack northwest of Ypres.

April 25—Terrific fighting in both Amiens and Ypres districts.

April 26—Kemmel Hill, near Ypres, captured by Germans.

April 27-30 — Terrific fighting around Ypres; British and French hurl back German attacks.

May 1—French capture Hill 82 and wood on Amiens front. Germans enter Sebastopol.

May 5—British take important positions west of Kemmel.

May 8-9—Heavy German attacks on Ypres front are repulsed.

May 10—German naval base at Ostend blocked by sinking, by British naval forces, of obsolete British cruiser Vindictive, loaded with cement, across entrance to harbor.

May 11—French capture important positions south of Kemmel.

May 12—Desperate attempt by Austrians to recover Monte Corno repulsed by Italians.

May 14—Italian naval units enter port of Pola and torpedo Austrian battleship.

May 18—Australians gain ground on Amiens front.

May 19—Fifty-four people killed and 179 injured in German air raid over London. German aviators drop bombs on hospitals behind British lines in France, killing over 300 persons.

May 20—French advance on front of over two miles west of Kemmel.

May 27—Germans resume offensive along entire western front. Italians launch blow at Austrians northeast of Lake Garda.

May 28—Germans cross River Aisne; Allies forced back but line kept intact.

May 29—Desperate fighting on Aisne front, Allies still giving ground to enemy when outnumbered; Germans occupy Soissons.

May 30—Germans held at Soissons and Rheims, striking southward toward River Marne.

May 31—Germans reach River Marne.

June 1. — Germans push back French, gaining several villages on road from Soissons to Chateau Thierry.

June 2.—German submarines raid New Jersey Coast, sinking many vessels.

June 3-4-5. — Enemy's progress checked by British, French and Americans.

June 6.—Allies occupy high ground and villages near Chateau Thierry; British repulse violent attack near Rheims.

June 7.—Allies advance two miles on front of six miles in Chateau Thierry region.

June 7.—Germans resume drive on French front between Noyan and Montdidier.

June 10-11-12. — Germans capture much ground on Noyan-Montdidier front, but French turn on them and inflict severe defeat, retaking lost ground and capturing prisoners and guns.

June 14. — German offensive on Montdidier front checked at every point.

June 15.—Austrians open great offensive on Italian front; cross River Piave.

June 18.—Allied troops on Italian front repulse Austrians at every point, regaining lost ground, inflicting heavy losses and capturing many prisoners.

June 19.—Germans make powerful attack on Rheims front; repulsed by French.

June 22.—Austrians begin to retreat from Piave River, leaving big guns.

June 24.—Austrians in full retreat before Italians; 45,000 prisoners taken.

June 25.—Italians drive Austrians from entire west bank of Piave River.

June 27.—Canadian hospital ship Llandovery Castle sunk by German submarine, 70 miles off Irish coast; 254 lives lost.

June 28.—British, in surprised attack on three mile front near Bethune, advance a mile; French, north of Aisne, advance a mile and a quarter on four mile front.

June 29.—Italians take offensive on mountain line and wrest important strategical positions from Austrians. German troops occupy Tiflis, capital of Caucusus Government. Bolsheviki Government surrenders to Germany ships of Black Sea fleet.

July 2.—French push forward, recapturing village of St. Pierre-Aigle —Americans capture village of Vaux and recover most of Paris highway.

July 3.—French surprise Germans at Moulin-sous-Touvert. Italians advance on the lower Piave.

July 4.—Italians continue to gain ground. Australians and Americans drive against enemy lines east of Amiens, capturing villages and 1500 prisoners. Officially announced that United States has 1,019,115 troops in France.

July 6—Count von Mirbach, German Ambassador to Russia, assassinated at Moscow. British advance lines northeast of Villers-Bretonneux. Italians clear west bank of Piave of Austrians after five days of fighting. Great uprising against Germans in the Ukraine.

July 7.—Australians carry lines forward east of Amiens.

July 8.—Heavy artillery fighting on both sides of the Lys, de Bassee Canal, the Somme, and around Chateau Thierry. Assassination of German Ambassador von Mirbach accompanied by violent uprising in Moscow against Bolsheviki.

July 9. — Resignation of Dr. von Kuehlmann, German Foreign Secretary, accepted by the Kaiser, for saying that Germany could not expect a military victory; Admiral von Hintze succeed him.

July 10.—French and Italians win great successes against Austrians in Albania.

July 11.—French gain ground along line from the Marne to the Aisne. "Hidden hand" to be curbed throughout Britain.

July 12.—French attack Germans southeast of Amiens and gain ground; Allies' lines generally improved.

July 13—Premier Lloy dGeorge announces that British Dominions will have a voice in determining terms of peace.

July 15.—Germans attack east and west of Rheims; cross Marne on a front of ten miles but fail to get high ground and are thrown back by Americans in counter-attack; east of Rheims attack is held up.

July 16—Ex-Czar Nicholas II, executed in Siberia.

July 16-17.—German offensive east and west of Rheims showed up strong resistance of French, Italian and American troops.

July 18.—From region west of Soissons to northwest of Chateau-Thierry, French and American armies open strong surprise offensive; 20 villages retaken in six-mile penetration; Americans alone take 4,000 prisoners and 50 guns.

July 19.—French and Americans press eastward into deep triangular salient with Soissons, Rheims and Chateau-Thierry as its points. 17,000 prisoners and 360 guns captured. British advance southwest of Ypres.

July 20.—White Star liner Justicia, 33,000 tons, valued at $10,000,000, torpedoed off North Irish coast; ten of crew killed.

July 20-21—Victories multiply for Allied arms all along sixty-mile front from Soissons to Rheims; Chateau-Thierry recaptured by French; French and Americans make big dents in German lines; great piles of German dead everywhere; prisoners number 20,000.

July 22.—Drive of French and American forces into Soissons-Rheims salient continues; German counter-attacks fail to stop advance. Germans north of the Marne burn stores in hasty retreat.

July 23.—Allied troops in Soissons-Rheims salient continue to gain ground; prisoners, guns and war stores taken.

July 24.—Violent German counter-attacks in great strength fail to prevent advance of Allies in Soissons-Rheims salient, pressing Germans on three sides. Allies put northern bank of the Marne further behind them.

HALF THE WORLD, NINE-TENTHS OF POPULATION, OPPOSE HUNS

3 STATES ARRAYED AGAINST THE HUNS TO AVERT THE RUIN OF CIVILIZATION

Nearly nine-tenths of the ...ld is at war after four ...rs of the great conflict ... civilization, and a large ... of the remaining tenth ...hich now includes Rus... nominally at peace—is ... by internal dissensions.

...aring this fourth year ... new governments ap... to have definitely tak... their places among the ...ns. The Hedjaz, which ... a revolt against Tur... two years ago, has been ...nized by the Allies and ...hting with them, ma...ly aiding in the con...uest of Palestine and Mes...nia. Finland, racially ...t, probably will never be Russian. Nomin... ...utral, she is practic... ...ntrolled by Germany.



July 25.—Gen. Foch using pincer system in Soissons-Rheims salient, both jaws closing in on Germans, who are heavily reinforced and launch counter-attacks.

July 26.—Along the Marne and southwest of Rheims, Allies still at deadly grips with the enemy on various sectors; Allies gaining.

July 28.—Allied troops cross Ourcq River, and penetrate town of Fere-en-Tardenois, a great German supply base. Germans fall back in centre of salient.

July 29.—Germans continue retreat north of Marne; bitter fighting around Fere-en-Tardenois and Sergy.

July 30—British Admiralty announces a net gain in shipping in last quarter of about 100,000 tons a month, through reduced sinkings and increased buildings.

Aug. 1—Allies continue to push back Germans and gain ground in Soissons-Rheims salient. British official statement that German submarines are being sunk at a far faster rate than heretofore. Now 1,300,000 Americans overseas or en route.

REMEMBRANCE DAY PLANS IN BRITAIN

Services in Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's Cathedral

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Remembrance Day will be observed throughout Great Britain on Sunday with services in churches of all denominations. The principal services will be held at Westminster Abbey. These will be simple in character, but the King and Queen will attend and the Archbishop of Canterbury will deliver a thanksgiving sermon. Simultaneously the Lord Mayor and other city officials will be present at special services in St. Paul's.

In the afternoon 3,000 "Waacs" will be assembled for a service at St. Martin's-in-the-Field.

The chief popular services are scheduled to be held in Hyde Park Sunday afternoon. Thousands will be in attendance and the service will be continuous from 2 p.m. until p.m. J. H. Francis, of Los Angeles, is included among the preachers.

Sherwood Eddy, of the American Y.M.C.A.; "Gipsy" Smith, the American revivalist, and Major Astor will address a meeting at the London Opera House.

One feature of the day's observance will be occupation of fifteen pulpits by Y.M.C.A. secretaries.

The offertories in all the churches and at all the services will be devoted to the care of Allied prisoners of war.

On Monday Premier Lloyd George's Remembrance Day message will be published simultaneously throughout the world in newspapers and will be read in moving picture houses and theatres.

...N, OPPOSE HUNS



ALLIED TROOPS ARE NOW ADVANCING UPON FISMES BY FIVE DIFFERENT WAYS

French Have Occupied Bank of Aisne Between Pommiers and Venizel, Five and a Half Miles —Germans Retiring Across Ancre at Albert— Americans Pushing Ahead Up d'Orilion Valley

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—French cavalry is reported to have reached the south bank of the Vesle river at Jonchery and Champigny. Jonchery is only five miles and a half east of Fismes. Champigny is seven miles east of Jonchery and less than two miles west of Rheims.

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The Germans are executing a local retirement to the east bank of the Ancre, in the region of Albert, on a front of three or four miles, according to news received in London today.

On the main battlefront, in the Soissons region, the French, after completing their occupation of Soissons, have occupied the south bank of the Aisne between Pommiers and Venizel, a distance of approximately 5½ miles, advices received today show.

HUN RETREAT GAINS MOMENTUM

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Aug. 3, 10.45 a.m.—The German retreat is gaining momentum as the Allies push forward on the whole forty-five-mile front, from west of Soissons to Rheims. In the centre, American troops are driving toward the Aisne up the O'Orillon valley and are within six miles of the important enemy base of Fismes.

Cohan, reported captured in an earlier despatch, is about that distance south of Fismes.

West of Rheims, advanced elements have reached several points on the Vesle river, which flows from Rheims almost due west through Fismes. East of Soissons, many Germans are retreating northward along the Launoy-Aux Croutes road.

French patrols have reached the Aisne near Venizel. The enemy seems to have been surprised at Soissons, as they had no time to set fire to the city.

The battle-line now crosses the main highway from Fismes southward to Fere-en-Tardenois at Mareuil-en-Dole, four miles northeast of Fere-en-Tardenois and only seven miles from Fismes.

Cavalry and tanks are keeping on the heels of the fleeing enemy, inflicting heavy losses.

The evolution of the battle, which is leading to victory, happened all within a few hours, the capture of the Hartennes table and starting the retreat.

BRITAIN'S NAVY IN FOUR YEARS GREW 160 P.C.

Has Transported Twenty Million Men Overseas

KNOCKED-OUT SUBMARINE

Convoy System Has Turned the Tables; Only One Man in 6,000 Lost

Associated Press Cable.

London, Aug. 4.—Upon the fourth anniversary of Great Britain's entry into the war the First Lord of the Admiralty makes public figures and facts which throw an encouraging light upon the naval situation of the Allies.

The British navy, apart from the American forces which form an integral part of its fighting strength, consists at the present time of warships and auxiliary craft whose total displacement reaches 6,500,000 tons, against 2,500,000 in August, 1914. During that period about three-quarters of a million tons have been lost, but at the present day the growth of the fleet shows an increase of 160 per cent.

Similarly with the personnel. The original 146,000 officers and men have grown to 394,000.

Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the

...of ensuring friendship, and reaffirms its avowed policy of respecting the territorial integrity of Russia, and of abstaining from all interference in her internal politics. It further declares that upon the realization of the objects above indicated, it will immediately withdraw all Japanese troops from Russian territory and will leave wholly unimpaired the sovereignty of Russia in all its phases, whether political or military."

WASHINGTON STATEMENT.

Washington, August 3. — Official statements by the American and Japanese Governments, made here tonight, announce that the plans for extending military aid to Russia in Siberia will be undertaken by the United States and Japan alone, with the other Allied co-belligerents assenting in principle.

The United States and Japan will each send "a few thousand men" to Vladivostok to act as a common force in occupying and safeguarding the city and protecting the rear of the westward moving Czecho-Slovak army.

The numbers of the American

AVENUE DES CANADIENS

Joinville, Paris, Where Gift Hospital Placed, Pays Tribute

Special Cable from The Gazette's Resident Staff Correspondent.

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London, August 4.—In recognition of Canada's sacrifice for France, the Council of Joinville, Paris, have renamed Rue des Corbeaux the Avenue des Canadiens. This street passes the hospital presented by the Prime Minister on behalf of the Canadian Red Cross to the French nation.

The hospital is in charge of the Laval University unit under Colonel Beauchamp. The resolution of the council says: "In proof of their respect, affection, and gratefulness for the great power of Canada, where French blood still flows and which will continue to flow, the existing Rue des Corbeaux, running along one of the sides of the hospital on Plain Gravelle, shall hereinafter be called Avenue des Canadiens."

Canadian Commissioner Roy of Paris waited on the Premier and presented the official record.

Sir Robert Borden is sending a suitable reply to the mayor.

MAJOR BISHOP IS DECORATED AGAIN

D.F.C. For Last 12 Days Clean Up While He Was at Front—Moral Factor

Canadian Associated Press.

London, Aug. 4.—The prominent part taken by the Canadian air service is strikingly illustrated by the Gazette today, a large proportion of the honors therein conferred falling to Canadians. The Distinguished Service Order is awarded to Lieut. Fred McCall, formerly Albertas, who accounted for 14 enemy machines, destroying four during a morning patrol, and another in the evening, in each case at point blank range.

The Distinguished Flying Cross is awarded to Major William Bishop, who destroyed 25 machines in 12 days, five of which were destroyed on the last day of his service at the front. The total number of machines destroyed by this distinguished officer is 72. "His value as a moral factor to the Air Force cannot be overestimated," says the order, which refers to Bishop as "the most successful and most fearless fighter of the air whose acts of outstanding bravery have already been recognized by awards of the Victoria Cross, the Distinguished Service Order, bar to Distinguished Service Order, and Military Cross."

The D.F.C. [illegible]

18 TO 45 WILL BE DRAFT AGES IN U.S.

New Bill to Increase Army Goes Before Congress Today

Washington, August 3.—Secretary of War Baker today announced that he would recommend to Congress extension of the draft age to a minimum of 18 years and a maximum of 45 years.

Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Senate Military Committee, who first announced the proposed new draft ages, said the War Department bill for extension of the military establishment would be introduced in both Houses of Congress on Monday.

Senator Chamberlain explained that under the provisions of the bill men between 18 and 21 years would be divided into three classes subject to call by the President in such sequence of years as he prescribed. The senator added that the calling of men between the ages of 31 and 45 would be made by a similar plan. He expressed the opinion, however, that the younger men—those between 18 and 21 years—would be called first and that it would not be necessary to call those between 31 and 45.

Senator Chamberlain said he did not know just what effect the "work or fight" order issued some time ago by General Crowder would have under the new arrangement.

Russian Leader Coming

Paris, Aug. 4.—(Havas Agency)—Vladimir Bourtzeff, the Russian Revolutionist, who is opposed to the Bolshevik leaders in that country, has arrived here from London. He will leave soon for the United States.

VESLE SWAMPS IMPEDE ALLIES IN FOLLOW-UP; FOE STIFFENS DEFENCE

Breathing-Spell Afforded Both Sides—Weather Favors Boche — River Banks Turned Into Morass — German Losses Estimated at 350,000 Since July 15.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, Aug. 5, 2:30 p.m.—German resistance is stiffening all along the Vesle. French patrols which crossed at several points, bearing machine guns and large supplies of grenades, reported there are indications thte the enemy still has large forces on the river.

The Germans are employing artillery freely to harass the Allied troops.

Muizon, five miles west of Rheims, was hotly disputed, but the Germans were pushed back and the French threw small forces across the river there.

Violent fighting occurred at Vauter farm and station, near Rheims, but the Germans were unable to recapture them.

North of the Vesle, LaGrange farm has been mined and blown up by the Germans.

By Associated Press.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—There was a lull in the battle along the Soissons-Rheims front last night, and the breathing-spell extended into this morning. The Germans are being favored by the weather conditions, which have transformed the Vesle river banks into swamps and morasses, and they are making a stiffer stand here than was anticipated.

Special Star Cable.

LONDON, Aug 5.—German losses since July 15, the date when the Crown Prince began his last drive, was unofficially estimatted today at from 300,000 to 350,000, of which 40,000 are prisoners. Allied losses certainly are much less.

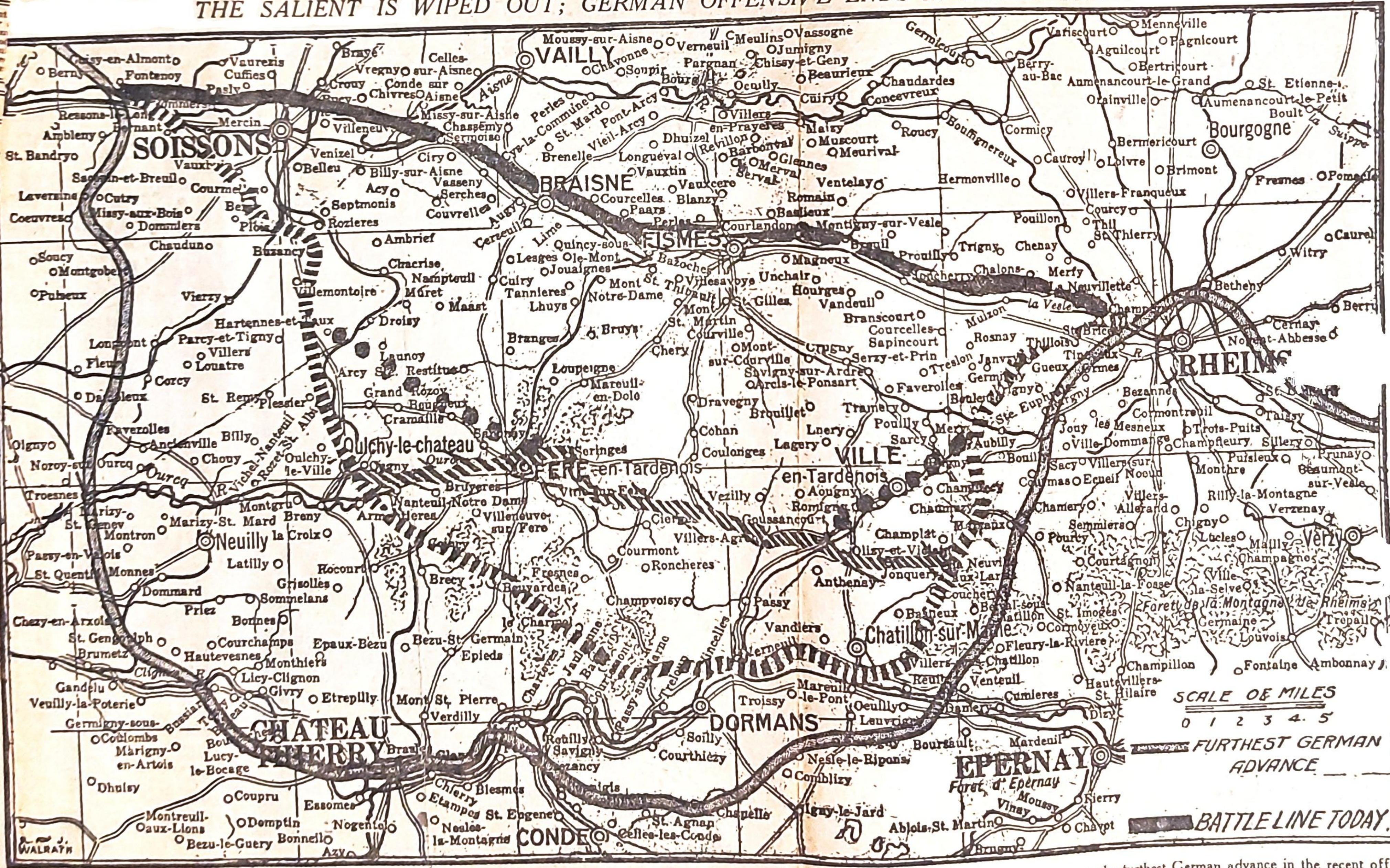
PARIS, Aug. 5, via Havas Agency.—General Mangin's army captured 500 cannon and 500 trench mortars during the fighting along the River Crise last Friday, says the Petit Parisien.

FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF CELEBRATED SAYINGS BY BOMBASTES AND CO.



Cigarettes.

THE SALIENT IS WIPED OUT; GERMAN OFFENSIVE ENDS IN FULL RETREAT



The heavy black line on this map shows approximately the present battle line—beyond which the Allies have already thrust in several places. The shaded line shows the furthest German advance in the recent offensive. The successive lines show the stages of their retreat on July 28, July 30 and August 3.

MONTREAL GAZETTE 5/8/18

LT.-COL. BARTLETT M'LENNAN, D.S.O., KILLED IN ACTION

Commander of 42nd Highlanders, and Over Three Years at War

WAS ACTING BRIGADIER

Late Officer Leading Business Man, Philanthropist and Popular Sportsman — Loved By His Men

Private cables from Major Herbert Molson, at the front in France, to Capt. A. E. Ogilvie, who is home disabled from further active service, yesterday announced the death in action of Lieut.-Col. Bartlett McLennan, D.S.O., officer commanding the 42nd Royal Highlanders of Canada, C.E.F. No further details were given, but it was stated by Major Molson that Lieut.-Col. Bartlett McLennan had been killed in action on Saturday, August 3rd.

In the death of Lieut.-Col. McLennan, D.S.O., Montreal loses one of its most gallant soldiers, as well as a business man, philanthropist and sportsman, who had made a name for himself as a man of much wealth, who was willing to use his means for the general good, and had the patriotic impulse to give up every advantage that his position gave him to volunteer for service at the front as soon as war broke out. There he earned his promotion, and two years ago won the Distinguished Service Order in the same battle where his regiment, with the 5th Mounted Rifles, under the late Lieut.-Col. Harry Baker, suffered so severely, and when the latter officer lost his life. For some time previous to his death, Lieut.-Col. McLennan had been acting brigadier of the brigade to which the 42nd Highlanders were attached.

The late Lieut.-Col. Bartlett McLennan had been trained at the Kingston Military College, where he graduated with high distinction, but on leaving the R.M.C. he did not pursue his military work, succeeding his father in many business activities here.

Shortly after the declaration of war he joined the 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada as lieutenant, with the object of qualifying for service overseas. With his previous military training this was easy, and he speedily qualified for field rank. When the 42nd Highlanders were organized by Lieut.-Col. G. S. Cantlie, D.S.O., he joined them as junior major.

When the regiment arrived in England he was promoted senior major and second in command, and went to France with that rank, in which he continued at the front until Lieut.-Col. Cantlie was transferred to the command of the 20th Reserve Battalion, R.H.C., at Bramshott, when Major McLennan succeeded to the command, with rank as lieutenant-colonel.

Since going to the front with the 42nd Highlanders, Lieut.-Col. McLennan had gone through all the heavy fighting with his regiment, with the exception of a short period early in 1916, when he suffered injuries from his horse falling with

LT.-COL. BARTLETT McLENNAN, D.S.O., REPORTED KILLED



Private cable advices brought the sad news today that Lieut.-Col. Bartlett McLennan, D.S.O., had been killed. No details are available. He was a son of the late Hugh McLennan and a prominent Montreal business man. A native of this city, he received part of his education at the Royal Military College at Kingston, graduating in 1889. On the organization of the 42nd Highlanders he joined the battalion as a captain and went overseas with it. In France he was promoted to be major.

He is well known in business, sporting and philanthropic circles in Montreal. A member of many clubs, he is an enthusiastic horseman and huntsman.

KILLED IN ACTION

Aug. 3rd 1918

im, which sent him home to Montreal for a few weeks to recuperate.

During the present summer he was given a short leave in London, when he visited Lieut.-Col. Cantlie and the Canadian Highlanders in training at Bramshott, the command of the 42nd being temporarily taken over by Major Royal L. H. Ewing, his second in command. He had returned to France only a short time before he was killed.

SPORTSMAN AND PHILANTHROPIST.

Lieut.-Col. Bartlett McLennan, D.S.O., was born in Montreal nearly fifty years ago, youngest son of the late Hugh McLennan, in his lifetime one of Montreal's most distinguished citizens. He was educated at the High School here, whence he progressed to the Royal Military College, Kingston, where he spent several years, graduating with high honors.

On returning to Montreal he entered into business with his father, whom he later succeeded as president of the Montreal Transportation Co., while he also engaged in many other activities. At the time the war broke out he was president of the Montreal Transportation Co., and director of the Williams Manufacturing Co., the Royal Trust, the Bell Telephone, and many other important concerns.

When war was declared he resigned all his directorates, with the exception of the Royal Trust, and disposed of the family holdings with the Montreal Transportation Co., which were taken over by other interests, and devoted himself and his means to war work.

For many years he was known as one of the leading horsemen of Montreal, or of Canada. A keen polo player, he was a leading member of the Back River Polo Club, and was for years a prominent member of the Montreal Hunt Club.

He was a good supporter of racing, and was one of the organizers of the Montreal Jockey Club, while his racing colors, up to the outbreak of war, were well known on many tracks, he having kept a splendid racing stable. He was also a strong supporter of the horse shows here, generally riding his own horses, while he was known far and wide as a generous and influential supporter of every clean outdoor sport.

In addition to his love of outdoor sport, he devoted his wealth in an unostentatious manner to many good works, always aiding any funds for such institutions as he approved of. He was a life governor of the Montreal General Hospital, and had for many years been a generous supporter of the Montreal Sailors' Institute. His death will be mourned by many in Montreal, while reports from the front state that his men were devoted to him.

The late Lieut.-Col. Bartlett McLennan is survived by two brothers, Senator John S. McLennan, of Nova Scotia, and Francis McLennan, K.C., Montreal, with two sisters, the Misses Alice and Isabella McLennan, at the family residence, 50 Ontario avenue, but who are at present spending the summer at Murray Bay, while Mr. Francis McLennan is at his summer home at Indian Lorette. He was predeceased some ten years ago by a brother, the late William McLennan, who won considerable fame as an author, and who died at Vallambrosa, Italy. Lieut.-Col. McLennan was a bachelor.

MR. HUGH PATON'S TRIBUTE.

Much sorrow was expressed on all sides yesterday when it became known that Lieut.-Col. Bartlett McLennan had paid the supreme sacrifice in the hour of victory.

Mr. Hugh Paton, honorary president of the 5th Royal Highlanders Mess, and a very close friend of the late officer, paid the following tribute:

"Although belonging to a younger generation, I looked upon him as one of my dearest friends and a good neighbor. In business he was shrewd and deservedly successful, but with the advent of the war he devoted his life and energies to the interests of his country.

"My experience of him, whether in hospital, military, or later in war work, proved to me that he was one of the most capable young men I knew, while he was equally willing to devote his time to social affairs; and whether it was the hunt meeting, polo match, gymkana or other wholesome sport no one could surpass him in making them successful."

"He was one of the whitest men I ever knew," said Mr. Colin Campbell, another very old friend of the dead officer. "He was a splendid sportsman and citizen, and a fine soldier. His place will be hard to fill in Montreal."

EDITORIAL GAZETTE

Death is always grievous, and many a stricken heart in Canada has had to bravely bear a weight of sorrow for lost ones whom the fortune of war has laid low. But the death in action of Lt.-Col. Bartlett McLennan comes intimately home as a personal bereavement to a wide circle in Montreal. At the outbreak of the war he put business aside as a thing of small concern, and answered the call to higher duty. Enlisting with a minor rank, though he was a graduate of the Royal Military College, from that day on to the last call he served with ardor and distinction, winning his way to the command of a battalion. He was prominent in the commercial life of his native city, Montreal, a fine gentleman who loved the ways of gentlemen that came to him by inheritance, and his untimely death for the great cause will be mourned by a large company of friends and admirers.

MONTREAL STAR

LT.-COL. McLENNAN, KILLED IN FRANCE, WIDELY MOURNED

Commading Officer of 42nd Highlanders — Won Honors in Field

HAD NOTABLE CAREER IN BUSINESS HERE

Took Active Part in Work of Many Philanthropic Institutions

The anouncement published in The Star yesterday that Lieut.-Col. Bartlett McLennan, D.S.O., of Montreal, officer commanding the 42nd Royal Highlanders of Canada, C.E.F., had been killed in action in France, was received with profound regret by the gallant officer's very wide circle of friends and acquaintances in this city.

The news came by private cablegram from Major Herbert Molson to Capt. A. E. Ogilvie, who is home disabled from further active service. No details were given. It was simply stated that Lieut.-Col. McLennan had been killed in action on Saturday, August 3.

Lieut.-Col. McLennan was known to thousands of Montrealers through his activities in the varied fields of business, philanthropy and sport, and more lately by his enthusiastic participation in the cause of Empire. He was unostentatious in his distribution of wealth, and gave generously of his means, as well as of his time, to any institution or cause in which he was interested; and his interests were wide.

ACTIVE CAREER IN BUSINESS.

The son of the late Hugh McLennan, in his lifetime one of the best known citizens of Montreal, he was born in this city on November 10, 1868. He was educated at Lyall's School, and at the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont., from which he graduated in 1889, with high honors.

Early in life he entered into business with his father, and in time succeeded him as president of the Montreal Transportation Company. He also engaged in many other activities, and became a director, and later vice-president of the Williams Manufacturing Company, and a director of the Montreal Rolling Mills Company, the Bell Telephone Company and other important corporations. When the war broke out he resigned all his directorates and disposed of the family holdings in the Montreal Transportation Company, and gave his time and means entirely to war work. In 1917 he was elected a director of the Royal Trust Company.

After embarking on his business career in Montreal, he took a prominent part in the city's affairs and in movements making for its progress and betterment, at the same time becoming an ardent patron of healthful recreation.

PHILANTHROPIST AND SPORTSMAN.

He became a life governor of the Montreal General Hospital, and served for some years as treasurer of that institution. He was also a life governor of the Western Hospital and of the Protestant Hospital for the Insane, Verdun, and a director of the Montreal Parks and Playgrounds Association. He always took an active interest in the Montreal Sailors' Institute, serving for many years as a director and being elected president in 1917.

It was as a horseman that Lieut.-Colonel McLennan was best known in the field of sport. He was one of the oldest members of the Montreal Hunt Club and a former M. F. H., and an evidence of his interest is shown by the fact that he had chartered trains at his own expense to convey the members and their mounts to suitable hunting grounds. He was one of the original directors and vice-chairman of the Montreal Jockey Club, retaining his directorship until his departure for the front. For many years his racing colors were well known on many tracks and his racing stable was known far and wide. He was always a strong supporter of the horse shows here. He was, in fact, one of the leading horsemen in Canada.

He was an expert polo player and had participated in international matches with the Montreal Polo Club.

WON HONORS AT THE FRONT.

After his graduation from the Royal Military College at Kingston he was not directly connected with military matters, but upon the declaration of war he joined the 5th Royal Highlanders as lieutenant and very quickly qualified for service overseas. On the organization of the 42nd Battalion by Lieut.-Colonel G. S. Cantlie, he joined it with the rank of captain. He was quickly promoted to be junior major.

After the arrival of the battalion in England he was promoted senior major and second in command. He went to France with that rank, and continued in it at the front until Lieut.-Colonel Cantlie was given command of the 20th Reserve Battalion, R.H.C., at Bramshott, when he succeeded him in command, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He received the D.S.O. on January 1, 1917.

Lieut.-Colonel McLennan went through all the hard fighting with the 42nd, except for a short period in 1916, when he was absent owing to injuries sustained by his horse falling with him. At that time he spent a few weeks at home in Montreal recuperating.

For some time before his death, Lieut.-Colonel McLennan had been acting brigadier of the brigade to which the 42nd Highlanders are attached. During the present summer he had a short leave in London, and visited Lieut.-Colonel Cantlie and the Canadian Highlanders at Bramshott, the command of the 42nd being taken over temporarily by Major Royal Ewing. He had returned to France only a short time before he was killed.

PERSONAL TRIBUTES.

Hugh Paton, honorary president of the 5th Royal Highlanders Mess, and an old friend of Lieut.-Col. McLennan, paid an affecting tribute to the fallen officer.

"Although belonging to a younger generation," Mr. Paton said, "I looked upon him as one of my dearest friends and a good neighbor. In business he was shrewd and deservedly successful, but with the advent of the war he devoted his life and energies to the interests of his country.

"My experience of him, whether in hospital, military, or later in war work, proved to me that he was one of the most capable young men I knew, while he was equally willing to devote his time to social affairs; and whether it was the hunt meeting, polo match, gymkhana or other wholesome sport, no one could surpass him in making them successful."

"He was one of the whitest men I ever knew," said Colin Campbell, another very old friend of the dead officer. "He was a splendid sportsman and citizen, and a fine soldier. His place will be hard to fill in Montreal."

Lieut.-Col. McLennan was unmarried. He is survived by two brothers, Senator John Stewart McLennan, of Sydney, N.S., and Francis McLennan, K.C., of Montreal, and two sisters, the Misses Alice and Isabelle McLennan, of Montreal. A third brother, William McLennan, who was well-known as an author, died at Vallambrosa, Italy, a few years ago.

DID NOT SUFFER

Lt.-Col. Bartlett McLennan Was Killed by Shrapnel

Further particulars of the death of Lieut.-Col. Bartlett McLennan, D.S.O., have been received by Capt. A. E. Ogilvie from his brother, Capt. G. L. Ogilvie, who cables from France that Col. McLennan was killed in action by shrapnel, and did not suffer.

THREE MONTREAL MEN INCLUDED IN CASUALTY LIST

Lieut. B. McLennan Reported Killed, and Lieut. Eaton, Dead, by Huns

By Canadian Press.

OTTAWA, Aug. 10.—Today's list of 80 casualties reports five Canadian soldiers killed in action, 3 died of wounds, 6 died, 2 reported dead by Germans, 1 missing (believed drowned), 1 missing, 38 wounded, 11 gassed, 5 ill and 2 prisoners of war.

The names of the Montreal men are:

Lieut. B. McLennan, 50 Ontario avenue, killed in action.

Lieut. E. C. Eaton, 32 Seymour avenue, reported dead by Germans.

A. Champoux, 692 Northmount street, wounded.

INFANTRY.

Killed in Action.

757287, E. Cooper, Niagara Falls, Ont.
703290, G. H. Gage, Comox, B.C.
Lieut. B. McLennan, 50 Ontario avenue, Montreal.

Died of Wounds.

Lieut. C. A. Evans, Halifax, N.S.
270507, T. H. Leech, Barring, Sask.

Died.

2356068, W. P. Blair, Ypsilanti, Mich.
63768, S. S. Ross, Pictou, N.S.
3322540, P. Racine, Grove Creek, Que.
530158, F. J. Baillie, River Beaudette, Que.

Reported Dead by Germans.

Lieut. E. C. Eaton, 32 Seymour ave., Montreal.
Lieut. R. M. Hall, Ingersoll, Ont.

Missing.

Lieut. E. L. Doidge, Vancouver.

THE ILL WIND.

Another of Walt Mason's Rippling Rhymes.

The cold wet rain kept sloshing down, and flooded yard and street. My uncle cried: "Don't sigh and frown! *It's splendid for the wheat!*"

A windstorm blew my whiskers off while I was writing odes. My uncle said: "Don't scowl and scoff—*'twill dry the muddy roads!*"

If fire my dwelling should destroy, or waters wash it hence, my uncle would exclaim, with joy: "*You still have got your fence!*"

When I was lying sick to death, expecting every day that I must draw my final breath, I heard my uncle say, "Our undertaker is a jo, and if away you fade, *it ought to cheer you up to know that you will help his trade.*"

And if we study uncle's graft, we find it good and fair; how often, when we might have laughed, we wept and tore our hair! It *was* a foolish thing to do, as you will now agree. To make the best of what may come is up to you and me.

OUT IN THE COUNTRY.

Another of Walt Mason's Rippling Rhymes

Let's seek the rural regions, in pastures let us stray, where costly calves, in legions, and high-priced lambkins play. Now summer with its flowers wreaths the landscape everywhere, and there's no *charge* for breathing the wholesome country air.

The country is enchanting upon a smiling morn, when husbandmen are reaping their priceless fields of corn. My thoughts I cannot utter, as I go grilling round, where wives are *making* butter, but may not *sell* a pound.

Where crystal streams are flowing, I see the cattle browse; the laughing maids are going to milk the spangled cows. I say, "Oh, girls, I'm thirsty, I'll have some milk, I think." They say, "All you can swallow at one-and-nine a drink."

Where sunbeams lightly quiver upon the wooded flat, I drink *the brawling river*—there is no CHARGE for that. The sighing zephyrs bring me the song of babbling rill; the bees come up and sting me, *and don't present a bill.* Let's seek the rural mazes, and lane and lonesome pike; *some things are cheap as blazes*—the CLIMATE and the like.

BRITISH MOTOR BOAT PATROL IS MISSING.

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 12. — The Admiralty announced today that six British motor boats have failed to return from a reconnoitring expedition carried out on August 11, along the West Friesland coast of Holland.

A German airship has been brought down in flames north of Ameland, on the northern Dutch coast, the Admiralty also announced.



BATTALION SERGT-MAJOR, RETURNED N.C.O's, and LONG SERVICE INSTRUCTORS



CAPT. P. H. P. WOOLLCOMBE,
Adjutant.

...Sitting, C.M. S. G. Thompson, Montreal, 42nd Battalion, from the 73rd, in two years was wounded three times, at Ypres, the Somme and Vimy, twice with gunshot, and the last time he said he tried to stop a whole shell, but the shell stopped him from further overseas service.

A HUSKY TRIO.

WORCESTER, Aug. 2.—The last draft contingent to leave here included Edward T. Scanlon, the largest rookie sent by Massachusetts so far. He is 6 ft. 2 in. tall and weighs 287 pounds. He has a brother, James W. Scanlon, aged 26, at Camp Devens, who also stands 6 ft 2 in. and weighs about 190 pounds; and a cousin, Tom Hennessey, also at Camp Devens, who is the same height and weighs about 200 pounds.

... The Adjutant of the Camp and also the Adjutant of the Battalion is Captain P. H. P. Woollcombe, another Ottawa boy, who, although only twenty-four years of age, has worked himself up wonderfully, and given his country all that he possibly could. He was a law student, and his first step in business life was with the Smart-Woods Company, Limited. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted in the 43rd D.C.O.R. as a private. At Valcartier he was transferred to the 2nd Battalion, and left for overseas as a sergeant with that regiment, and he gained his commission in Sept. 1915. He was through the battles of Festubert and Givenchy, where he was gassed and wounded, and afterwards was invalided to Canada. On recovering his health he was transferred to the 207th Battalion, and was promoted to Captain, assisted them in the training, and went overseas with them to England for the second time. When the regiment was broken up, he returned to Canada, and was appointed to his present position and from all accounts is making good, which was naturally to be expected. He has a young brother in the Naval College now getting ready.

The occupation of the Ciry-Salsogne railway station, six miles east of Soissons, has created an interesting situation in the region northwest of Braisne, where fairly strong forces of Allied troops are filtering in. In the Montdidier region French troops are reported to have reached the suburbs of Moreuil.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BERNE, August 7.—The Kaiser has appealed to Emperor Karl to start another offensive on the Italian front, to relieve the pressure against the Germans on the West front, according to a Vienna despatch received here today. It is believed such an offensive will be launched soon, despite Austria's reluctance.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ZURICH, Aug. 7.—The Neuedunchricher Nachrichten declares that the German retreat at Rheims and Arras was due to the necessity of sending troops to Russia.

By Associated Press.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—The French official statement today reads:

"In the region of Montdidier our troops have made some local progress south of Framicourt and southeast of Mesnil-St. Georges (west of Montdidier).

"Along the Vesle the French last night repulsed German attacks against Lagrange Farm (west of Braisne) and occupied the station at Ciry Salsogne. We made 100 prisoners east of Braisne.

"In Champagne a local attack was directed this morning against our position south of Auberive. It was thrown back."

THE NEW BROOM THAT IS SWEEPING CLEAN



ONLY A BLOOD-STAINED BEAST



"What is it that stands in the way?"—Lansdowne's pacifist letter.

By Associated Press.

ON THE FRENCH FRONT IN FRANCE, Aug. 7, 2:30 p.m.—The Allies today threw a force across the River Vesle. It met and defeated the Germans. The enemy launched a strong counter-attack, which was repulsed by a violent barrage.

A Franco-American force gained a footing on the northern bank to the east of Braisne last evening. It attacked the enemy and took more than a hundred prisoners.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, August 7.—Greater activity is reported on both the extreme wings of the Aisne-Vesle battlefront, where the Germans have concentrated heavy forces to oppose any flanking movement by the Allies. Heavy artillery firing is under way along the whole front.

July Sinkings Less Than June

London, August 7.—The losses of British merchant shipping in July were lower than during June, Sir Leo. G. Chiozza Money, parliamentary secretary to the ministry of shipping, announced in the House of Commons today.

"BE OF GOOD CHEER," IS CANADIAN ARMY'S MESSAGE TO CANADA

By Canadian Press.

OTTAWA, Aug. 7.—The following message to the Canadian people has been received by cable from Lieut.-General Sir Arthur Currie, the Canadian Corps Commander:

"As we enter upon the fifth year of the war, I desire, on behalf of all ranks of the Canadian Corps, to express to those at home our profound gratitude for their unfailing and sturdy support. It has strengthened our courage and intensified our resolution. Without it we could not have endured the strain; with it, we shall fight on until the purpose for which we came is firmly established.

"I promise you that your faith in us will continue to be justified. The spirit of our men was never higher. From every section of the corps goes forth to you the triumphant message: 'Be of good cheer!'

"To all former comrades now returned to Canada I would appeal for a response to the obligations and privilege of citizenship as splendid as their response to the military needs of our country. The great idea you so nobly fought for is now your privilege to live for.

Let our national life be enriched by that splendid spirit of self-sacrifice which has consecretated our battlefields and help make of Canada a nation worthy of her fallen sons."

PREPOSTEROUS AND BRAZEN TERMS ARE ASKED BY GERMANY

Hertling Says Belgium Held as Pawn to Get Russian Provinces, Alsace-Lorraine, War Indemnity, Colonies, Renunciation of All Boycotts

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BERNE, Aug. 7—Replying to questions from members of the Right in the Reichstag recently, Chancellor von Hertling declared that Germany intends to keep Belgium until the Allies fulfill certain conditions, including the payment of indemnities and the re-establishment of Germany and Austria as before the war, plus the advantages obtained through the Russian and Rumanian peace treaties, according to advices received here today.

The new peace conditions laid down by von Hertling were as follows:

Recognition of Germany's integrity, as before the war.

[illegible] of all claim to Al-[illegible]

Restoration of German colonies or their equivalent.

Recognition of Austria-Hungary's integrity, as before the war, plus territorial and economic advantages obtained through the Bucharest peace.

Recognition of the Brest-Litovsk peace.

Recognition of Courland, Lithuania, Esthonia and Livonia as included in Germany's sphere of influence.

Payment of indemnities to Germany by the Allies.

Recognition of Germany's solution of the Polish question.

Liberty of the seas.

Renunciation by the [illegible]

A MARSHAL OF FRANCE



General Foch, generalissimo of the Allied armies, who has been raised to the same rank as Joffre.

FRENCH REPULSE BOCHE ATTACKS ON VESLE AND GAIN NEAR MONTDIDIER

German Attempt Against Lagrange Farm Squelched — French Take Circy Salsogne Station—Mangin Praises British—Haig Pushing Lines Forward Along Clarence River

180

WAR SUMMARY

By the Associated Press.

Artillery duels and patrol actions continue along the Vesle front, while the Allies and Germans make ready for future operations. Indications point to a resumption of fighting on this line within a few hours.

Whether the German Crown Prince will attempt a definite stand between the Vesle and the Aisne is not yet clear, but it seems apparent he is preparing for further efforts to check the Allied advance. His medium-calibre guns are bombarding the Allied positions south of the Vesle intensely, and he has been making strong efforts to dislodge the French and American troops holding bridge-heads on the north bank. All his attempets, however, have met with failure.

It was to be expected that several days would elapse before the Allies could be in shape to renew their offensive across the Vesle. The bad weather has hampered the movement of guns and reinforcements as well as aerial scout work. Rain is reported to have fallen again on the battle-front on Tuesday afternoon

When infantry fighting does reopen in force, it probably will mark a new phase in the year's campaign. The Marne pocket has been cleared of the enemy, and the Crown Prince defeated. Premier Clemenceau announces that the German losses included 35,000 prisoners and 700 guns.

Interesting reports are received from Paris concerning the future plans of the German high command. Some observers there assert that the Germans will strike the British front simultaneously with an attack by the German fleet on the British fleet.

Another report is that the Germans will shorten their lines on the western front for the special purpose of gaining more man-power, from lack of which they are reported to be suffering seriously.

Intense bitterness has marked what little fighting there has been between Soissons and Rheims.

The American forces in Fismes and north of the river have been subjected to heavy bombardments from cannon and machine-guns, but have held on. West of Fismes on Tuesday a German battalion prepared to attack American bridge-builders along the Vesle. The entire force was wiped out by American machine-gunners.

Southwest of Morlancourt the Germans attacked yesterday and took some ground recently won by Australians astride the Bray-Corbie road. This morning the British counter-attacked, won back the positions. Some of the enemy troops were taken captive. All the objectives fixed for the counter-attack have been secured.

British troops at the apex of the German salient in Flanders have pushed forward their outposts still further on a front of 2,000 yards in the Pacaut Wood. Prisoners were captured by the British.

Heavy artillery duels are in progress on the Italian mountain front and in Macedonia.

...dy—Why can't the admiralty ... how many submarines have ...k?

-Well, y' see, mum, we can't ...ough divers to walk about the ...of the sea and count 'em.—London ...ising Show.

150 SUBMARINES SUNK BY ALLIES DURING THE WAR

Half of Them in Past Year, Says Lloyd George, Reviewing Situation

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—General Foch by his counter-stroke had driven the enemy back, and although the danger was not over, "he would be a sanguine man on the German general staff who would now predict that Germany could obtain a military victory," said Premier Lloyd George today.

The Premier characterized General Foch's counter-offensive as "the most brilliant in the annals of war."

The Germans, declared the Premier, had attempted their land offensive because the submarine offensive had failed.

Mr. Lloyd George stated that during the month of July 305,000 American troops had been brought over, 185,000 of them in British ships.

Wild cheering greeted the mention of Gen. Foch's name.

"Until the Allies are defeated on the sea, Germany never can triumph," Mr. Lloyd George said. "The tonnage of the British navy at the beginning of the war was two and a half millions. It is now eight. In June alone the Navy steamed eight million miles."

Since August, 1914, including those already with the colors, Great Britain alone, said the Premier, had raised for the army and navy 6,250,000 men, for the most part voluntarily. The Dominions had contributed 1,000,000 men and India 1,250,000 men.

One hundred and fifty German submarines have been destroyed, Mr. Lloyd George announced, more than half of them in the last year.

The Premier was speaking in the House of Commons, making a statement on the war situation. The House will adjourn tomorrow until October 15.

Until all the Allies were defeated at sea, Mr. Lloyd George declared, Germany could never triumph.

The Premier paid eloquent tribute to the work of the Americans since March 21, when they had only one division (27,500) men in the line.

"If the British had been overwhelmed in March, the Americans could not have arrived in time to save France," Mr. Lloyd George said.

"Our losses in men and material at first were beyond expectations, but within a month 350,000 reinforcements had been sent across the Channel. Within six weeks the Germans had been forced to a standstill. Probably they will again attack the British army, because of their failure elsewhere."

Mr. Lloyd George announced that during July 305,000 Americans arrived at European ports, of which 185,000 were transported in British ships.

As an illustration of America's reserve man-power, the Premier said that if America had contributed soldiers on the same basis as Great Britain, it would mean 15,000,000 men.

NAVY'S PART AS SHOWN IN FIGURES

20,000,000 Men Transported, 3,282 Lost—Work's Magnitude Amazing

Canadian Press Despatch from Reuter's, Limited.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The first Press Bureau statement affording an idea of the activities of the British Navy, shows that between the declaration of war and the 30th June last, the Allied needs involved the free carriage of twenty million men, two million animals, 110 million tons of naval and military stores, and that the total losses in men embarked due to enemy action up the 27th April, reached the trivial figure of 3,282.

The Press Bureau's evidence as to the success of convoying is proved by the fact that British steamships exceeding five hundred gross tons, plying to and from the United Kingdom on main overseas routes, of which 93.8 per cent were convoyed between March and June last, then sustained submarine losses of 1.3 per cent compared with 5.41 per cent losses between April and June of last year, before convoying was established.

61,691 sailings were convoyed since May 24 last year, when convoying was introduced.

The world's new merchant construction for the quarter ending June 30 amounted to 1,243,274 gross tons, comprising 442,966 British, 800,308 Allied and neutral. This compares with a world's output of 870,317 for quarter ending March 31. The world's output at June 30 exceeded the losses from all causes by 296,696 gross tons.

STAGGERING FIGURES.

Transportation of well over a million Americans to the 27th July involved the organization of 51 British ocean escorts, 893 destroyer escorts, 4 American ocean escorts, 335 destroyer escorts. In the course of such duties, British escorts steamed over a million and a quarter miles monthly. Patrol vessels engaged in frustrating submarine activities voyaged at least six million miles monthly in home waters.

British merchantmen completed during July reached 141,948 gross tons, giving 905,194 gross tons for the seven months of this year, and 1,490,025 for the year to July 31, compared with 83,073 for July of last year, 578,543 for the first seven months of 1917 and 865,147 for the twelve months to July 31, 1917.

The controller-general states that July has always been a bad month for British shipping, owing to workmen's holidays, while this year a serious epidemic of influenza has proved an additional drawback. Nevertheless, the British output for July, 1918, increased by 174 per cent compared with July of 1916, and 71 per cent as compared with July of last year.

SIAMESE TROOPS ARRIVE IN FRANCE.

Special Star Cable.

MARSEILLES, Aug. 8. — A large contingent of Siamese troops arrived here today and are accorded an enthusiastic welcome.

ANGLO-FRENCH DRIVE IN SOMME AREA NETS BIG GAINS; FOE DAZED

Led by Hundreds of "Whippet" Tanks, British Take Woods, Towns and Prisoners—Three Minute Prior Strafe—Huns Surprised—Foch Also Strikes at Vesle

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Aug 8, 3:33 p.m.—British troops have captured a number of villages in their new Picardy drive, it was reported this afternoon, including Moreuil, Antoine and Aubercourt.

In addition, the heights south of Morlancourt and west of Cerisy are reported to have been taken.

The offensive is progressing favorably. The average advance is approximately two and one-half miles on a front of slightly more than twenty-five miles.

The Allied advance at some points is more than three miles. Important material has been captured by the advancing troops.

In the district north of the Somme the Germans are reported to have launched two counter-attacks. The British artillery fire broke them both up.

The prisoners taken by the British are so numerous that they are having dificulty in handling them.

The French also report good progress. Their prisoners admit complete surprise and considerable hauls of prisoners and machine guns and some artillery.

The smartness and secrecy of our concentration was the main cause of the initial success of the drive.

Several thousand prisoners have been taken, the Evening Standard learns.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, Aug. 8.—French and British troops attacked at dawn today in the Somme region, between Albert and Montdidier, on a front of about twenty-five miles. The advance is progressing satisfactorily.

The British attacked in the direction of Cerisy and Marcel Cave, the French toward Aubercourt and Demuin. Enemy resistance was bitter about Moreuil and Morizel.

The French attacked at 5 a.m., after forty minutes artillery preparation. Three hours later all first objectives were attained.

By Associated Press.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug 8.—In their offensive on the front east of Amiens today the British have taken Hahner Wood, Dodo Wood, and probably have possession of the towns of Marcelcave and La Mote-en-Santerre.

The line attacked this morning extends roughly from the neighborhood of Morlancourt, about three miles and a half southwest of Albert, to the Avre valley, south of Moreuil.

Details of the fighting are coming to the rear slowly. "Going fine," constitutes the best available information. The British launched their attack in a mist after only three minutes of artillery preparation.

German positions just south of the Ancre river were heavily attacked by the British. Their assault extended to the south where their right wing joins the French lines. Three-quarters of an hour after the British attacked the Germans, the French took up the battle.

WAR SUMMARY

British and French troops attacked this morning from Albert, northeast of Amiens, to Montdidier, on the Avre, southeast of Amiens, the front of attack being approximately 28 miles. Meagre reports from the field indicate that the Allies have advanced to a maximum depth of three miles south of the Somme, and probably have taken the villages of Marcelcave and La Motte-en-Senterre.

This new attack, launched just three weeks after Marshal Foch's masterly counter-offensive against the western side of the Soissons-Rheims salient, has been expected since the Germans were driven back to the Aisne and the Vesle. It was not believed that the Allied commanders would permit the initiative to pass to the enemy after the stinging defeat administered to him along the Marne.

Foch is known to be an offensive fighter, and it has been predicted that a new blow would fall on the German lines before they had time to reorganize their shattered divisions behind the Vesle and the Aisne.

The Germans seem to have had knowledge of the plans of the Allied commander-in-chief, for during the past ten days they have carried out three local retirements in the northern sectors of their line—two of these withdrawals being in the Picardy salient, one on each side of Albert, along the Ancre river, and the other along the Avre river, north of Montdidier. In both cases the enemy retired to positions before which rivers form partial protection.

The fighting in Picardy recalls the great offensives carried out there by the British and French in 1916, and the German "strategic retreat" to the Hindenburg line in February and March, 1917. The British had forced their way during the fall eastward from Albert to the neighborhood of Grandcourt, west of Bapaume, and the French were before Noyon, almost directly to the south, when in the early months of 1917, the Germans discovered that the Allies had massed guns and materials for a major offensive. They then retreated to the Cambrai-Lafere line, which they occupied until March 21, 1918, and from which they launched their first great offensive of the present summer.

The field over which the British are fighting today is familiar ground to them, but to the south the French must force the enemy back from territory newly occupied during the March offensive. Six miles to the eastward they will come to the old battleground of Picardy.

When the Germans withdrew in February and March, 1917, they destroyed every house and building in the evacuated area cut down every tree and in the words of a German military critic, "prepared the ground for future operations." It is over this battlefield that the Germans must again retreat if the Allies are successful in their present attacks.

Viewed on the map, the front over which the new attack is being made was chosen because of its strategic relations to the German positions to the north and south. If the assault is successful, the Germans to the north must drop back over the ground they won at an immense cost in lives in March.

To the south, their positions southeast of Montdidier, taken by them in the terrible battles early in June when they were foiled in their effort to reach Compeigne, will be in jeopardy.

Indirectly an Allied victory from Montdidier northward would weaken the line along the Aisne, to which the

THE CRUMBLING LINE



The above map shows how the Germans' hold of their front in France is loosening. The shaded portion between Rheims and Soissons is the famous salient out of which they have just been driven. Between Montdidier and Albert farther north they have fallen back over an area shaded in the map, and this morning Field-Marshal Haig began a new drive in the direction shown by the arrow. Yesterday the British broke off the point of the salient marked A, between Ypres a...

ALLIES ADVANCE SEVEN MILES BY SMASHING BLOW

Over Ten Thousand Prisoners and Hundreds of Guns

IS STRATEGIC VICTORY

Canadians Go Through to Depth of Six Miles

Paris, August 9.—(4.40 a.m.) —The number of prisoners taken by the French and British in Picardy now exceeds ten thousand, according to the latest news from the battle-front.

The Allies also have taken an enormous booty in guns and material, says Marcel Hutin, in the Echo de Paris.

Canadians Go Six Miles

Special Cable from The Gazette's Resident Staff Correspondent. Registered in Accordance with the Copyright Act.

London, August 8.—Canadian officials here have been notified that the Canadian Corps hit the German line this morning and shortly afterwards had penetrated six miles into the enemy's defences. The report says the Canadian attack was irresistible and is being continued with rapid and satisfactory results.

Associated Press Cable.

London, Aug. 8.—Seven thousand prisoners and 100 guns have been captured in the Franco-British offensive, Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced tonight in addressing the House of Commons.

"Up to three o'clock this afternoon on a twenty kilometre front, between Morlancourt and Montdidier," the Chancellor said, "we have reached all our objectives, and captured 100 guns and 7,000 prisoners.

"The advance was reported to be between four and five miles, and at one point over seven miles.

Mr. Bonar Law added that this ground being immediately in front of Amiens, the strategic importance of the gain was obvious. The attack had taken the Germans completely by surprise and had upset whatever plans they had formed. The result, he said, may be taken as an indication of the complete change in the military position which has recently occurred.

"I do not desire," Mr. Law continued, "that anyone should exaggerate the importance of the achievement. It is quite possible, indeed it may be regarded as probable, that the Germans on account of previous attacks had intended to retire. But this attack has come upon them as a complete surprise and has upset whatever plans they had formed.

"I am sure that it affords the House the greatest satisfaction for this session to end with a result that without exaggeration is an indication of the complete change in the military situation since the last few weeks."

A STRATEGIC SUCCESS

Consequences of Battle Cannot Yet Be Estimated

London, Aug. 8.—(Canadian Press Despatch from Reuter's, Limited)—Reuter's correspondent at British army headquarters reports that this afternoon the morning's battle developed into a success, the strategic consequences of which cannot yet be measured.

The tanks drove over the enemy's trench positions and machine gun posts, enabling the infantry to establish themselves. Our barrage, he adds, was wonderful. The German front line was smashed up in a few minutes by our drum fire.

One corps alone captured two thousand prisoners in the early morning and one division counted nearly a thousand by six o'clock this evening.

HUN DIVISIONS SMASHED

Four Enemy Divisions Known To Have Suffered

British Army Headquarters in France, Aug. 8.—(Reuter's)—On the horizon enemy motor transports have been visible, scurrying away. The 27th, 43rd and 108th divisions of Crown Prince Rupprecht's army have suffered heavily, while the 117th division, which only came into the line last night, has been badly cut up.

The only determined enemy stand was made around Morlancourt, where there was fighting throughout the day. The enemy made several counter-attacks, but without recovering any ground.

The French forces have also done wonderfully.

Our casualties were light considering the importance of the operation. By seven-thirty o'clock the tanks had cleared the enemy out of

Canadians Are In The Big Battle

(Reuter's Limited Cable)

London, August 8.—The Canadian Corps, together with the Australian Corps, is participating in the big Allied advance in the Somme region, it is officially announced here today.

Cerisy and the artillery pushed forward so rapidly that one brigade was in action forward of the old front line within twenty minutes of the men going over the top. By eleven-fifteen we entered Bayonvillers.

The only determined stand made by the enemy was around Morlancourt where heavy fighting was in progress throughout the day, the enemy making several counter-attacks without result.

ALBERT TO MONTDIDIER

Fighting Is on the Old Somme Battlefield

With the French Army in France, Aug. 8.—(Reuter's)—The line between Albert and Montdidier, along which the Allies attacked this morning, is about twenty-five miles from end to end, but the exact limits of the infantry fighting are not yet reported.

The British are advancing along the Somme in the direction of Cerisy-Sailly, on the south bank of the stream, and toward Marcelcave, on the Amiens-Chaulnes railway. The French are pressing in the direction of Aubercourt and Demuin, further south between Marcelcave and the Amiens-Noyon high road. The fighting is raging in the outskirts of Morisel and Moreuil.

All the first line objectives had been reached by eight o'clock this morning.

AN OPPORTUNE BLOW

Believed Allies Have Hit Rupprecht's Reserves

London, Aug. 8.—(By The Associated Press)—It is believed here that the troops engaged by the Franco-British forces southeast of Amiens are elements of Crown Prince Rupprecht's army. It has long been known that he had reserves concentrated behind the Arras-Amiens-Montdidier front, where it was expected that the Germans would make their next blow.

The moment chosen for the blow is considered an opportune one, as it is known that a large number of Rupprecht's reserves were taken by the German Crown Prince to extricate his army from the predicament it had encountered through Marshal Foch's counter-offensive on the Soissons-Rheims salient.

AFTER LAON RAILWAY

Axis of Manoeuvre on Amien-Laon Road

Paris, Aug. 8.—The Franco-British offensive southeast of Amiens has been expected for some time in well informed quarters. The recent advances in Picardy and Flanders suggested that such a step was in order.

Official Statements of Allied Advance

BRITISH STATEMENT.

London, August 8.—Field-Marshal Haig's statement tonight concerning the new offensive by the British and French troops shows that the enemy line has been driven in about seven miles and a half in the centre at Plessier, which lies southeast of Moreuil. It shows that goodly gains also have been made eastward over the front of fifteen miles lying between Plessier and Morlancourt. The statement says that no estimate can be made concerning the prisoners, guns and material captured, but that several thousand prisoners and many guns have been taken.

The text of the statement follows: "The operations commenced this morning on the Amiens front by the French First Army under command of General Debentry, and the British Fourth Army under General Sir Henry Rawlinson are proceeding successfully. The assembly of Allied troops was completed under cover of night, unnoticed by the enemy.

"At the hour of assault, French, Canadian, Australian and English divisions, assisted by a large number of British tanks, stormed the Germans on a front of over twenty miles, from the Avre river at Braches to the neighborhood of Morlancourt. The enemy was taken by surprise and at all points the Allied troops have made rapid progress.

"At an early hour our first objectives had been reached on the whole of the front attacked. During the morning the advance of the Allied infantry continued, actively assisted by British cavalry, light tanks and motor machine-gun batteries.

"The resistance of German divisions in the line was overcome at certain points after sharp fighting, and many prisoners and a number of guns were captured by our troops.

"The French troops, attacking with great gallantry, crossed the Avre river and, despite the enemy's opposition, carried hostile defences.

"North of the Somme the greater part of our final objectives were gained before noon, but in the neighborhood of Chipilly and south of Lancourt (Morlancourt?) parties of the enemy observed prolonged resistance.

"In both localities the fighting was heavy, but ultimately our troops broke down the opposition of the German infantry and gained their objectives.

"South of the Somme the gallantry of the Allied infantry, and their dash and vigor had gained during the afternoon the final objectives for the day on practically the whole of the battle front.

"Assisted by our light tanks and armored cars, cavalry passed through the infantry and beyond our objectives, riding down the German transport and limbers in their retreat, and capturing villages and taking many prisoners.

"The general line reached by our troops runs from Plessier-Rozainvillers to Beaucourt, to Caix, to Framerville, to Chipilly and to the west of Morlancourt.

"No accurate estimate can be given concerning the number of prisoners or guns or the amount of material captured, but it is known that several thousand prisoners and many guns have fallen into our hands."

Aviation—"On the morning of the 8th our machines carried out a successful attack on the explosive factories at Rombach (Alsace-Lorraine, ten miles northwest of Metz). Good results were obtained. All our machines returned."

FRENCH STATEMENT.

Paris, August 8.—"The attack made this morning by our troops southeast of Amiens, in conjunction with British troops, continues in good order," says the official communication issued by the War Office this evening.

"The details are given in the British communication."

GERMAN STATEMENT.

Berlin, via London, August 8.—The English have forced their way into German positions between the Ancre and the Avre, according to a statement issued this evening by the German War Office. The text of the communication follows: "In an attack by the English between the Ancre and the Avre the enemy has forced his way into our positions."

Capt. Gordon Campbell

To the Editor of The Gazette:

Sir,—Capt. Gordon O. L. Campbell cannot be the same person as Capt. Gordon Campbell, the "Mystery V.C.," as the latter has only one name. He is my sister's brother-in-law, and I have known him for 16 years, and he used to complain that he had only two initials, which were very hard to make into a monogram. He had nine brothers and was the second youngest of them, so the family names ran short. My mother wrote me recently that two bars had been added to his D.S.O. and he was still on secret work. He is about 34 years old and is a nephew of Sir John Campbell, the chieftain of the Argyleshire Campbells by hereditary right, though all the estates have been lost. No escapade could be too mad for anyone of this family, as we know too well!

Yours truly,
ALICE R. HAMAKER.

Dorval, August 7th, 1918.

The Germans, who are alleged to have christened the Highlanders in kilts "the ladies from hell," are now referring to the Americans as "satans." The enemy seems to have a strange fascination for things relating to the lower regions.

Canadian Press Despatch from Reuter's, Limited.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Canadian Horse troopers, co-operating with French cavalry, cut off a large force of the enemy in today's operations on the Somme front.

PRISONERS NOW EXCEED 20,000

Special Star Cable by William Philip Simms of the United Press.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Aug. 9, 12:30 p.m. Prisoners taken in the drive to date exceed 20,000, according to estimates. The cavalry has taken a number of additional villages from the Germans.

An enormous quantity of stores and ammunition has been abandoned by the Germans in their hasty retreat.

This afternoon the enemy's transport lorries have been rolling along the few good roads left in the Somme valley. They afforded excellent targets for airmen, who played havoc with the escaping convoys and speedily littered the roads so that they were impassable.

Prisoners taken from different divisions on various parts of the front agree that it is the German plan to retire to the Aisne.

BRITISH CAVALRY BEYOND FRAMERVILLE

By Associated Press.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 9.—British cavalry and some infantry were signalled in the neighborhood of Chaulnes this morning. When last heard from directly they, together, with armored cars, were operating back of Framerville, and have now progressed many kilometres beyond, continuing the leaning up of the country and capturing villages.

BRITISH STILL FORGING AHEAD

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Aug. 9, 1.33 p.m.—British troops have captured Morlancourt, the important town north of the Somme, where German resistance held up the left wing of the Allied advance yesterday, it was learned today.

British patrols have also passed Foucaucourt, four miles north and west of Chaulnes.

The infantry line now runs from Morlancourt southward to a point southeast of Moreuil. This represents an infantry advance to the maximum depth of seven miles in the centre along the Amiens-Chaulnes-La Fere railway. Along the whole fron the average advance of the infantry is from five to six miles.

From Lihons the line runs southward to Meharicourt, southeast of Rosieres. This represents a total maximum advance of eleven miles.

It will be impossible for the Germans to hold their Montdidier positions, it is believed here. It is also believed that the advance on the Picardy front makes Amiens secure against an enemy attack, and has removed the threat against Paris.

The battle was resumed early this morning and the Franco-British forces made favorable progress from the start, reaching various selected objectives. Powerful cavalry forces are in action.

The latest reports received here show the attack is still developing victoriously on a great scale.

Cavalry patrols, accompanied by swift "whippet" tanks, are reported by airmen far out ahead of the infantry advance. The infantry at many places was apparently checked only by sheer physical inability to push any farther.

British cavalry, armored cars and tanks in advance of the infantry reached Chaulnes railway junction, and have since gone ahead to a line running from Framerville to Lihons.

Chaulnes Junction is about a mile south of the important city of Chaulnes and represents an advance of more than twelve miles from the original line at Hangard, and an additional penetration of about four miles since yesterday.

The Germans are blowing up their ammunition dumps in the battle area. This is considered an indication that they are preparing to retreat.

The British casualties since the beginning of the present drive are but three-fifths of the number of prisoners counted up to three o'clock this afternoon.

11-MILE PICARDY PUSH NETS 20,000 HUNS AND VAST BOOTY; STILL ON

Australians and Canadians Bagged Most of Prisoners—Haig Gains Two Miles in Flanders—Cavalry Near Chaulnes—Somme Bridges Destroyed, Boche Cut Off—Countless Guns Taken

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Aug. 9, 4:05 p.m.—The Allied advance is continuing, Bouchour, south of Rosieres, having been reached, and the Allies are making progress toward Nesle, according to press despatches to Paris newspapers this afternoon.

The Allies are reported to have passed through Rosieres-en-Santerre as far as Lihons, where they are menacing Chaulnes.

In the region of Morlancourt the British were unable to maintain their positions.

The Chipilly spur, around the foot of which flows the Somme, is the scene of very heavy fighting. The Wurtembergers there were ordered to hold despite any losses.

It is reported that a German divisional general has been captured in the drive.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—British troops, while sweeping forward on their new offensive front in Picardy, suddenly advanced in Flanders today.

Initial progress of two miles on an eight-mile front along the southwestern portion of the Flanders salient, was reported by the British War Office, together with the capture of five villages.

MAJORITY OF 20,000 PRISONERS TAKEN BY ANZACS AND CANADIANS

By Associated Press.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 9.—Allied airmen have blown up many of the bridges over the Somme river, and the enemy's retreat is seriously embarrassed.

The British cavalry has rounded up many prisoners, but the larger part of the 20,000 so far taken were captured by Australians and Canadians.

WAR NEWS SUMMARY

By Associated Press.

German lines on the Picardy front, south of the Somme, have been badly broken by the savage thrust of the British and French armies.

A wedge has been driven into enemy territory to a depth of eleven miles along the Amiens-Chaulnes-La Fere railway, and at noon the British were only a mile away from the Chaulnes-Roye railway, which runs southward from Chaulnes and forms the chief artery of supplies for the German troops fighting in the Montdidier sector of the front.

London announces that 14,000 prisoners and guns "too numerous to mention" have been taken in the first twenty-four hours of the drive. Australians and Canadians bagged the majority of these prisoners.

The results of this attack, loosed against the Germans on the Amiens front on Thursday morning, appears to have eclipsed those obtained by the Germans on the first day of any of their terrific offensives of the past spring and summer. So far as reports show the progress of the fighting south of the Somme, the Allies are going forward almost without serious opposition.

On the north bank of the stream the Germans have held their lnes strongly, but have lost Morlancourt, their stronghold there, after hard fighting. The French, further to the south, have had their advance retarded at numerous points, but the towns officially reported to have been reached are evidence that the momentum of the Allied drive has not nearly spent itself.

From despatches from the battlefield it now appears that the Allies attacked the Germans with little artillery preparation, the method pursued resembling on a grand scale that adopted by General Byng before Cambrai last November.

Armored tanks in great numbers tore through the German first-line positions, infantry masses followed, and then, through the gaps in the enemy line, the cavalry and armored motor cars swept into the back areas, surprising German detachments and throwing the whole defensive organization of the enemy into chaos.

Hardly had the German reverse along the Somme been reported than despatches began to tell of a German retirement in the Flanders sector. Locon, Le Cornet Malo, Questin, Le Petit Pacaut and Lesart, little villages on the extreme western tip of the Lys salient, have been abandoned by the Germans and are now held by the British.

This is looked upon as the carrying out of a German withdrawal from the Lys salient, which has been forecasted in recent despatches. The ground held by the Germans in Flanders is very low and is dominated by the Allied artillery, and a retirement there has been expected.

In its larger aspects, the success of the Allies south of the Somme constitutes a very serious threat to the German line, especially to the southward. The advance has not so far weakened the German positions northward toward Arras, but the enemy finds himself in an embarrassing position around Montdidier, and from that town southeastward at least as far as the Oise river.

A further advance of the Allies in Picardy would outflank the whole German line as far as the Oise and probably cause an immediate retreat to positions which can be linked up with the Aisne line.

The advance Thursday was probably the greatest in territorial extent by the Allies in one day since 1916.

Amiens, as a result of the fighting up to the present has been almost entirely relieved of the German menace and even the German artillery will have trouble in reaching it. The important railway running north from Paris through Amiens and paralleling the Allied battlefront can now be used again after being under the fire of German guns for four months.

HUN LOSSES OF MATERIAL ALONE WERE TREMENDOUS

By Associated Press.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 9.—Prisoners rounded up by the British cavalry divisions are coming back rapidly.

Early this morning the combined Franco-British forces began following up the victory of yesterday from the positions reached last night. Undoubtedly resistance developed at several points, but this seems to have been generally overcome except at the left, where during the night sharp fighting developed and the Allied troops were unable to maintain their footing on the Chipilly spur, princi-

TORONTO PREPARES FOR PRINCE'S VISIT

TORONTO, Aug. 9.—H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught will arrive in Toronto on Tuesday August 13, final arrangements having been just completed for his reception. ...

131,075 CASES OF ILLNESS IN U.S. ARMY

PARIS, Aug. 9.—In the last year 131,075 cases of sickness were reported in the American forces, of which only 928 died, according to the Stars and Stripes.

The expeditionary force lost 2.87 per cent of its aggregate working time through illness. About one-third of the sickness was due to communicable diseases, of which mumps was the principal ailment. Nineteen per cent of the cases of the cases were pneumonia.

in overalls, brown boots and leggings. Police are following up the matter.

END OF TUNNEL IS NEARER IS BRITISH PREMIER'S MESSAGE

"Have a Right to Feel Confident in the Good News," Says Lloyd George—No Greed, No Vengeance When Victory Won

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Aug. 9. — "We have a right to feel confident in the good news, the end of the tunnel is nearer," Premier Lloyd George declared today, in a speech at Neath.

"We are fighting for the right. God in His righteousness will see us through.

"When victory comes, there will be no greed, no tearing up, no vengeance.

"I have no apology for the part I have taken in this conflict. I propose to fight through to the end. I didn't think I've been too optimistic."

WHAT WILL FOE DO?

Special Cable by Paul Scott Mowrer to The Chicago Daily News and The Montreal Daily Star. Copyright.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, Aug. 9.—What is the present state of the German effectives? What is the German morale? And finally what will the enemy do?

Without pretending to exact knowledge of these complex and important questions, I have, nevertheless, given some study to them and will venture to discuss them in the order given above.

One—German effectives. The Germans have something over 200 divisions on this front. All have been engaged in this year's campaign, probably about thirty divisions only once, the rest two, three, and even four or five times. I estimated there has been 450 passages of divisions on the front since March 21. At least seventy have been engaged since July 15.

It is easy to allow oneself to exaggerate the enemy's losses. Experience of the past shows that a German division engaged loses on an average of 2,200 men, some less and some more, but this is the average. On this basis, the German losses since July 15th have been over 150,000, and the total loss since March 21 is 990,000 or roughly speaking 1,000,000. The Germans may well have lost more than this, but it is better to under-estimate than to over-estimate.

To make good these losses the Germans had on March 21 about 600,000 reserves in depots. Obviously these are now exhausted, but of the 1,000,000 casualties, probably sixty per cent recover from their wounds and ultimately return to their regiments, that is to say, 600,000.

Half this number is doubtless still in the hospitals, so the German army at the present must be at least 100,000 men short.

CANNOT FILL LOSSES.

In other words, the losses suffered by the various divisions cannot be promptly filled as heretofore. Certain divisions must remain for the present definitely below strength. For the first time, apparently, Germany is running out of men. It is true that if there is no more fighting, enough wounded will recover to refill the divisions, but the depots still will be practically empty.

The only relief in sight for Germany is the youths of the 1920 class, now training, who will not be ready until the fall. The strength of this class is about 50,000. The question of bringing Austrian divisions to this front is being revived, but still there is nothing definite on the subject.

What is clear is that Germany, for the first time since the beginning of the war, is facing a real shortage of soldiers.

Two.—German morale. The disaster on the Marne has caused a disillusionment in Germany that may be far reaching in its consequences. The success of March 21 silenced all the radical elements and left the country in full control of the military party.

Now the radicals are again making themselves heard. Defeat, together with the troubled situation in Russia and the great depression in Austria, seems to cause many people to lose all hope of a military victory.

SIGNS IN THE PRESS.

The press, after saluting the opening of the offensive with enthusiastic speculation regarding whether Hindenburg intended to march on Paris or merely to cut the French army in two, tried vainly, after the beginning of the Allied counter-offensive, to disguise the defeat. The attack in the Champagne, where the Kaiser himself had been present to watch the victorious troops enter Rheims, was passed over without comment. The retreat across the Marne was termed a great military feat. Finally, the counter-offensive itself was hailed with hypocritical satisfaction as having been exactly what Germany wanted in order to make Foch waste his reserves, but under all this runs a current of bitter disappointment.

Already, some papers have openly admitted defeat and declared it is now impossible to win a military victory. Criticism of the General Staff and the Government is beginning to be widespread, and even the soldiers seem to realize that all chance of victory has vanished when they expected easy success with much plunder in the Champagne cellars of Rheims, Epernay and Chalons and instead, they have had only terrible losses and defeat. The men are weary and disillusioned. More than one captured letter expresses the sentiment that the writer does not care how peace comes, just so it comes.

It would doubtless be difficult to raise the army's morale to the offensive pitch in the near future, although the enemy showed great bravery throughout the rear guard actions fought during the retreat.

Machine gunners again and again preferred to be killed upon their guns rather than to surrender.

Three—The Germans' next move. Three courses now lie open to the enemy. He may definitely remain on the defensive and propose peace. He may make another great offensive in a last effort to win the war, or he may make a limited offensive destined to achieve nominal success, on the strength of which he can propose peace.

His only excuse in making another great offensive would be the supposition that the Allies' reserves are exhausted, which is not the case. On the other hand, the disillusionment which is already growing throughout the army and nation would only be intensified if no effort whatever were made to wrest the initiative back from the Allies. Everything seems to point to the advisibility, from the enemy's viewpoint, of making another attack of some kind, preliminary to launching another peace offensive.

CANADIANS TOOK ALL OBJECTIVES IN RECORD TIME

Haig Pays Special Tribute to Canadians and Anzacs

TOOK MOST PRISONERS

Of the 17,000 Counted Yesterday Afternoon Lion's Share Fell to Dominions

Special Cable from The Gazette's Resident Staff Correspondent.
Registered in Accordance with the Copyright Act.

London, August 9.—Sir Rober[t] Borden has received informatio[n] from the front that the Canadia[n] forces reached all their objective[s] on schedule t[...]

tering Russia to help,
a foot of territory is desired, and states there is no intention of imposing a political system upon Russia, which must work out its own form of government.

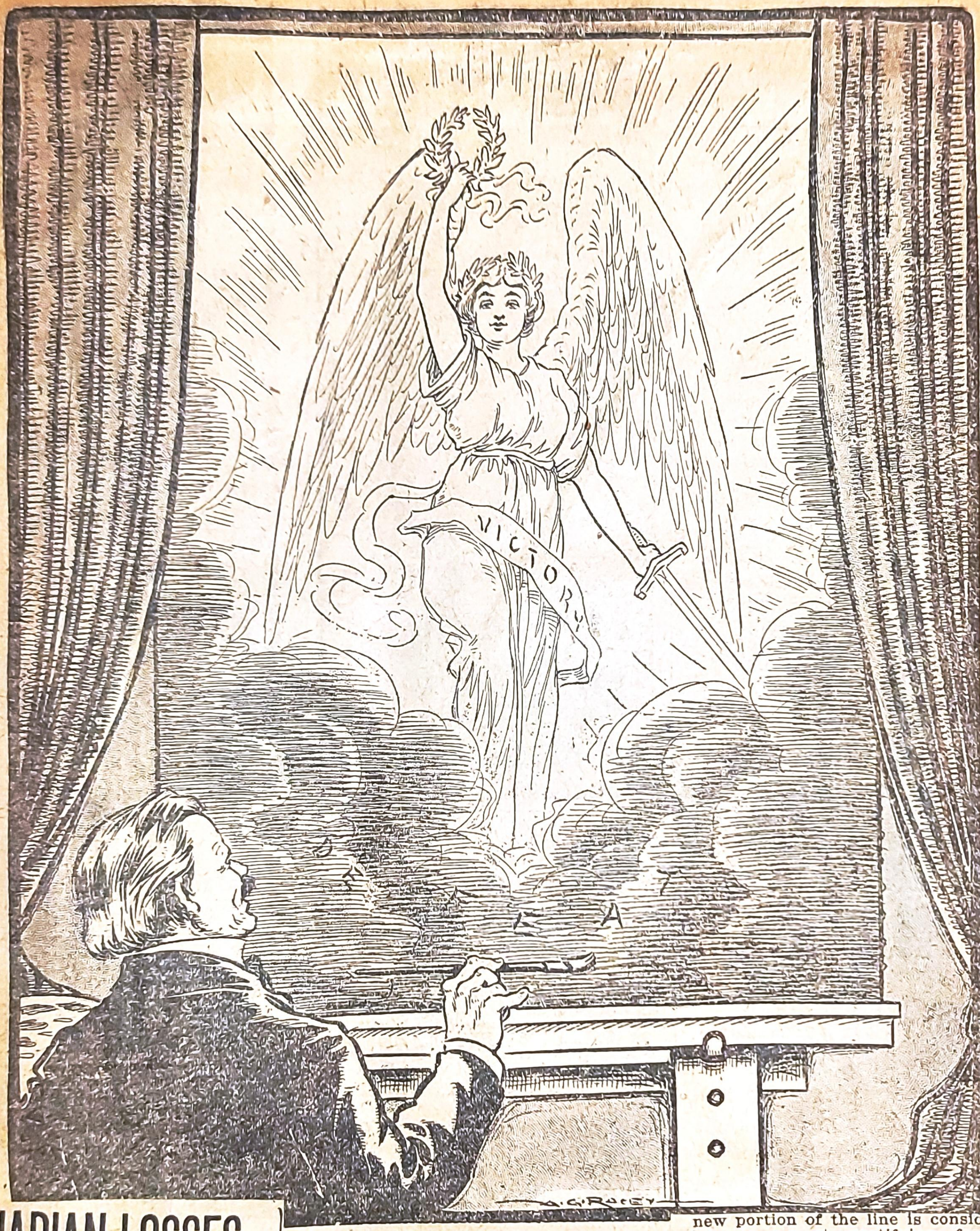
"Your Allies have not forgotten you. We remember all the services your heroic army rendered us in the early years of the war.

"We are coming, as friends, to help you save yourselves from dismemberment and destruction at the hands of Germany, who is trying to enslave your people and use the great resources of your country to its own ends.

"We wish to solemnly assure you that while our troops are entering Russia to assist you in your struggle against Germany we shall not retain one foot of your territory. We deplore the civil war that divides you and the internal dissensions that facilitate Germany's plans of conquest.

"The destinies of Russia are in the hands of the Russian peoples. It is for them, and for them alone, to decide their form of government and to find a solution for their social

LLOYD GEORGE'S MASTERPIECE



Certainty, or the passing of the dark clou

CANADIAN LOSSES SO FAR NOT HEAVY

Attack Was Expected in London — Movements Cleverly Hidden

By Canadian Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 9. — Canadian Headquarters in London had for some days realised the corps in the field was imminently likely to be heavily engaged. So far, English newspaper correspondents make no special reference to the part of the Canadians, but reliable information goes to show the casualties already tabulated are not unduly heavy considering the completely effective style in which the forces attained their primary objectives. The manner in which a hitherto quiescent portion of the line blazed suddenly into a battle was undoubtedly the biggest surprise to the Boche, who seems to have been largely in ignorance of the composition of the forces before him and seemingly totally unaware that the Canadians were to participate in this area. The engagement when fuller particulars come is likely to be found totally different in larger details from Vimy, but the results are confidently expected to be even more valuable. The secret concentration of Canadian and other troops on an entirely new portion of the line is considered here as a most gratifying feature. Critics agreed that if the present push can be sutained and prolonged, very considerable possibilities are open, but it is too early yet to say if such is possible.

NEWS WAS EXPECTED IN OTTAWA.

Special to Star from Our Own Correspondent.

TRIP

OUNDS IN THE PROVINCE.

ARD PARK

Associate Pastor.

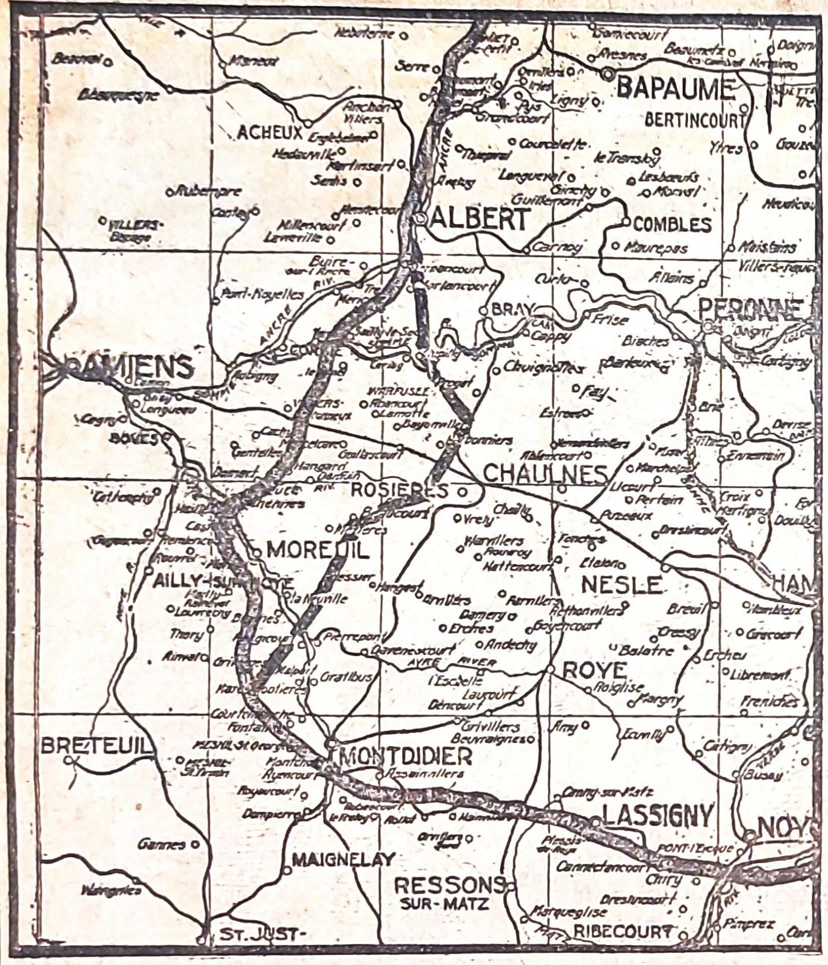
ESE WONDERFUL LECTURES.

ng Books used.

vangelist, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert (Toronto),

y and Saturday at 8 p.m

FOCH'S LATEST PUNCH



Beginning at dawn yesterday, combined French and English armies have battered the entire end off the huge salient running from Albert to Montdidier. The main immediate objective is the high road from Montdidier to Peronne through Roye and Chaulnes, and after only thirty-six hours of fighting the road is already under our guns near the latter town. Fourteen thousand prisoners, hundreds of guns and vast quantities of stores have already been captured.

LEADING BRITISH IN SOMME BATTLE



Sir Henry Rawlinson, who drove the Germans seven miles yesterday over a twenty-mile front.

CHAULNES UNTENABLE FOR HUN

To the north the important junction of Chaulnes is now quite untenable for the Germans, as it is well within the fire of the British field guns.

The 100 guns added to the 200 previously captured by the Allies were taken by the French in this morning's fighting.

The opinion in London today was that the enemy could not now possibly hold any sort of a line until he reached the Somme and the canal from Nesle to Noyon. That would make a maximum retreat of twenty miles.

Roughly speaking, the Allied advance in two days on a front of twenty miles has been twelve miles.

On the British front splendid progress is being made and the average twelve-mile progress forward was an infantry advance, with the cavalry, tanks and armored cars well ahead of the infantry and pressing the retreating enemy.

The new attack by the French has extended the battle line some sixteen miles further to the southeast in the Montdidier area. In this movement the French scored an advance of four miles in six hours.

MONTDIDIER FALLS BEFORE ALLIES

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The important town of Montdidier which was approximately at the apex of the German salient south of the Somme, has been captured by the Allies.

The number of prisoners taken by the Allies in the Picardy drive has reached 24,000, the British War Office announces.

British troops, with whom United States forces co-operated, have recaptured the town of Morlancourt and beaten off German counter-attacks.

BRITISH OFFICIAL REPORT

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The text of the British Official War Office statement reads:

"Yesterday afternoon and evening the advance of the Allied armies continued on the whole front from south of Montdidier to the Ancre.

"French troops, attacking south of Montdidier during the afternoon, captured Le Tronquoy, Le fretoy and Assainvillers, threatening Montdidier from the southeast. Over 2,000 prisoners were captured by our Allies in this sector.

"Canadian and Australian divisions have taken Bouchoir, Meharicourt, and Lihons, and have entered Rainecourt and Proyart.

"In the evening English and American troops attacked in the angle between the Somme and the Ancre and met with immediate success. By nightfall all the objectives had been taken, including the village of Morlancourt and the high ground southeast of it. Counter-attacks launched by the enemy in this sector were beaten off after sharp fighting.

"The prisoners captured by the Allies since the morning of Aug. 8 exceed 24,000."

FRENCH OFFICIAL REPORT

By Associated Press.

PARIS, Aug. 10. — The official statement of the War Office today reads as follows:—

"The French troops operating on the right of the British forces continued their success throughout last evening and last night. Our troops progressed east of Arvillers and captured Davenscourt.

"They attacked south of Montdidier between Ayencourt and Le Fretoy and occupied Rubescourt and Assanivillers and reached Favorolles."

VON HUTIER'S ARMY IN FULL FLIGHT

By Associated Press.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—The German army of General von Hutier is retreating from the Montdidier-Noyon lines. This line is between twenty-five and thirty miles in length and forms a semi-circle, swinging southeast from Montdidier to the south of Noyon. A retirement on [illegible] Germans are [illegible] marked consequence of the Franco-[illegible]

Much war material is being left behind. The German rearguards are fighting desperately.

In retreating from this line the Germans are forced to use roads and railways going through Roye, which is six miles southeast of Arvillers, east of which the French continued to advance last night.

The retrograde movement of the Germans is being accelerated by the [illegible] progress of the new attack south of Montdidier [illegible]

PICARDY OFFENSIVE NOW EXTENDS OVER 75 MILES; GERMAN ARMY IN FLIGHT

With Montdidier Fallen Von Hutier is Fleeing to Escape Capture—French Push Ahead on New Front Between Montdidier and Oise—Morlancourt in Allied Hands

By Associated Press.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—Von Hutier's retreat from Montdidier was cut off when the French captured Faverelles. The German position along the Montdidier-Roye road is precarious.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Aug. 10, 1 p.m.—The Picardy battle is reported to be spreading from the Oise northward to southward of Arras.

The French, it was learned, advanced this morning on a 16-mile front between Montdidier and the Oise, penetrating to a depth of four miles within six hours. The distance from the Oise to Arras around the present battlefront is nearly seventy-five miles.

HUNDRED MORE GUNS TAKEN

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The Picardy battle is spreading to the south of Arras, the Pall Mall Gazette says this afternoon. Heavy fighting occurred this morning in the battle area, with the Allies making satisfactory progress and taking large numbers of prisoners.

One hundred additional German guns have been taken by the Allies.

Canadian cavalry which is operating close to Chaulners report that the enemyy is fighting strong rearguard actions, in order to enable the stores of ammunition and guns to be removed from that town.

CANADIANS WERE IN TRAINING FOR DRIVE 3 MONTHS

Withdrawn From Line to Study New Open Warfare

PREPARATIONS FOR ADVANCE PERFECT

New Mobile Artillery System Follows Infantry Close

Special Star Cable by F. A. Mackenzie.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—London awaits the news of the advance of the Canadians with confidence knowing the preparations of both men and material are so thorough and far-reaching as to ensure success as far as success can ever be ensured. The corps began preparations for the present move over three months ago. When the men were withdrawn from a long and exhausting spell on the Lens front and given their longest time behind the lines, they were trained thoroughly in the new methods of open war. I was with the corps during a part of the period of preparation. It was impossible then to fully describe the revolutionary methods. The troops had to be physically fitted to endure entirely different conditions from trench warfare, accustomng themselves afresh to long marches and rapid movements. The artillery equipment was partly transformed, the greatest attention being given to mobile guns and mortars which could be brought forward in carts over almost any ground, and with emplacements constructed instantly, the guns were ready for action. I have seen batteries arrive on fresh ground, unguns in positions and open fre underi load, build emplacements, fix the guns in positions. and open fire unload, build emplacements, fix the guns in positions and open fire under one minute. Today, the artillery can accompany cur main advance. Had this been possib...

CANADIANS CAPTURE MOST OF OBJECTIVES 4 HOURS AFTER START

Canadian Cavalry in Action with Infantry — Both Heavy and Whippet Tanks Used in Large Numbers by Dominion Men

Special Cable by J. F. B. Livesay, Canadian Press Correspondent in France.

WITH THE CANADIAN FORCES, Aug. 8.—(Delayed in transmission.)—Although the full fruits of the great victory on the Somme are not yet garnered, enough is known at this time to place it among the imperishable deeds of arms of this war. The Canadian force held an honorable position in the Allied armies which attacked the enemy lines on a twenty-mile front. The Canadians went over the top at twenty minutes past four this morning and sixteen minutes thereafter the first prisoners began to come in. By eight o'clock a large part of the initial objective had been captured.

The victory has been notable for a number of things. For the first time the Canadian cavalry found itself on the same battlefield with the infantry. For the first time, too, the Canadian force employed tanks in large numbers, both of the heavy and "whippet" varieties. Also it was the first time that Canadians had fought side by side with their brethren from Australia.

The victory, however, is notable chiefly for the wonderful staff work that alone made it possible. There was no artillery preparation in the usual sense of the word. The men went in immediately behind the barrage and kept up with it as it lifted. The Bache was taken completely by surprise, and prisoners were astounded to find they were surrendering to the Canadians.

The Canadian soldiers never went into action with more irrepressible eagerness and determination not to be refused than they did today. Behind the rampart of valor they had builded at Vimy and Arras they have lain all this spring and summer, chafing that they were denied their opportunity of taking part alongside their cavalry and machine gun brigade in stemming the tide of Hun invasion.

SHOWED UNBEATABLE SPIRIT.

This morning, though tired from a march, that permitted little rest before the battle, they went over the top with the unbeatable spirit of the men who fought and died at Ypres, on the Somme, and in a dozen glorious fields.

It was a clear starry night, with the faint light of dawn touching the eastern sky. Of a sudden, with one deafening pulse, the roar of guns broke out. Far to the right was the flicker of the French seventy-fives and of the American field guns and heavies. Immediately on the Canadian flank the Australians put up a great show in a sector where they had fought for several days past. Beyond them the Imperial troops were in action.

Unfortunately as the dawn increased the visability became poor. A dense fog swept down into the valleys. While this was protection against machine gunners, it greatly increased the difficulty of the troops finding their way over unknown ground.

The Canadian losses were not unduly heavy. One unit had rather heavy casualties in its first attack but succeeded in taking its objective after the tanks had come to its reinforcement. Owing to the poor visibility there was little fighting in the air over the Canadian sectors.

J. F. B. LIVESAY.

BRITISH AVIATORS DOWNED 65 GERMAN AIRPLANES ON AUG. 8

British Air Squadrons Magnificently Co-operated with Infantry, Cavalry and Tanks in Picardy Fighting—Fifty British Machines are Missing

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Sixty-five German airplanes were destroyed by British aviators or driven down out of control, in the fighting of Aug. 8, when the Allied offensive in Picardy opened, last night's official statement on aviation operations shows. Fifty British machines are missing, the British losses being due chiefly to fire from the ground.

The statement says:

"On Aug. 8, our airplane squadrons co-operated with other arms on the battle front throughout the day. The line reached by our attacking infantry was reported by our contact airplanes. The positions of the hostile artillery in action and columns of German infantry and transport on the march were signalled to our guns by our artillery machines. Other machines supplied our advance troops with ammunition from the air.

ASSISTED TANK CORPS.

"Co-operation with the tanks was carried out systematically. Our machines assisted the tank crews with information, attacked some strong points and other opposition with bombs and machine-gun fire, and by dropping smoke bombs along the line of their advance, assisted to conceal the approach of the tanks from the enemy.

"Our contact machines, working with the cavalry, rendered valuable services. Flying low in front of our advancing line, our fighting squadrons shot at and bombed the enemy in his retreat, causing havoc among the masses of hostile troops and transports on roads congested with traffic.

"Our bombing squadrons flying a few hundred feet from the ground attacked trains, railway junctions and bridges.

DESTROYED 48 MACHINES.

"Forty-eight hostile machines are reported as destroyed by our airplanes and seventeen others were driven down out of control. Five hostile balloons were shot down in flames. Fifty of our own machines are missing, most of these casualties being due to fire from the ground. One our night-flying machines also failed to return.

"On August 9, our airmen continued the work of co-operating with the British infantry, artillery, cavalry and tanks on the battle front. German troops and transport were again attacked with bombs and machine gun fire from a low height whenever a suitable target offered. The Somme bridges were heavily bombed by day and night.

"Elsewhere along the British front the activity in the air has been slight, but the ordinary work of photography reconnaissance and observation has been carried on."

WAR SUMMARY

By The Associated Press.

Their main positions east of Amiens shattered by the Franco-British trust, the Germans continue to retreat, with the Allies in close pursuit.

Enemy resistance on the extremities of the attacking front has been broken, and the latest reports from the battlefront say the enemy is retiring in great haste.

Aerial observers say the Germans are in full retreat eastward across the Picardy plains toward the old Hindenburg line. German ammunition dumps are being blown up.

The Allied line has been driven now in the centre more than eleven miles, and the maximum advance is thirteen miles, made by the French. middle point of the Peronne-Roye line.

Montdidier and its surrounding salient into the Allied lines still holds out, but its fall is believed to be only a matter of a few hours. The town is practically surrounded by the French, who made a sudden attack last night and advanced on three sides. The army of General von Hutier is reported to be retreating from Montdidier and the whole Montdidier-Noyon line.

A withdrawal here undoubtedly will have a more or less far-reaching effect on the German positions eastward to Rheims, along which the Allied pressure continues.

That the Germans were surprised by Marshal Foch's new manoeuvre becomes increasingly more evident Much material and supplies were lef behind, and even entire railroa trains, including one loaded wit troops, were captured by the on rushing British. The Allied losse have not been heavy.

Developments yesterday include not only the advance of the blun apex by five miles, but the smashing of the Germans' resistance on the ends of the battleline. North of the Somme the British have been meeting with bitter resistance, but they have captured Morlancourt, the axis of the German line between the Somme and Albert.

On the northern bank of the Somme, however, they lost Chipilly to the Germans while moving forward on the southern bank to Morcourt. The French extended their gains south along the Avre toward Montdidier by taking Pierrepont. Courtemanche, a mile northeast of Montdidier, but on the opposite bank of the Avre, also has been occupied. Rainecourt, the farthest point west, claimed by Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, is five miles east of a line drawn north and south through Montdidier. Only one supply line remains for the Germans in the Montdidier salient, and this is under the cross-fire of the Allied guns.

Apparently the Germans have [illegible]

"ITALIANS DO NOT WAR ON WOMEN OR CHILDREN," IS MESSAGE TO VIENNA

ROME, Aug. 10.—"We Italians do not make war on women, children and old men—only on your blind, obstinate, cruel Government."

This statement was contained in the million manifestos showered on Vienna by Italian airmen yesterday. The manifestos said in part:

"To the people of Vienna:

"We could drop tons of bombs, but we Italians do not make war on women, children and old men—only on your blind, obstinate, cruel government, which cannot give you either peace or bread, but feeds you on hatred and illusions.

"You have the reputation of intelligence. Why have you donned the Prussian uniform? It is suicide for you to continue the war. The decisive victory promised you by the Prussians is like the bread from Ukraine. One dies while waiting for it.

"People of Vienna, think of yourselves. Awake!"

Eight airplanes, under command of Capt. Gabriele d'Annunzio, the famous poet, left the war zone at 5:50 yesterday morning and arrived over Vienna at 9:20.

CANADIANS CAPTURE WARVILLERS; ALLIED ADVANCE PROCEEDS

By Associated Press.

LONDON, August 10. — Canadian troops have captured Warvillers, about two and a half miles south of Rozieres, while the French have taken Arvillers, to the southwest of Warvillers and seven miles from Roye.

The Germans recaptured Chipilly, north of the Somme, by a strong counter-attack yesterday.

The Anglo-French offensive is proceeding at the place most desirable from their standpoint — **in the centre** — and is considered by some military men as a definite "break through." The Germans were able to save their skins by their withdrawals on the Ancre and the Avre, but their centre remained exposed and they were quite taken by surprise, with the result that their Santerre defences have gone to pieces.

It is believed this penetration into the German centre will before long exert an influence on the eemy positios north to Albert and South to Montdidier.

Thus far the news received in London, tells only of events up to last evening, but if the infantry has caught up with the tanks, armored cars and cavalry, the important junction of Chaulnes should be threatened, if taken, which certainly would make the evacuation of Montdidier necessary.

FRENCH PUSH ON TO ARVILLERS.

PARIS, August 10.—Via Havas Agency.—Continuing the advance on the right southeast of Amiens, British and French troops yesterday won new successes after having broken the resistance of the enemy. They captured the villages of Pierrepont, battalion in the thickest of the fighting had only six men killed and four officers and sixty men wounded during an advance of eleven miles. These men were tired when they finished the task before them, but today they pushed forward again.

In the north it appeared that the stoutest resistance developed, the Germans firing a great number of shells especially across the Somme in the region of Chipilly. However, Warfusee - Abancourt, Bayonvillers and Harbonnieres are in the control of the British.

The German trenches throughout the whole length of the front were extremely narrow and poorly constructed. This certainly was not caused by lack of material, all kinds of which are being discovered and used by the advancing French and British forces. Aside from the loss of ground and men, this large abandonment of material is certainly the most serious to the enemy.

The Allied aircraft yesterday heavily bombed the Germans and carried out a great number of other flights, observing the enemy's movements and keeping his machines within the German lines. This afternoon the absence of German planes was especially marked.

The British and French guns hammered away at the enemy all day, moving forward whenever required. But few German shells were coming in.

Monday afternoon at 2:30 from the family residence, 712 Pine avenue, to Mount Royal cemetery. It will be private.

U. S. LIFTS MEAT RESTRICTIONS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The restriction on the use of meats was lifted yesterday by the Food Administration, and, while the American public will be asked to use lighter beef so that the heavier cattle may be exported, the regulation forbidding hotels and other public eating places to serve beef more than one meal a week are now rescinded and the ration of 1½ pounds

CANADIAN ARMY MADE A RECORD IN ITS ADVANCE

Achievement Greatest in History Of the Corps

12 MILES IN TWO DAYS

Canadians Went Farther Than Germans Did in Their March Offensive

Canadian Associated Press.

London, August 11.—Sir Edward Kemp, Overseas Minister of Militia, said today the official reports covering the Canadian operations until 9 o'clock Saturday morning showed the achievements of the Canadians in the present offensive were the greatest in the corps' history. The extent of their advance on August 8th and 9th was 12 miles. They went further in those two days than the Germans had progressed in the first two days of their March offensive. The frontage of the Canadian attack on August 8 was 7,500 yards while the line held on Saturday morning was upwards of ten thousand yards wide with fighting of an open character. They captured 7,000 prisoners with over a hundred guns and machine guns by the hundred. On the first day the Canadians were opposed by four German divisions, every battalion of which was identified.

Sir Edward Kemp gives credit for the outstanding success of the operations to the incomparable spirit of officers and men, coupled with the efficient training and magnificent team work between the infantry and artillery. The barrage of the artillery was larger than at Vimy, and declared by the infantry to be perfect. Our counter-battery work was so effective that we captured several German batteries from which the crews had been unable to take the muzzle covers.

All four Canadian divisions, said Sir Edward Kemp, played a part in the attack, in addition to the cavalry brigade, which performed brilliant work, being on Saturday morning well in advance of the infantry, and in touch with headquarters.

Sir Arthur Currie, the corps commander, sent Minister Kemp a highly enthusiastic message, testifying to the outstanding work of the corps, and the fine spirit and morale of all ranks. While definite figures concerning the casualties are not yet obtainable, Sir Edward Kemp says our losses are moderate "the smallest by a long way of any previous major operation in which the corps has been engaged, notwithstanding that the accomplishments in the present battle are the most gratifying in the corps' history."

Sir Edward Kemp sent the following message to General Currie: "My heartiest congratulations to yourself, to the corps, and other attached Canadian units, including cavalry and motor machine gun brigades, on the greatest success in history of the Canadian forces. The Canadians have more than maintained their past splendid record and Canada will be prouder than ever of them and their glorious achievements."

HOW ADVANCE WAS MADE

Canadian Press Correspondent Describes Achievements

By J. F. B. LIVESAY.

Press Correspondent With the Canadian Forces.

With the Canadian Forces in France, 2 p.m., August 9.—It is now possible to sum up the broad results of the first day of the battle. By the evening of the first day, Thursday, the entire Canadian corps had attained its objectives, these being an average advance of fourteen thousand yards. The maximum advance was fifteen thousand yards, and this constitutes a record in this war for a first day's advance, not even excepting the German advance of last March. The total number of prisoners taken by the Canadians on the first day will reach six thousand. In addition every gun fronting us was captured.

So complete was the surprise that many of these still had on their muzzle covers and their gunners were still in their dugouts.

It may be said here, in parenthesis, that one of the most remarkable things to be seen from the heights, when the great barrage broke at our twenty yard line, was the almost total absence of reply from the Bosch batteries, that put up a shrapnel barrage over our advancing troops, but made no effort to counter our batteries. This war has no more wonderful exhibition of scientific gunnery than that which broke on the enemy yesterday, in a barrage far more intense than even that of Vimy, and pursued his retreating forces relentlessly, raising the precise distance in yards, at stated intervals of minutes, as our men got into him. It would have been wonderful if the ground had been known and prepared and every feature of the artillery problem carefully studied in advance, as at Lens; it was nothing less than marvellous, when there are taken into account the facts that many of the batteries were only brought up a few hours before the engagement opened, that

AUSTRALIANS AND CANADIANS TAKE CHAULNES

Important Railway Town Captured After Struggle

KEY TO SOMME SALIENT

Germans Are Making Desperate Effort To Hold Roye-Noyon Line

Associated Press Cable.

London, August 11.—Chaulnes, the important railway town in the heart of the Somme battlefront, and the key to the southern line of the German salient, has been captured by the Allies. The capture was effected by Australian and Canadian troops.

The fall of Chaulnes is said to have followed a desperate struggle with strong forces rushed up to cover the retreat.

The Allies continued to make splendid progress this morning along the whole front between the region to the south of Arras and the River Oise, according to reports reaching London this afternoon. There have been large captures of guns and materials and the number of prisoners is increasing.

The British encountered fierce opposition north of the Somme, but they are now advancing down the long slopes toward Bray, if they have not already succeeded in reaching that town.

Between Arras and Albert the enemy is showing signs of great anxiety and apparently is anticipating a wide extension of the fighting front to the north.

On the Soissons-Rheims front the enemy is contesting every inch of ground along the River Vesle with the Americans, who are fighting with superb heroism. The struggle cannot last long, however, and a German retreat to the River Aisne or beyond is clearly imminent.

NOYON IS PIVOT

Germans Throwing in Reserves From This Base

Paris, August 11.—The pivot of the German resistance at this stage of the battle, it now appears, is the town of Noyon, about midway between Montdidier and Soissons. The enemy is throwing in reserves from this base in an effort to prevent, regardless of cost, the Allies from gaining control of the Noyon-Ham road, which is choked with material, guns and troops.

The Germans are expected to make a desperate stand on the Roye-Noyon line, to permit the columns which are retreating in the direction of Nesle and Ham to reach safety.

91 13

The resistance of the Germans is stiffening against the Fourth British Army under General Rawlinson. They are reacting violently in the region of Lihons, which changed hands twice during the night, but which this morning was firmly held by the British.

All the bridges across the Somme between Peronne and Ham, a stretch of about fifteen miles, have been destroyed by Allied aviators. The Germans have been attempting to throw temporary bridges across the stream and the Allied airmen are now systematically bombing these improvised structures.

The Germans tonight are holding the Chaulnes-Roye-Noyon line, but the Allies are making progress south of Noyon. The enemy's reserves are coming into the action and the defence is stiffening all along the battlefront from Noyon to Chaulnes.

The enemy is counter-attacking savagely west of Noyon and seems determined to hold the town at all costs.

Among the prisoners taken are generals, colonels and officers of al other grades. Eleven divisions of Generals von Hutier and von Marwitz have been identified by prisoners taken.

WAR SUMMARY

By Associated Press.

Mighty efforts are being made by the German high command to check the Allies' advance through Picardy toward Peronne, Roye and Noyon. On the northern end of the battle line, the British have not been able to press rapidly during the past night, although London reports unofficially that the village of Bray has been entered.

In the centre, strong German counter-attacks seem to have held up the advance against vital points along the line. There is an unconfirmed report, however, that Roye has been abandoned by the enemy.

On the right the French are still gaining ground steadily. They have reached the crest of the hills west of the Oise and have virtually cleared the Matz valley of the enemy.

The battle is still confined within the limits fixed when the French extended the fighting area to the Oise. It has been expected that the combat might spread along the line, especially to the northward, but this development has not as yet been reported.

Interest in the Picardy battle now centres upon the German efforts to stabilize the front along the line from Albert south to Chaulnes and to check the French efforts to envelop the enemy's positions at Lassigny.

There has been an enemy effort which has met with a measure of success, to hold the northern flank of the line firmly, while the Allies have pushed eastward in the direction of Peronne and Ham. On the southern end of the front the Germans have been unable so far to do more than slow down the progress of the French.

In this sector an important advance is reported in the fact that the French have reached Antoval, on the crest of the hills west of Ribecourt. In the German drive early in June the fall of Antoval proved fatal to French hopes to hold the valley of the Oise, as well as the forest of Carlepont, on the east bank.

If Antoval is firmly held by the French, the German lines along the Oise, it seems, are in danger, and if the French continue to gain, the enemy's retirement from territory held along the eastern bank of the river may be forced.

MONTREAL NON-COMS. OF THE 42ND BATTALION AT BRAMSHOTT CAMP



Back row—Sgt. J. Gillespie, C.Q.M.S. R. Tank, Sgt. T. Carroll, Sgt. T. Hamilton, Sgt. G. White, Sgt. J. Graham, Sgt. Dick, Sgt. N. McTavish.
Second row—C.S.M. F. G. Jupe, Sgt. A. Robertson, R.S.M. P. Mein, R.S.M. P. W. MacFarlane, R.Q.M.S. R. W. Moodie, Sgt. Geo. Smith, Sgt. A. Smith.
Front row—Sgt. J. L. Willett, Sgt. J. Brookes, Sgt. F. G. F. Peters, C.S.M.S. J. Douglas.

CANADIAN BANTER

Wounded and Those in Training Jollied

By Canadian Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 12. — A stirring scene occurred a few miles outside of London when a small batch of Canadians from the recent fighting arrived at a railway station. It so happened that a party of Canadians in training were outside, and as the ambulances drove away some lively little encounters of wit took place, the wounded men sitting up in the ambulances and waving to their comrades to go through the mill, while those in training were wildly cheering those who had come back.

"There are ten still Boches for each one of us scratched," shouted one man from a stretcher. "There will be twenty when we get over," answered the little crowd on the roadway.

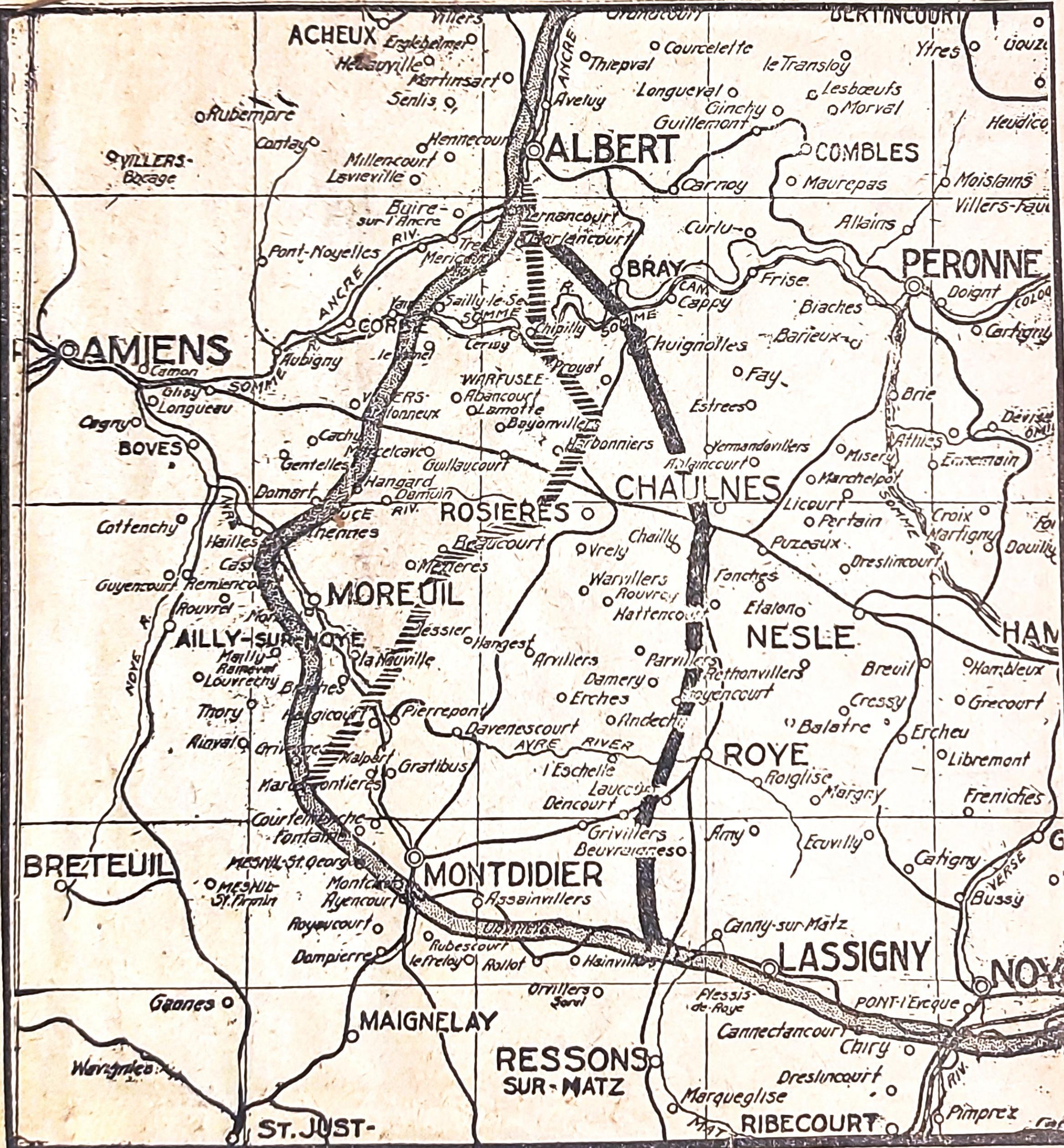
Reports received here show that the Canadian corps is eminently satisfied with the progress made, while the casualty list so far received is considerably below what might have been expected.

Reports would appear to indicate that the line where the present heavy fighting is going on is not the one upon which the Germans have decided to stand definitely on the defensive. On the contrary, the present fight appears to have reached the stage presented three weeks ago, when the Germans made a stand along the Ourcq River and the heights of Fere-en-Tardenois. This stand, it appears, was the purpose of permitting the enemy of getting his artillery out of danger and remove stores from the threatened region, so far as possible.

The coming day or two will probably be marked by savage fighting, especially on the south, where the continued progress of the French would weaken the whole German position if it does not turn the flank of the Noyon-Nesels line, which, it appears, may be the first defensive front upon which the enemy may elect to stand.

The front, as it stands today, runs in a generally straight line from the Somme southward to Tilloloy, where it begins to curve eastward until it reaches the Oise. The high ground on the north is proving difficult of capture by the Allies, while to the south heavy forces of German reserves are reported coming into the fight.

ANOTHER BIG SLICE GONE



The above map shows the great advance made by the Allies since last Friday night. The captured territory comprises the big slice between the first line (solid black) and the centre (shaded) line. The double line shows where the German Picardy drive of March and April halted. An unconfirmed late cable this morning says that Roye, the key position of the southern half of salient, has been captured by the French.

9-24

CANADIANS MOVED UP WITHOUT SIGN SURPRISED HUNS

Marvellous Secret Assembly After Long Night Marches—Weather Fought on Side of Allies in Opening Battle

Special Canadian Press Cable by J. F. B. Livesay.

WITH THE CANADIAN FORCES, Aug. 12.—It is now possible to say that the Canadian forces, having secretly taken over that part of the Australian line running south of the railway at Villers-Bretanneux to the Avre, reached on the first day of the offensive their objectives at fourteen thousand yards, and that by Saturday evening they had attained the line marked out for them several thousands yards further on.

Originally this drive covered a width of twenty miles, in which the Canadians and the Australians, still side by side, fought in the centre. On the Australian left, an English force was set a very hard task between the Somme and the Ancre, where progress was necessarily more difficult and fighting extremely stiff. The French south of the Canadian line had similar difficulties, but have now greatly widened the front of attack by extending their operations southeast of Montdidier. The very brilliant results they thus far have attained are the happiest augury for the future.

Speculation as to the future is idle. Here, at least, is a great initial success. It is quite likely that the enemy will throw in reserves with a view to checking our advance by a strong counter attack.

effort of the Allies there has been no such magnificent advance as that of the past four days. Gathering its momentum from an initial success, due almost entirely to surprise, the people of Canada may well be proud at the perfection of organization with which the force was moved many miles by long night marches and was thrown into action at the appointed hour entirely unknown to the enemy.

HIDDEN IN WOODS.

This is a rolling country with high bare uplands, delimited by wooded valleys and slopes. In those woods were congregated for several days, awaiting the word, a great force of Canadian troops, hidden. There lay heavy guns and light ammunition columns and all the impediments of battle. There was the most admirable liason between all arms and throughout all ranks. The great surprise demanded nothing less. All had their share in the exploit which concluded when the guns opened, and whose fruits have been reaped with a mathematical exactitude.

During the first three days everything fought for us. The weather, with the cloudy days of preparation, the fog that rolled down at the right moment, and the perfect days that have ensued. For the first time, it is said, the weather has been on the side of the Allies.

GERMAN GENERALS CASHIERED; TROOPS TRIED FOR TREASON

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Three German generals recently commanding near Montdidier have been cashiered for neglect of duty, according to Belgian reports received in Amsterdam and transmitted by the Exchange Telegraph Company.

A large number of soldiers were court-martialled at St. Quentin Saturday for high treason.

The Germans in Belgium are showing signs of great uneasiness, and the German Emperor is reported to have moved to Brussels.

FRENCH CAPTURE L'ECHELLE-ST. AURIN

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 12. — The French are continuing their advance between the Avre and the Oise, according to news received in London today, and have captured the town of L'Echelle-St Aurin, three miles directly west of Roye.

The line on this front now runs from L'Echelle-St. Aurin, southeast through Armancourt and Tilloloy, three miles southwest of Roye, and continues in a southeasterly direction through Gury, eleven miles southeast of Montdidier. It then curves more to the east and passes through the Montigny quarry to the hill north of Antoval, just northwest of Ribecourt, on the Oise.

The British have captured the western edge of the town of Bray, on the Somme, the latest advices received today state.

Bray is five miles southeast of Albert, and is the most important point on the Somme west of Peronne.

The attack on the southern part of the front was continued by the French this morning. Main interest centres in the sector around the Lassigny Massif. It is difficult to say whether the French are on the crest, but they must be close to it. The whole position on the southern line depends upon possession of it.

In the region between the Roye road and the Somme the position has been stabilized. The Germans have massed heavy artillery on this front, and are heavily counter-attacking.

The towns of Albert and Chaulnes seem today to be held by the enemy.

OVER A THOUSAND GUNS TAKEN

PARIS, Aug. 13, 10.16 a.m.—German prisoners taken from Thursday to Sunday now exceed 37,000, of which 2,300 are officers, Marcel Hutin, military writer of the Echo de Paris, said today. M. Hutin said that more than 1,000 cannon and over 10,000 machine guns have been captured.

The total of enemy prisoners taken since July 18 is more than 70,000, he also stated.

Paris reports unofficially that 40,000 prisoners have been taken since Thursday morning. This brings the total number of Germans captured in Marshal Foch's two great drives up to 75,000. The number of guns so far taken by the Allies in the two offensives totals almost 1,000.

Apparently the German command is determined for the moment to make the Allies fight harder for further gains. Meanwhile, however, the retirement from the southern end of the front continues, and the German attempt to stand may be only for the purpose of preventing the complete rout of General von Hutier's army which retreated from the Montdidier salient early Saturday. Aviators report heavy movements of troops and transports toward the east.

German attacks have been strong and repeated around Lihons. The enemy forced his way into the western side of the village, but later was driven out. The British positions were maintained after hard fighting. Seemingly the German purposes here is to protect the railroad junction at Chaulnes through which all the troops from the Roye region must pass.

However, the railroad is at no point more than three miles from the Allied line from northwest of Chaulnes to southwest of Roye, the most important section of the line from a German standpoint. By striving to hold the British, the Germans could protect the pocket which was beginning to grow unsafe, between the Somme and Arras.

All the railroad lines leading east of Roye are now within easy cannon range of Allied guns, and French troops are at Andechy, three miles to the west, and within less than four miles from the southwest where they have crossed the last barrier of hills.

Lassigny, between Roye and Noyon, is within two and one half miles of the French on the west and south. It is an important position. South of Noyon the French are fighting their way up the Oise and are within five miles of the town.

Noyon is important, not only in its relation to the present battle-line, but to the German position eastward toward Rheims, and the enemy is fighting desperately to stay the French advance toward it. The fall of Noyon would undoubtedly compel a rearrangement of the enemy line eastward.

Berlin reports the fighting as growing more bitter. One German newspaper calls the present battle the first serious defeat of the war.

BASEBALL IN PALESTINE

Americans With British Army Introduce Game

Washington, August 13.—Americans arriving with the British army in Palestine are to introduce baseball in that country, and present plans call for a number of games in Jerusalem between rival nines among units of these troops. Complete outfits for four teams were shipped from Washington today by the Clark Griffith Ball and Bat Fund at the request of the Zionist organization of America. The outfits will be delivered to the Jewish Legion for service in Palestine, composed of Jews from this country serving with the British army who are below or above the draft age or are politically disqualified for service with the American forces.

SUCCESS GLORIOUS, BUT TOO EARLY TO GLOAT OVER ENEMY

Fritz Has Still a Good Kick Left, British Authorities Warn, and May Come Back—Must Be No Slackening of Effort, But a Spurt

Special Star Cable from Our Own Correspondent. Copyright.

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 20 Cockspur street, London, Aug. 12. —London editorials today, while paying powerful tribute to the successes of the British and French armies, re-echo Premier Lloyd George's timely warning at Newport, on Saturday, that "it is not over." This applies both to this battle and the whole war.

The Daily Mail says: "The devil is not dead," while the Express adds: "There are still difficult corners to be passed. The long night is now surely over and daylight is breaking at last, but we are not yet out of the wood.

Correspondents generally pay high tribute to the fighting powers of the Canadians, dwelling especially on the large number of prisoners taken by them.

"DON'T GLOAT YET."

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Aug. 12. — "Steady; don't gloat yet." Premier Lloyd George's advice, thus epitomized, is as good for Canada and America as it is for Great Britain, which is having a hard time to keep the lid on its optimism, although fully appreciating the soundness of the warning against over-elation.

It is granted that for the Allies this is the greatest victory of the war. The enemy has been outstrategied, outgeneraled, outsoldiered, outflown and outflanked, with a force which even the German press admits is only slightly superior numerically.

But, although the enemy is temporarily demoralized and disorganized, military authorities generally agree that the Allies have only got a fair start on the road to final triumph. The German military machine is still potent and capable of indefinite resistance on the defensive. Nor is the possibility of a resumption of the enemy offensive in some unexpected quarter altogether removed.

Although the Allies in the past four days have tightened their grasp on the recently recovered initiative, this might easily be lost through over-confidence, unwariness, underestimation of the enemy's recuperative powers, or some strategical or tactical error.

It would be a deplorable mistake if, assuming the end of the war is in sight, any of the Allies should permit the slightest relaxation of effort. The war will end sooner if they apply from now on every possible ounce of power and resource.

Germany's substitution of a political for the military initiative already is becoming apparent. The resumption of peace efforts, with attractive amendments to the former suggestion of a trade in the west for the east, can be expected, for the purpose of beguiling the Allies into withholding the knockout.

ENEMY NOT CRUSHED.

By Associated Press:

LONDON, Aug. 12.— The entry of the French Third Army under General Humbert into the battle on the lines south of the original front of the Allied attack and the strengthening of the German resistance are regarded by the commentators in the morning newspapers as the two outstanding features of the Franco-British offensive during the week-end.

The brilliant and rapid stroke of the French Third Army is recognized fully, and important results are expected from it. The German reaction had been forseen, and the commentators at present see nothing in it as a cause for anxiety. Nevertheless, a warning is raised again over confidence and exaggerated anticipations. It is recalled that General Mangin on the Marne turned the German offensive into a defeat, and that the British victory at Cambrai last November was converted into a grave reverse.

What happens before conceivably may happen again, says the Daily Mail, and the same note is struck elsewhere. Even if General Ludendorff cannot regain the offensive this yar, he can, it is contended, put up a very stubborn defence.

Sanguine reports of the capture of Chaulnes and Roye seem to have been examples of the tendency in some quarters to imagine that the progress is faster than it is in face of the stiffening enemy resistance. Those places still are apparently in German hands, though their fall seems possibly not far off. On the whole, however, the situation is regarded as extremely favorable for the Allies.

The daily News says that the Allied progress continues to exceed every reasonable hope, and thinks that the coming hope may hold possibilities of changing the whole face of the war.

The Times, while emphasizing the German reaction, and predicting that the position will become more stationary, doubts nevertheless whether the Germans will stay long on the present front. It believes they can hardly expect any extensive recovery of the ground they have lost.

THINK ADVANCE WILL GO ON.

PARIS, Aug. 12, via Havas Agency. —Military commentators in the Paris news papers express confidence that the Allied advance, while slowed up, is bound to be continued. It is certain that the German retreat is not over, says L'Homme Libre, while the Petit Parisien declares that the capture of Lassigny by the French is only a question of hours. In fact, the entire group of hills between Lassigny and the Ilse is being encircled, the Petit Journal declares, and must inevitably be evacuated.

Many of the critics point to the fact that because of his serious losses under the Allied blow the enemy has ben compelled to use troops he was reserving for future operations, while the Allies, it is declared, have been mastering the enmy with only thir line troops, without drawing upon their reserves.

The Germans, it is pointed out, increased heir losses by their violent reactions on Sunday for the purpose of covering their retreat and protecting the line of their already insufficient communications.

GERMANY CALLS ON AUSTRIA FOR HELP ON WESTERN FRONT

PARIS, Aug. 13, via the Havas Agency.—Germany has been compelled to call upon Austria-Hungary for help on the western front, and Austro-Hungarian troops are arriving there, the Echo de Paris says today. These troops, it adds, are being sent to quiet sectors of the front.

A despatch from London last night stated it had been ascertained that there was one Austrian division on the western front, but that it had not yet been brought into action.

CANADIANS YELL ON GOING INTO BATTLE

wung Past Their Commander Currie Singing "Hail, Hail the Gang's All Here"

ecial Cable from The Gazette's Resident Correspondent.

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London ... riving ... astic ... an t... econd ... ians, ... ast ... "Hail ... is no ... the ... On ... the ... mi ... on ... tir ... th ... re ... ri... G... A...

...ms anticipated. The Vossische Zeitung describes how they were brought up quite close to the German positions without their presence being revealed. Fog concealed them from sight while the noise of the artillery at work prevented even the keenest ear from hearing the approach of the Entente's war chariots. Without warning, on came the tanks against the German positions. The fog and short distance they had to go in order to get in among the Germans, the description says, brought it about that the only really effective defence against them when in large numbers, field artillery, was practically out of action.

In the fighting on Saturday the

THE SOLDIERS FROM CANADA

Sir Arthur Currie, commander-in-chief of Canada's army in the field, has declared on several occasions that the Canadians are always ready for any venture and capable of carrying it through. Any enemy position set for them to take they could and would capture whenever and wherever ordered. That General Currie's confidence in his men was not misplaced, and that his proud remarks were no idle boasting, has been conclusively proved in the recent offensive against the strongly-held German lines. The efforts and achievements of the Canadian corps have been such as to win the approval of General Haig and the compliments of Premier Clemenceau of France, among others. To evoke praise from such sources requires good work, and the fact that the encouragement has come so generously is signal evidence of military merit.

On August 8th the Canadians attacked on a frontage of 7,500 yards and two days later they were holding a line of 10,000 yards, and engaging in fighting of an open character. Their struggle was with four German divisions, and they won. Their advance on August 8th and 9th was 12 miles, a greater advance than the Germans effected in the first two days of their tremendous offensive of March last. The prisoners captured by the Canadians in their drive forward total 9,000, with more than 150 guns and hundreds of machine guns. Famous work by famous fighters!

In their recent accomplishment, as in numerous previous outstanding instances, the soldiers from Canada have shown themselves to be the equals of the best troops in the war. They have withstood the shock of attack by the Kaiser's picked battalions. Prussians and Bavarians have more than once recoiled before their powerful defensive tactics. In offensive warfare also the Canadians have established their worth. The four long years in the field have not lessened their ardor nor weakened their force. To-day, as the latest fighting indicates, General Currie commands a strong, earnest, hard-working army, whose deeds have won general respect and made the people at home in the Dominion proud.

Hail to the soldiers from Canada at the front, and may their recent notable success be oft repeated!

CANADIANS PUSH BEYOND CHILLY; CHAULNES-ROYE RAILROAD NOW SEVERED

Germans Putting Up Terrific Fight—Vague Report Roye Being Evacuated—Chaulnes Appears to Be Still in Enemy Hands—Haig Still Progressing

By Associated Press.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 12, 2:16 p.m.—There is an unconfirmed report this afternoon that the town of Roye, which the Germans have been defending so desperately, has been evacuated.

British tanks have been seen operating a considerable distance east of that town.

Special Star Cable by William Philip Simms, of the United Press.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Aug. 12, 11:17 a.m.—The battle has gradually slowed down in the past 24 hours. Von Ludendorff's' reserves have been massed in front of the key positions and have attempted counter-attacks, without success.

The Allies are maintaining their gains throughout the whole line.

The Canadians have progressed beyond Chilly, two miles southwest of Chaulnes, cutting the Chaulnes-Roye railway at Hallu.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, Aug. 12, 2:40 p.m.—French troops closing in upon the important base of Lassigny have advanced to within two miles of that place. They have captured Gury, less than two miles to the southwest, and have advanced south of Loges wood, two miles northwest. There is little change in the situation elsewhere. Contact between Allied and German forces continues west of Roye.

By Associated Press.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—Extremely bitter resistance is being encountered from the Germans along the line of Chaulnes-Roye-Noyon. The enemy is bringing up strong reinforcements, while the Allies are preparing for a further advance.

ENEMY RESISTING BITTERLY

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Aug. 12, 10.20 a.m.—The number of German prisoners taken in the new drive is estimated by Le Matin at nearly 40,000, with more than 700 guns captured. Thirty-one new divisions have been identified in Picardy, making a total of 114 divisions (probably 1,368,000 men) used since July 15.

One German long-range gun has been located between Ham and Guiscard (12 miles east of Roye) and is being shelled by Allied artillery.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Aug. 12, 9:40 a.m.—German casualties on the new Picardy battle front are now reliably estimated at more than 100,000.

WAR SUMMARY

By Associated Press.

Allied forces this morning began a general attack against the German line running from Chaulnes south to the Oise river, a front of about twenty-five miles. Despatches filed at London shortly after noon reported important gains at various points, especially on the vital sector south of Lassigny, near the Oise.

The Lassigny Massif, the steep slopes of which have been strongly defended by the Germans, is reported to be almost within the grasp of the French, and unofficial despatches state that there is every prospect that this natural fortress will soon be wrested from the Germans.

Further south, the French have advanced to the village of L'Econvillon, just south of the eastern extremity of Thiescourt Wood and virtually on the crest of the hills overlooking long reaches of the Oise. Just to the west of L'Econvillon the French have made new progress north of the St. Claude farm.

As an immediate result of the gains made in that sector, the Germans are abandoning their trenches in the bed of the Oise just west of the village of Bailly, east of Ribecourt.

It is said that the French have occupied these positions. North of Lassigny, in the region of Roye and along the railroad running northward to Chaulnes, there are, so far, no reports of progress.

If the Allies succeed in carrying the heights south of Lassigny they will force the enemy to retire from the Roye district, as they will have the Roye-Noyon road under fire and will dominate the whole region with their artillery.

The advance reported during the last few hours would, if continued, probably have an effect on the German positions in the Ourscamp and Carlepont forests, east of the Oise. If the Germans there are outflanked by the Allied movements, a retirement from that district would be probable, and this would necessitate a relocation of the line running from the Oise and the Aisne at Soissons. Thus the attack launched this morning would appear to have a direct relation to the battle being fought along the Aisne and Vesle by the Allies.

Late despatches tell of hard fighting at Fismette, on the north bank of the Vesle, between Soissons and Rheims. The Allies were forced from the village by the Germans and had to cross the Vesle, but an immediate counter-attack is reported to have restored the Allied position on the north side of the river.

From Chaulnes northward to the Ancre River the Allies appear to have been held up by the desperate German defence. There have been local engagements along this line, but at no point have the British and Americans engaged on this front succeeded in making any marked impression upon the German lines, which are virtually resting on the old trench systems held by the enemy in 1916.

Reports received this morning stated that the ruins of Peronne are in flames and that several villages behind the German lines are burning. The fires may have been caused by Allied bombardments, but it is believed that the Germans applied the torch to these towns as a preliminary step to further retirement eastward.

There have been local engagements in the Flanders sector, but nothing of significance has occurred there during the past day.

FRENCH STORM RIDGE OF LASSIGNY, TAKING L'ECONVILLON VILLAGE

Haig Strikes Heavily in Effort to Break Down Enemy Resistance—Germans Reported Burning Peronne—French Trying to Flank Roye—Huns Evacuating Ribercourt

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 13, 4:37 p.m.—The French have gained control of the entire Massif of Lassigny, on the southern end of the Picardy battlefront, according to advices this afternoon.

This gives command of the town of Lassigny and the valley of the Divette, as well as the entire district to the north.

By Associated Press.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—The Allied forces in Picardy made a heavy attack today along the entire front from Chaulnes southward, in a determined effort to break the resistance of the enemy.

The Allied artillery now has full control of the converging roads in and out of Noyon, near the southern end of the line, notably that running toward Ham, to the north. The difficulty of the enemy in carrying out a retrograde movement is thus markedly increased.

HUNS QUITTING RIBECOURT

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Aug. 13, 1.15 p.m.—The Germans, as the result of French pressure, are evacuating the southern defence of Ribecourt, it was learned this afternoon. The enemy retired from their trenches on a front of nearly three miles, extending from the Oise at a point about a mile southwest of Ribecourt to a point west of Bailly, two miles southeast of Ribecourt. The French occupied the deserted positions.

On the Aisne-Vesle front French and American troops, by strong counter-attacks, regained positions they had lost temporarily near Fismette.

NEW FRENCH DRIVE PROGRESSING

By Associated Press.

LONDON, August 13.—The French launched an attack this morning on the southern part of Picardy battlefront and according to reports shortly after noon were making progress in the valley of the Oise.

The Germans are evacuating their trenches in the bend of the river west of Bailly and the French are occupying them.

To the northwest the French are almost entirely in the crest of the Lassigny Massif, where heavy fighting is in progress.

Only at one corner of the Massif do the Germans appear for the moment to be in possession. This corner is one of the highest humps on the hills, rising a few feet above the positions now in possession of the French. The French are attacking this hump strongly and there seems every prospect of the action ending in their favor.

When the French get their guns to the top here the enemy's communication with Roye will come under observed fire.

The village of L'Econvillon has been captured by the French and further ground has been gained by them north of the St. Claude Farm. L'Econvillon is about 3 1-2 miles southeast of Lassigny and virtually on the crest of the ridge overlooking the Oise.

The enemy is reported destroying villages in his rear. The ruins of Peronne are reported to be burning. Fires have been observed by Allied airmen at various points.

So far thirty-three German divisions have been identified in the fighting. The enemy's reserves, the indications are, are gradually being exhausted, and he is drawing troops out of the line to extend his flanks and cover any gaps. This is an operation, however, which can only be carried out to a limited degree.

Special Star Cable by United Press:

Montreal Star aug 13th 19

MONTREAL SCOTTISH OFFICERS AT BRAMSHOTT CAMP



Back row—Lieut. H. H. Chanter, Lieut. J. H. Molson, Lieut. W. L. Hart, Lieut. A. J. Perk, Lieut. H. M. Fierro, Lieut. J. A. P. Haydon, Lieut. A. P. Mahoney, Lieut. B. E. S. Cridland.
Second row—Capt. H. H. Patch, Lieut. A. H. Benson, Capt. K. C. McLeod, Lieut. W. Molson, Lieut. A. Sykes, Lieut. J. T. Downey, M.C., Lieut. W. H. Hoyt, Lieut. W. A. Woolley, Capt. R. H. Angrove.
Third row—Capt. N. M. McLean, Capt. S. B. Lindsay, Capt. E. C. Evans, Capt. J. H. Lovett, M.C.; Lieut.-Col. G. S. Cantlie, D.S.O.; Lieut, H. Cutmore, Capt. E. B. Finley, Capt. A. G. Law, Capt. A. F. McKechnie.
Front row—Lieut. J. Kerry, Lieut. D. G. McPherson, Lieut. E. Shepherd, Lieut. G. R. Starke.

Taken 1917

CANADIANS DID GLORIOUS WORK IN OFFENSIVE

Cavalry Played Brilliant Part in Allied Victory

BOCHES PANIC-STRICKEN

Whole German Battalion Killed or Captured By Montreal Unit

Canadian Press Despatch from Reuter's, Limited.

London, August 13.—The glorious record of the Canadian cavalry and motor machine-gun brigade is vividly described in a despatch from Roland Hill, the official correspondent of the Canadian Ministry with the Canadian forces in the field.

These Canadian brigades played their own brilliant part in the victory One section of Canadian horsemen, under a splendid young officer from Regina, had the task of getting in touch with the French cavalry. After each had had hard fighting, they met not far from Quesnel and smilingly saluted. "You are late," chaffed the Canadian officer, looking at his watch. "Not at all," replied the Frenchman. "It is you who are to be blamed. You are early."

I saw the shambles and can picture the panic of the Boche at the sight of our cavalry. They were slaughtered facing in all directions, two men being actually cut down over a machine-gun they were firing. The Canadian cavalry were resting far ahead of the main attack on a little wooded knoll, where they had a short view of a Montreal battalion charging into the Huns, who had escaped the horsemen. "We were ready to go back and catch Fritz in the rear, but it was not necessary," explained a cavalry subaltern. "The Boches that battalion did not kill soon held up their hands."

The motor machine-gun brigade flanked our cavalry and kept the Boche on the right from rallying. The same old armored cars that helped save Amiens were here on the same roads again.

The cavalry captured a German brigade headquarters. They even found and destroyed distress signals which the Boches might have used. "We couldn't spare men to take all the prisoners back, so we beckoned them to beat it to our advancing infantry," said a Strathcona officer. "They daren't try any tricks, because our armored cars and machine-gun posts were all along the road."

Another squadron from Canada branched south and circled Fresnoy, taking about 200 prisoners, although afterwards it transpired there was still a strong garrison hiding in the big dugouts, and the French later had considerable trouble in taking the village, although we had outflanked it.

They dashed up side roads and enfiladed the enemy as he tried to dig new machine-gun posts, and they disgorged crews at every vantage point, who made little nests of their own and caught the Boche as he went over the sky-line. Their lorries almost kept pace with them, and when the ammunition was unloaded did splendid work in bringing back wounded countrymen from the cavalry brigade from the first wave of the attack.

There were Canadians in the tanks too. One officer I met was an old sergeant in the Strathcona Horse and he put his bushy head outside the grinding machine and yelled to one of the cavalrymen by name. They had not met since their Winnipeg days. Our infantry took advantage of the tanks also, piled into their friendly shelter with machine-guns, and later jumped out almost on Fritz' defence line.

So far our casualties have been light and mostly from machine-gun fire, it being nothing like Passchendaele. For weather, a dull grey day was perfect for the attack. We gained our first objective right on time. A French Poilu I met, as I was covering a dead dragoon officer I knew with a blanket, came up, saluted, and said: "Canada—Foch's pets." I heard it twice again later in the afternoon. It is a compliment which I think Canada has earned in the battle.

THREE ATTACKS ARE REPULSED BY CANADIANS

Chailly Held Against Determined German Assaults

POSITION CONSOLIDATED

Manitoba Piper, Skirling Pibrock on Top of Tank, Comes Through Safe

By J. F. B. LIVESAY.

Press Correspondent With the Canadian Forces.

With the Canadian Forces in the Field, 10 p.m., August 12, via London, August 13.—The enemy launched three counter-attacks yesterday against the Canadian division holding the northern part of our sector, but was repulsed on each occasion with sanguinary losses. We remain in possession of Chailly. Today was relatively quiet, although our troops on the southern part of our sector made good progress in straightening out their line and consolidating the position.

Stories are beginning to come in of brilliant individual work during the course of the battle. In the dense fog of the early morning, five men of a well-known battalion got separated from their unit. In groping their way about, they came suddenly upon a German trench fully manned. The corporal, nothing abashed, gave the word to fire, whereupon, one after another, over a hundred Boches came tumbling up out of the trench to surrender, thinking no doubt that the little party was supported by a large force. The Canadians marched the whole party off safely to the rear.

The tank "Dominion" led the tanks into action in this sector, with a piper of a Manitoba unit sitting astride the top, skirling a pibroch. He came through unscathed, but another piper who played his battalion into action was killed.

The spirit of the entire Canadian corps continues wonderful. Nothwithstanding their very heavy fighting, particularly of the first three days, they are still as keen as mustard to go over the top. They take pride in having established a record three-day advance of 22,000 yards.

The Y.M.C.A. men at the front deserve great credit for the manner in which they pushed up to the firing line during the rapid advance, serving hot drinks, food and cigarettes to all and sundry, entirely without charge. They gave away 150 tons of stuff in the first two days, valued at $150,000. It was an arduous business getting in the stuff over roads under shell fire, the most efficient transport being German prisoners and push-carts. Every soldier one met those days had a good word for them.



ON THE BRITISH WESTERN FRONT IN FRANCE: A VISUAL SIGNALLING-POST ON A CANAL BANK.

Official Photograph.

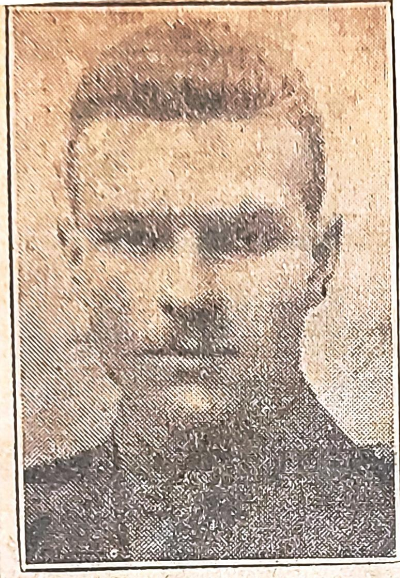
Montreal Officers on Casualty List During August Offensive.

ON CASUALTY LIST



Capt. Edward C. Evans, second time wounded, 325 Peel street.

WOUNDED



Lieut. Ernest W. Auld, 42nd Highlanders, formerly of Charlottetown, P.E.I.

ON CASUALTY LIST



Lieut. Thomas Sargent Owens, 389 Mountain street, died of wounds.

KILLED IN ACTION



Lieut. George Irvine Baille, son of John Baille, 133 Crescent street, who has been reported killed at the front.

KILLED IN ACTION



Capt. J. C. K. Carson, only son of Major-General Sir John Carson, of Montreal, who laid down his life in France on Aug. 11.



LIEUT. LESLIE F. GORDON

Killed in Action.

J. H. Gordon, Sec.-Treas. of the Sherwin Williams Co., received word yesterday of the death in action of his second son, Lieut. Leslie F. Gordon, who went overseas in February, 1916 with a Calgary battalion. Mr. Gordon resides at Ste. Anne de Bellevue.

99



Lieut. I. B Yonkles, presumed to have died, 165 Mance street.



Lieut. Edward Duckett, reported wounded.



Capt. E. G. T. Penny, reported killed in action.



Lieut. C. E. Hyde, 520 Grosvenor avenue, Westmount, killed in action.

HOYLES—Killed in action, in France, Lieut. Hugh Lewis Hoyles, of the 42nd Battalion Royal Highlanders of Canada, aged 38 years, General Counsel of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada.



Capt. R. L. Calder, reported wounded.



Lieut. Gordon Beattie, 349 Grosvenor avenue, Westmount, wounded.



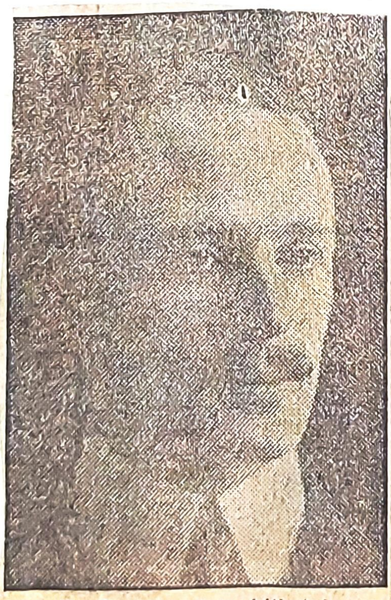
Capt. A. N. Sclater, 4331 Montrose avenue, Westmount, reported killed in action.



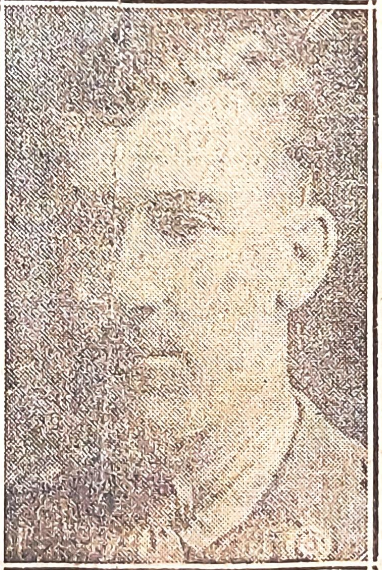
Lieut. Eric Almond, wounded, Shignawake, Quebec.



Second Lieut. H. N. Hastie, accidentally killed, Lang, Ont.



Lieut. R. B. Hingston, killed in action.



Lieut. J. W. Jeakins, 508 Lansdowne avenue, Westmount, wounded.

42nd Bn

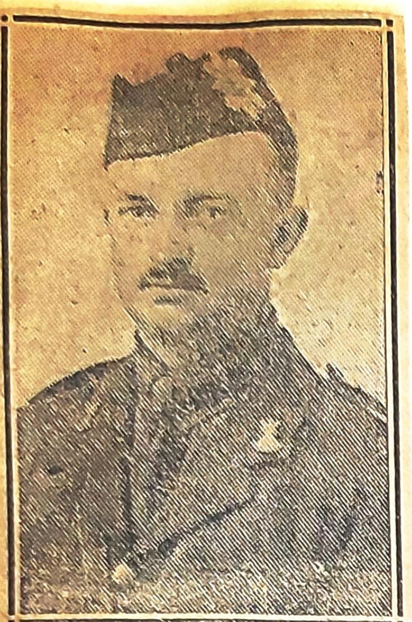
LIEUT. H. HOYLES KILLED

Practised Law Here Before Going Overseas

Toronto, August 17.—Lieut. Hugh Hoyles, son of Dr. Newman W. Hoyles, K.C., LL.D., principal of the Osgoode Hall Law School, has been killed in action while leading his men in an advance. He had been practicing law in Montreal, where he leaves a widow and two children.

Lieut. Hoyles went overseas a year and a half ago as a major, reverting in rank that he might get to France. Colonel Newman Hoyle, a brother, has been on active service since the outbreak of war.

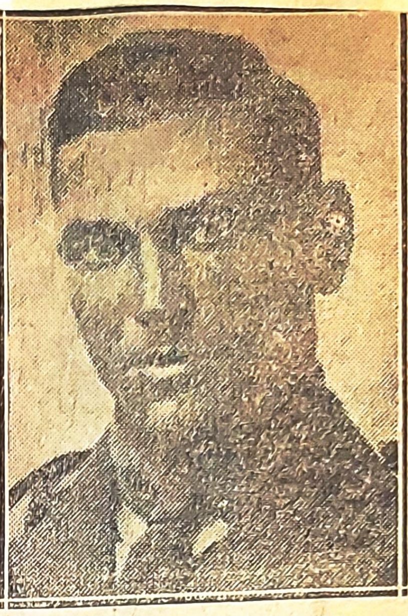
Two sisters also survive, Mrs. R H. Haslaw, Havergal College, whose husband is a missionary in India, and Mrs. T. W. Murphy, whose husband is a clergyman in Charlottetown, P.E.I.



Lieut. George Beveridge, second time wounded, 454 Argyle avenue, Westmount.



Lieut. T. Alex. Vipond, of 576 Dorchester street West, wounded.



Capt. T. G. Beagley, 550 Wiseman avenue, killed in action.



Lieut. M. E. Beckett, wounded, 210 Milton street.



Lieut. Kevin S. Drummond, M. C., of Montreal and Midland, Ontario. Killed in action.



Lieut. J. L. Cains, M.M., of 271 Prince Arthur street, wounded.



Lieut. R. E. Binmore, killed in action, 432 Claremont avenue, Westmount.



Lieut. Orrin E. Rexford, of 745 University street, wounded.



Capt. C. G. Burton Thompson, M.C., of 288 Cote des Neiges road wounded.



Major A. D. McMurtry, wounded.



Major A. L. Walker, D.S.O., M.C. killed.



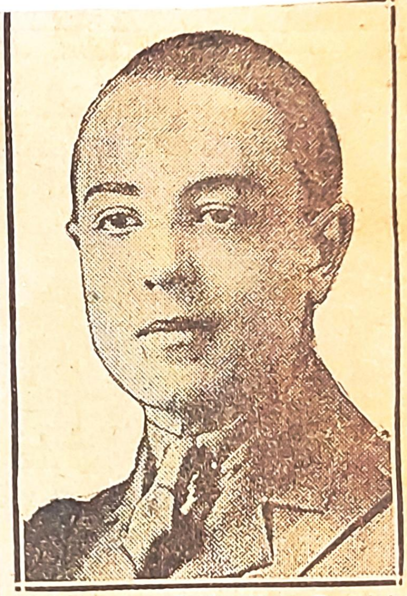
Lieut. Alex. D. McDonald, killed in action, Alexandria, Ontario.



Lieut. A. H. Thorpe, severely wounded, 739 St. Antoine street.



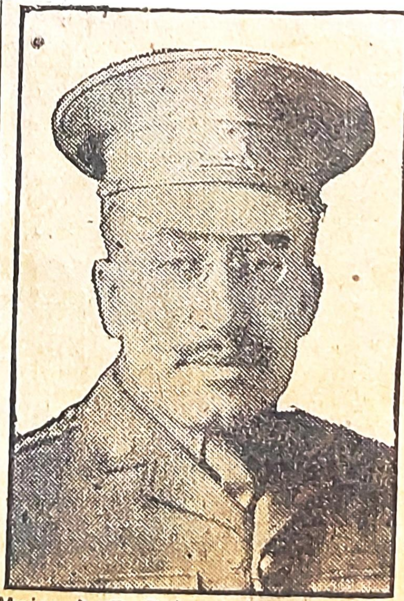
Lieut. Jean Lafontaine, wounded, 426 Mackay street.



"Roddy," son of the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, who died of wounds received in battle, August 26.



Major George C. McDonald, M. C., of the firm of Geo. C. McDonald and Company (wounded).



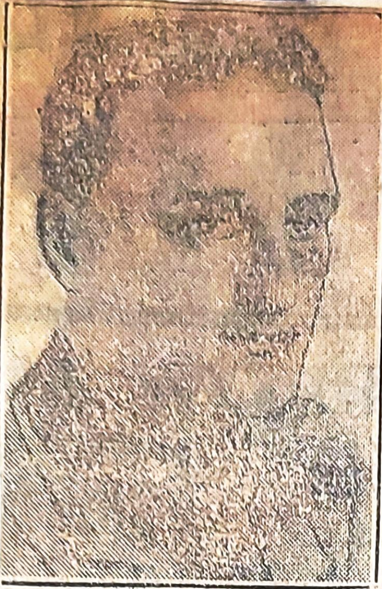
Major A. E. Dubuc, second in command of a famous French-Canadian unit, now in hospital for third time.



Lieut. E. V. Power, who went overseas as a private, won his commission in the ranks, and fell August 9.

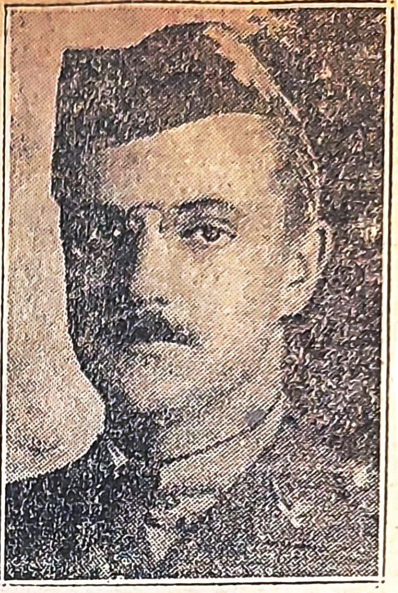


Capt. William Edward Mongeau, M. C., 4026 Dorchester street, Westmount.



Lieut. R. C. Sheridan, M.M., recently wounded for the third time. Son of Mrs. R. McAvoy, 653 Church avenue, Verdun.

LIEUT. H. NEWMAN



Who is suffering from gunshot wounds.



Lt. Wallace Watson is reported wounded for the fourth time. He is a son of the late John Watson, of John Watson & Sons, Ltd.

OFFICER BROTHERS ARE WOUNDED



MAJOR A. O. McMURTRY.



CAPT. R. O. McMURTRY.



Major H. M. Savage, D.S.O., who was recently reported wounded.



Lieut. G. S. Fogarty, killed in action. Formerly member of the firm of Fogarty & Patterson.



Lieut. Arthur M. Fraser, formerly of Sydney, N.S., son of J. K. Fraser, Montreal, died of wounds, August 26.



Pte. W. H. Hutch[illegible] son, of 151 Cham[illegible] plain street, kille[d] in action.



Pte. E. J. O'Neil 1126b St. Antoine street, wounded.



Pte. Joseph H. Baudoin, wounded, Riverdale Hotel.



Pte. T. E. Peterkin, wounded, 487 St. Antoine street.



Pte. W. B. Gilmore wounded third time.



Pte. A. E. Small, 1061 Berri Street, (wounded).



Sergt. James Williamson, 1102 St. James street, severely wounded.

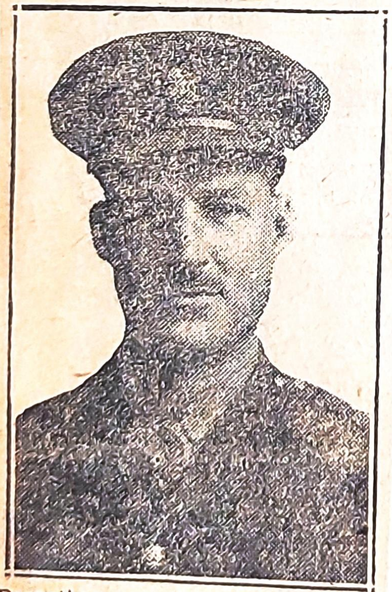


Pte. Chas O'Malley, 2907a St. Dominique St. (wounded.)



Pte. C. Bearer, 156 Drolet st. (gassed.).

CAPT. G. B. SAVAGE



Recently reported wounded with shell splinter in the left thigh, and who is now in the McGill Hospital at Boulogne.



Corp. Dan Birchall (killed in action.)



Pte. Sydney M. Davies, wounded, 328 Fourth avenue, Rosemount.

THREE TIMES WON MILITARY MEDAL



Lieut. Slattery, D.C.M., M.M.

Lieut. Edward Slattery, killed in action, winner of the Distinguished Conduct Medal, and three times recipient of the Military Medal, all of which have been awarded for the utmost gallantry under fire. He is a native of Newfoundland, who joined the service in Montreal as a private, and has made a distinguished record. One of his brothers has been killed on duty, whilst a second has been invalided home.

ON CASUALTY LIST



Capt. C. A. Brosseau.

News has just been received by Mrs. J. Brosseau, 1358 St. Huber[t] street, that her son, Capt. C. A. Brosseau, was wounded September 2, an[d] is now in hospital in England.

Capt. Brosseau is a son o[f] the lat[e] Col. Brosseau, who founded the 85t[h] Regiment. He has been at the fron[t] four years, since September 15, 191[4]. Promoted to his captaincy August 2[?] just passed, he was on the same da[y] decorated on the field with the Croi[x] de Guerre by a member of the personal staff of Gen. Foch. A few day[s] later he was wounded.

LIEUT O. OWENS



Who has been twice wounded and granted his commission on the field; son of late Owen E. Owens, of Owens Lumber Co., Montebello, and lived at 6 Summerhill avenue.

ON CASUALTY LIST



Lieut. Paul E. Pariseau, 221 Esplanade avenue (wounded).

See also page 1 of VOL XII



Pte. H. B. Bell, killed in action, 916 Lasalle road, Verdun.

(104)

A COUNTER VICTORY ORDERED



Emperor Wilhelm:—Donnerwetter! Another cursed British victory! German losses enormous! Scores of thousands of my forces captured! My army running! A thousand of my guns and ten thousand machine-guns taken! Allies advancing all along the line! We must gain a counter victory! Send orders to sink another hospital ship at once, and have Rheims Cathedral shelled again immediately!

MONTREAL PIPERS AT BRAMSHOTT CAMP



The band of the Royal Highlanders of Canada, 20th Reserve Battalion.

LIEUT. T. S. OWENS DEAD OF WOUNDS

The news has just been received that Lieutenant Thomas Sargent Owens, of this city, has died of wounds "Somewhere in France". No details have arrived beyond the official cable stating that he died of multiple gunshot wounds received in action on the eleventh of this month.

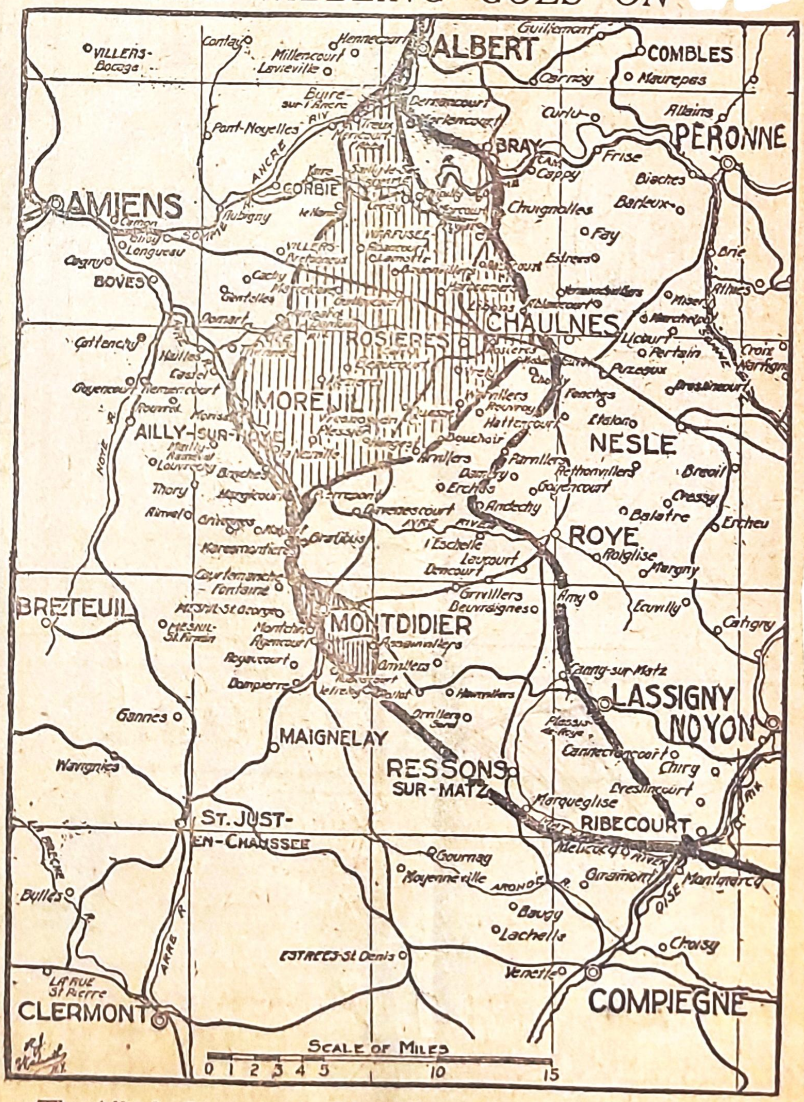
Lieutenant Owens, who was twenty-nine years of age, was the only son of Thomas P. Owens, chief editor of the Hansard staff at Ottawa, and shortly before going overseas was married to Dorothy, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Hague, of Montreal. He left Canada in June, 1917, with the 207th Battalion and was drafted to France last April with the 38th Royal Ottawa Battalion.

Born in Montreal Lieutenant Owens received his education at Loyola College, afterwards receiving the degree of B.A. from Laval, and B.C.L. from McGill University. He practised his profession for some years in Montreal and was looked upon as one of the most popular members of the Junior Bar.

Before leaving for overseas, Lieutenant Owens did much good work in the interests of recruiting both in Quebec and Ontario. He joined originally in the 5th Royal Highlanders in August, 1915, and qualified as captain with that unit. He later transferred to the 73rd Highlanders and did valuable work in connection with the organizing and recruiting of the battalion. Again transferring, he joined the 207th at Ottawa, and visited many parts of this province on organizing and recruiting work.

He went overseas with the 207th, and when they were broken up for reinforcements, reverted to the rank of lieutenant in order to be able to get to the front.

THE NIBBLING GOES ON



The Allied advance in the Montdidier salient has slackened somewhat, but gains at the very important points of Roye and Lassigny are recorded. Shaded portions show the Allied gains up to Sunday night; clear portions gains made since then.

10

FRENCH PRESS TOWARD NOYON IN THE FACE OF SAVAGE HUN RESISTANCE

Humbert's Army Overcoming Desperate Defence on Chaulnes Road—General Rawlinson Meeting Fierce Resistance — Artillery in Mighty Duel in Somme Sector

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The town of Lassigny, on the southern p-- o- the Picardy battlefront, for which the French have been struggling over the hills to the west and south, has been captured by them, the Pall Mall Gazette today says it understands.

By Associated Press.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 14, 1 p.m. —The Germans are now in Plemont, about a mile southeast of Lassigny, to which they retired following a new advance by the French. General Humbert's army moved forward two miles yesterday.

PARIS, Aug. 14, 1:05 p.m.—General Humbert's army, operating on the southern end of the Picardy battle line, is reported today to be progressing steadily toward Noyon. The desperate German defence of the Chaulnes-Roye road has caused delay in the storming of the Noyon position, which is now said to be impending.

The army of General Rawlinson, which is holding the line just to the north of the French position, is meeting most desperate resistance along its whole front. The Germans seem determined to retain the Chaulnes heights at all costs.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ZURICH, Aug. 14.—According to the Frankfurteur Zeitung the German high command will make the greatest effort to defenc Chaulnes, the fall of which would mean a fresh retreat on the whole Somme-Matz front.

WAR SUMMARY

By Associated Press.

While there have been no definite reports of a resumption of the drive against the German position on the southern end of the Picardy battleline, despatches from Paris this afternoon would seem to indicate that fresh progress has been made there by Gen. Humbert's army.

It is said that the French are advancing steadily on Noyon, and while the stubborn defence of the Chaulnes-Roye road has delayed operations, the storming of the Noyon positions is impending.

Further north the British army, commanded by Gen. Rawlinson, is known to be encountering desperate resistance along its whole front. It is at a virtual standstill, and the advices show that the Germans holding the Chaulnes heights seem determined to cling to their positions here at all costs.

The French army at the southern end of the battle line was at least five and a half miles from Noyon, according to latest detailed reports.

Allied progress estaward with the Germans fighting desperately for every vantage point, continues to be slow. On the northern end of the front the British and Germans are occupied mainly with reciprocal artillery bombardments, while on the south the French have, it is unofficially reported, at last captured Lassigny in heavy fighting.

From Morlancourt south to Lihons, the British apparently are consolidating the captured ground while the artillery is being brought up to bombard the Germans who maintain themselves in the old positions of 1916-1917, west of the upper course of the Somme.

The infantry activity here on Tuesday was comparatively quiet, Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports, but there seems to be little doubt that the British are only awaiting a favorable opportunity to again hit the German line.

In the hill and wood region between the Matz and the Oise the French have made appreciable gains, and are reported unofficially to be holding the important Massif of Lassigny against heavy German attacks. North of Gury, the French are fighting forward in the park south of Plessier de Roye, while to the east they have reached Belval, one and one half miles south of Lassigny.

At Belval, the French outflank the western end of the heights south of Lassigny. East of Belval the Germans apparently have been able to hold the French in check. Along the west bank of the Oise the French have gained one and one half miles toward Noyon.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports that since last Thursday the Allies have captured 28,000 prisoners and 600 guns. Several thousand machine-guns and much war material also were taken.

In Flanders, today's official announcement says, British troops have gained further ground at the apex of the Lys salient. The line was advanced slightly east of Meteren, while east of Vieux-Berquin, south of Meteren, patrols established a new line.

SOMME BATTLEFRONT UNCHANGED

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 14 — There was no change in the situation on the new Somme battlefront this morning, except for the fact that a considerably increased artillery fire indicates that the enemy has finally decided to bring up more of his guns.

Various small artillery concentrations have sprung up during the past few hours, and are now active in firing on some points within the British lines, such as Vauvillers, Framerville, Proyart, Lihons, Dernancourt and the forward areas south of the Villers - Bretonneux - Chaulnes railway.

The Germans [illegible] the valley north of Morlancourt to heavy gas shelling and have similarly treated Harbonnieres and the Gressaire Wood region. No further counter-attacks by the enemy are reported.

In the region of Bray, north of the Somme as well as immediately south of the river, the British have been actively straightening and pushing forward their line. Northwest of Bray the British raided the enemy lines and found them unoccupied.

Except for a little increase in the raiding activity by both sides, which is customary immediately following a battle for the purpose of ascertaining possible changes in dispositions, the remainder of the British front [illegible]

FIVE IN FAMILY SERVING.

WINDSOR, Ont., Aug. 15. — Five members of the family of Oscar E. Fleming, K.C., are in khaki. His youngest son, Kenneth, donned the uniform yesterday. Three older sons were already in the service and the only daughter is with the Red Cross in France.

BRITISH NAVY DOING SEVENTY PER CENT OF TOTAL WORK AT SEA

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Interesting figures and percentages concerning Allied warships engaged in anti-submarine warfare have been prepared in London. They show that in the eastern Atlantic 80 per cent of the vessels are British, 14 per cent American and 6 per cent French. Submarines engaged in hunting submarines in the same waters are 78 per cent British, 17 per cent French and 5 per cent American. Of the miscellaneous patrol craft 85 per cent are British, 11 per cent French, and 3 per cent American.

In the Mediterranean 38 per cent of the destroyers are French, 27 per cent British, 26 per cent Italian, 7 per cent Japanese, and 2 per cent American.

Of the submarines there 50 per cent are Italian, 37 per cent French and 13 per cent British. Miscellaneous vessels are comprised of 65 per cent French, 23 per cent British, 8 per cent American, and 4 per cent Italian.

Corrected figures to date for Atlantic ocean convoying show that the British have 70 per cent, the Americans 27 per cent and the French 3 per cent.

MORE DETAILS OF CANADIAN CAVALRY'S BRILLIANT OUTING

Captain Calder, Montreal Barrister, Relates How Horsemen Swept Forward, Taking Enemy Brigade Headquarters Staff

By Canadian Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The Canadian Press has received authentic details of the part taken by the Canadian cavalry and motor machine gun brigades in the recent huge success. After the Canadian infantry had made a gap in the line, the cavalry

coming through my tunic," speaking of the fight, he said it was easy after years of legal fighting. "When kicked off at four in the morning," he said, "our tanks were camouflaged by aeroplanes flying low, the Boche, thereby, could not hear the tanks rumbling and roaring and were not aware as they were coming up a

[Missionary] of the Presbyterian [c]hurch in Korea, is spending some time in Canada and is the guest of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Grierson.

Rev. Dr. Davidson, of Montreal, who is the guest of the Rev. Mr. Coombes, at Manawaki on the Gatineau, will spend Friday here on his return to Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. McGiverin are spending the summer at their cottage at Fernbank on the St. Lawrence. Miss Beatrice Anglin, who has been their guest, has gone to Blue Sea Lake to rejoin her parents, Judge and Mrs. F. A. Anglin.

Mrs. Graham Bell and her children have gone to Fort William, where they will remain for the next month.

Mrs. F. W. Avery is spending the summer months at Little Boar's Head, N.H. Her daughter, Mrs. John Bassett, with her little son, is spending a couple of weeks with her.

Mr. and Mrs. George Galt are in town again, after a short visit in

beginning of summer H. G. Zimmerman has been trying to raise a dining room window which stuck and which resisted all efforts. Last night came a burglar to whom Zimmerman wishes to voice gratitude. The burglar inserted a jimmy beneath the stubborn window and raised it, being frightened off before he climbed through.

BORROW A BARREL.

NEWARK, N.J., Aug. 14.— When James Owens, of Atlantic City, N.J., pleaded guilty this morning to wearing unlawfully the uniform of a sergeant in the medical corps of the United States army, Judge Haight sentenced him to three months in the Essex county penitentiary and ordered that the uniform be taken off the prisoner immediately.

"But your honor, the prisoner has no other clothing here," said a marshal.

"I don't care," said Judge Haight. "He has pleaded guilty to wearin[g] that uniform unlawfully and I a[m] not going to permit it to be furth[er] disgraced by his wearing it

BRITISH RECORD ADVANCES

By Associates Press:

LONDON, Aug. 14. — British troops have gained further ground at the apex of the Lys salient in Flanders, says the official statement from Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig today.

The statement reads:

"The hostile artillery was active during the night on the battlefront. There was no infantry action.

"At midday yesterday local hostile attacks in the Dickebusch sector were repulsed. During the night the enemy artillery has shown considerable activity in this neighborhood and also against our positions northwest of Kemmel.

"We secured prisoners last night in a successful raid in the neighborhood of Ayette.

"In the Vieux Berquin sector our patrols have continued to push forward and have succeeded in establishing a line east of the village. A number of prisoners and machine-guns were captured in the course of this operation.

"Our line has been advanced slightly east of Meteren."

CANADIAN CORPS IS AT FULL STRENGTH

Ample Reserves To Replace Casualties—Splendid Morale Is Unimpaired

Special Cable from The Gazette's Resident Staff Correspondent.

Registered in Accordance with the Copyright Act.

London, August 14.—The latest arrival from the front says the Canadians launched another fierce attack this morning. Wounded men who have arrived here declare the advance of the Canadians in the first two days' fighting was marvellous in its rapidity and execution. Even though we are only beginning the offensive, the German casualties in killed, wounded and prisoners are at least six times the Canadian figures.

The Canadians having reached their objective, control the Peronne-

"SCOTLAND FOREVER!" ALSO CANADA



A blue-blood of the "Ladies from Hell."

"A Manitoba piper, skirling a pibroch, sat astride the tank "Dominion," which led the attack and came through unscathed."

ROOSEVELT'S ONLY REGRET.

PARIS, Aug. 15, Havre Agency. — Colonel, Roosevelt's answer to condolences extended by President Poincare on the death of Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt is published by the newspapers: "My only regret," the Colonel wrote, "is that I am unable to fight beside my sons."

Tommy Atkins had taken a German officer prisoner and demanded the latter's sword. The officer shook his head. "I have no sword to give up," he said; "but won't my vitriol spray, my flame projector or my gas cylinder do as well?"

LIEUT. C. E. HYDE KILLED IN ACTION

Went Overseas as Private—Won Promotion on the Field

News of the death in action of Lieut. Charles Edward Hyde, of Montreal, was received yesterday by his family in a cable despatch from his sister, who is in London.

Lieut. Hyde went overseas in the ranks of the 73rd Highlanders, in November, 1915, after many attempts to pass the qualifying medical examination. He had been retired from business for a year previous to enlisting owing to ill health, and only his eagernes to serve his country gave him the necessary strength to carry him through the preliminary training.

This gallant officer went to England with the 73rd Battalion in the spring of 1916, and to France the same summer. In the fall of that year he was badly wounded by shrapnel, but after several months in hospital recovered sufficiently to be able to rejoin his unit and again see active service. He qualified for a commission in the fall of 1917 and joined the 13th Battalion as a platoon commander.

Lieut. Hyde was a son of John Hyde, chartered accountant, was born 38 years ago in Montreal. He was educated at the Montreal High School and graduated head of the commercial division, winning the Remington gold medal.

On completing his school course he joined W. R. Brock and Company, Limited, later associating himself with the John Hyde Agency.

He married Dorothy Louise Locke in 1908, and she survives him together with two daughters, the family residing at 520 Grosvenor avenue, Westmount. His brother is G. Gordon Hyde, a member of the law firm of Smith, Markey, Skinner, Pugsley and Hyde.

LIEUT. E. T. T. PENNY REPORTED KILLED

GEORGEVILLE, Que., Aug. 15.—Lieut. E. T. Travor Penny, Royal Canadian Regiment is reported killed in action. E. Goff Penny, of Montreal, his father, received the information this morning at his summer residence here.

Thanks Haig in Empire's Name

London, August. 14.—Premier David Lloyd George has, in the name of the British nation, sent his felicitations to Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, the British commander in

BRITISH ADVANCE LINE SLIGHTLY NORTH-EAST OF CHAULNES; DRIVE STOPS

French Halt From Gury to Thiescourt Wood—Both Sides Bringing Up Men and Material for Resumption of Battle — Violent Gun Duel Between Avre and Oise

Special Star Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 15, 3:37 p.m.—The Germans have withdrawn one to two miles on a nine-mile front, at the western edge of the Flanders salient, according to information received here this afternoon. Vieux Berquin, three miles north of Merville, was evacuated during the withdrawal.

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 15, 4 p.m.—The French have captured all the high ground on the Lassigny Massif, and are working down the north and eastern sides, so that a further retirement of the enemy in that sector is probable, according to the advices received here this afternoon.

The French are reported to have captured the entire Lassigny Massif, the important heights which have formed the principal enemy defence in this region. The number of German infantrymen is said to be far below normal strength and their total man-power is rapidly diminishing.

Thirty-five enemy divisions (420,000 men) are now employed on the Haig front, and only sixteen reserve divisions (192,000 men) remain. It is regarded as doubtful if the Germans can possibly undertake another offensive this year.

GERMAN RETREAT CONTINUES

Special Star Cable by William Philip Simms, of the United Press.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Aug. 15.—The German withdrawal toward Bapaume, ten miles northeast of Albert and four miles east of the Ancre, apparently is still under way.

The Boches have their backs toward the Amiens Cathedral, which today was re-dedicated. It has been unused, locked up and protected with sand bags since the civilian evacuation of Amiens in March. The reopening coincides with the great feast of the Assumption.

3,000,000 AMERICANS FOR WESTERN FRONT BY JUNE NEXT YEAR

Program Promised Allies to Be Carried Out to Letter—U.S. to Force Issue and Win—Gen. March Tells of U.S. Army of 4,000,000

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—In reporting the administration Man-Power Bill, extending draft ages, today, the chairman, Mr. Chamberlain, disclosed to the Senate that General March, Chief of Staff, had told the Military Committee it was up to the United States to put enough men in France to win the war on the west front.

The report revealed that the new American war program calls for eighty divisions, or something over three million men, in France by June 30 next year, with eighteen more divisions in training at home then.

All of the men called for active service under the proposed new draft ages—18 to 45—General March told the committee, would be in France by next June, ccording to the program.

The Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, informed the committee, the report says, that the President's policy called for the concentration of American forces on the western forces, including Italy, and that "the theory of the fighting in the future is that we must force the issue and win on the western front."

An immediate extension of the draft age was declared by the army representatives to be imperative in order that the United States may throw its full strength in the struggle.

"The United States Government," General March is quoted as saying, "has been asked by her Allies to embark upon a program so large that it was necessary carefully to ascertain whether we could go through with it or not, and one of the features of this enlarged program was providing men. The desire of the Administration is to establish limits, both maximum and minimum, which will accomplish this program and at the same time disorganize the industries of the country as little as possible.

POLICY OF WAR DEPT.

"The policy of the War Department is to put the maximum number of men in France with the idea of shortening the war. We found from figures furnished by the Provost-Marshal-General, that we could embark on a program of 80 divisions in France by June 30, 1919, with 18 divisions at home.

"These divisions consist of roughly 40,000 men to a division. After prolonged study of the available man-power of the United States, the Provost-Marshal-General showed that it was necessary to drop to 18 years of age and go to 45, in order to get the men to carry it through. All the men obtained under the proposed change in the draft law—approximately 2,300,000—we expect to have in France by June 30, 1919."

Gen. March told the committee that he was unqualifiedly in favor of having the army composed of as many young men as possible. Young man between 18 and 20, he said, not only do not have many encumbrances, but they are better fit physically.

ALL EFFORTS CENTRE ON WEST FRONT.

"The President," said Gen. March, resuming his statement, "has finally announced that the American military policy from this time on is centred on the western front, and we have declined to be diverted from that one thing. The War Department has now adopted this as a policy, and it is the policy of the United States that the military program is to be centred in France.

TALKS OF ARMY OF 4,000,000.

"The purpose of America is to furnish enough manpower to whip the Germans from now on. The only way that Germany can be whipped is by America going into this thing with her whole strength. If we drag along with this thing and put a small force over there we will be playing Germany's game. It is my belief that with an American army of 4,000,000 men in France under one commander-in-chief we can go through the German line wherever we please."

"This law," the General added, "will let us lean on class 1 until June 30 of next year. We reached the conclusion that the enlarged program was necessary on July 30."

Mr. Baker explained the steps that led up to the change in the military program.

"After the recess of Congress," the Secretary said, "the study of the situation went on and a few days ago it became clear to us that the 80 division program was perhaps the maximum which we could possibly hope to accomplish, and that to accomplish that it would be necessary to change the age limits from the present limits to 18 to 45."

Mr. Baker said he asked the Surgeon-General for formal opinion as to what changes he would recommend, to which the Surgeon-General suggested 18 to 45.

"The bill as it is written meets with my entire approval," declared Mr. Baker.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—Including 10,000 Germans taken by General Humbert in the operations which are still developing, prisoners captured on the western front since July 15 total 73,000, and 1,700 guns have been seized by the Allies, the Echo de Paris estimated today.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Wednesday, Aug. 15, 3 p.m., via Reuter's.—Along the new battlefront from Gury to Thiescourt Wood the struggle has come to a standstill. In addition to the St. Cloude and Ecouvillon Farms, we hold ground to the north of Belval village and a footing in Plessier-de-Roye Park. The battle, therefore, has reached a natural conclusion and the danger of a counter-attack from Thiescourt Massif has been removed.

It is unknown whether the battle will be renewed or not, but if it is it will be a new operation, with stronger material and greater man-power on both sides.

IRISH RECRUITING

Volunteer Scheme Came Into Operation Yesterday

Toronto, Aug. 14—The Belfast correspondent of The Evening Telegram cables today as follows:

Today the Irish voluntary recruiting scheme came into operation. The scheme divides Ireland into ten areas, with a quota of recruits allotted to each area. When the quota has been raised, that area will be exempt from conscription subject to meeting the demand for reinforcements. The areas and quotas are:

Antrim, Down—8,500.
Armagh, Cavan, Monaghan—2,500.
Tyrone, Fermanagh, Londonderry, Donegal—5,700.
Dublin, Louth, Meath, Kildare, Wicklow, Carlow—11,700.
Sligo, Roscommon, Leitrim—1,600.
Longford, Westmeath, King's, Queen's—1,899.
Mayo and Galway—2,900.
Waterford, Wexford, Kilkenny, Tipperary—5,300.
Limerick, Clare, Kerry—5,400.
Cork city and county—4,700.

The total is 50,000. Each area has several out-stations at which men may join. The Irish recruiting council in agreement with the Admiralty, army council and air council, has the responsibility for the executive working out of the scheme and as far as possible Irish officers and disabled non-commissioned officers and men are being employed. Recruits will be allowed to choose regiments.

KING SENDS LETTER TO HAIG EXPRESSING ADMIRATION OF ARMY

All Branches of Force Praised Highly—King Points to Spirit of Men When They Were Retreating—as High as Now, When Advancing

(Canadian Press Despatch from Reuter's, Limited).

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The following letter has been sent by King George to Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig:

"France, Aug. 13, 1918.

"My Dear Field-Marshal,—

"At the beginning of the fifth year of the war, I again have had the pleasure of being with my armies. Writing to you after my last visit on March 30, and alluding to the then necessary withdrawal from certain of our positions, I dwelt upon the impression made upon me by the splendid spirit of the troops which I saw during these days. Subsequent events have given ample proof this was a true impression, for never since that time has the spirit of the army faltered.

"We have seen it reasserting itself and carrying to a triumphal issue the operations of the past week. On these happy results I must warmly congratulate you and the troops that fought so magnificently under your command.

"I gratefully recognize this high morale is in part the outcome of hearty co-operation between the fighting army and the great organizations behind the line, the transport service by land and sea, and those vast industries in which women at home maintain the supplies of food and munitions of war.

ALL BRANCHES PRAISED.

"I have heard on all sides of the inestimable value of the machine gun corps in the fighting line, and this was brought home to me by the fine appearance of the detachments which I saw in the different areas. I inspected detachments of the Royal Air Force. Its prowess and established superiority over the enemy made me proud to be General-in-Chief of this last creation in the fighting forces of the world.

"It was especially satisfactory that I was able to see the work of the tank corps and thus to form some slight idea of the part this wondrous and steadily developing invention has played in the present victorious battle.

"I gained for the first time an insight into the thorough and practical manner in which the forestry department is carrying out its varied duties. It was a pleasure to me to find, from the admirable condition of the horses and mules of the various units I inspected, that the new armies fully uphold our national reputation as good horsemasters.

"During my visit I conferred a number of Victoria Crosses for deeds of valor and self-sacrifice, the records of which fill my heart with pride and veneration.

"Of the hospitals and their efficiency, skill, and devotion and the untiring efforts of the staff, I cannot speak in too high praise.

"I realize with thankfulness all that is done for the spiritual welfare of the troops by the chaplains and the different denominations. I am glad to find that the army commanders appreciate the importance of affording means for the amusement and diversion of the troops in their leisure time and that every effort to this end is undertaken by the authorities and by private help.

"I return home with feelings of profound admiration of our armies, convinced that in union with those of the Allied nations we shall, with God's help, secure a victorious peace worthy of the noble sacrifices made, —a peace which must be a surety to coming generations against sufferings such as the present world has endured throughout these years of relentless war.

"Believe me,

"Very sincerely yours,

"(Signed) GEORGE, R.I."

GERMAN ACE CAPTURED

Credited With Downing 31 Allied Machines

Canadian Press Despatch from Reuter's, Limited.

London, August 14.—Reuter's correspondent at British army headquarters cables:

This evening the airmen on both sides continue to exploit the glorious weather to the fullest degree. There are numerous aerial combats, besides constant harrying tactics employed by us. Our mastery of the air is so complete that it is difficult for the Huns to cross our lines in daylight.

I hear Lieutenant Dillik, one of the star airmen of the Richfontein circus, was forced to land behind our lines. It is claimed he brought down thirty-one of our machines.

LUDENDORFF'S DEMAND

Wanted Twenty Austrian Divisions, Got Only Two

Geneva, August 14.—Twenty divisions of troops were demanded of Germany's allies by General Ludendorff during the retreat from the Marne, according to the Democrat, which received the news from German sources. Austria-Hungary refused, but after General Ludendorff had made threats, Vienna sent two divisions to the western front. For this reason the Austro-Swiss frontier was closed recently.

Laurier."

The Liberal chieftain said he appreciated the ovation, but the greatest part of it was for Dr. Beland, who had returned to his family—the whole Canadian family—after four years' captivity. He said Dr. Beland was not aware when he left Canada four years ago of the high esteem and confidence in which the Canadian people, especially that of his native province, held him. This esteem and confidence had been increased a hundred fold and now the name of Dr. Beland was known and cherished from one end of the country to the other; it was a national asset. Why? Because Dr. Beland was always faithful and constant in defending the cause of the people.

Turning towards Dr. Beland, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said:

"I salute Dr. Beland upon his return from captivity. He has rendered us a great service. May God give him health and strength."

Sir Wilfrid said that the statement had been made that all the belligerent nations were guilty and responsible for this war. Dr. Beland who was in a better place and situation to know the truth, has repeated for the third time now that one nation alone was responsible for this awful tragedy. This nation was Germany; Germany alone wished war. She wished for war to take away from Belgium its independence and use it as a vassal; she wished for war to take away from France that part of this country where are situated some of the richest iron ores of the world; she wished for war because she was greedy of conquest. This was the dream of Germany in 1914. England did not wish and did not look for

sier, also spoke on the same lines.

WOMEN'S MEETINGS

Saturday Afternoon.

Wives and mothers of men of Heavy Artillery, 85 Osborne st.; Q. M. S. Watt to give an address, 3.

HARVEST LEAVE.

It is understood that a great many farmers are making application, through lawyers, for harvest leave for their sons who are draftees. There is no need of this, it is stated, the only requirement being that the military should be satisfied that those who ask for this leave will work during the period at harvesting work. If a draftee can do harvesting and will do it, he is entitled to get this harvest leave.

KILLING GERMANS

General Currie's Stern Message From the Canadian Army Corps

Just before the Canadian entry into the present battle General Sir Arthur Currie, during a short visit to London delivered the following message from the Canadian Army Corps under his command. A summary of it was cabled at the time. This is the full text of what will be regarded years hence as an historic utterance:

"The situation is a serious one, and it is better for all peoples to know the fact. Germany has struck four mighty blows with success on each occasion, and it is just a question of how many of these blows we can stand. Personally I think that the factor that can be turned in our favor is this: If we stop and fight the Boche, we will kill a sufficient number to make him silly, while America develops enough strength to turn the man power in our favor. The British soldier realizes that he is a better man than the Boche, and he believes that the German army can be beaten. Our men do not regard the Boche as a superman, and, remembering the crimes they have committed, we shall never take such delight in killing them as when we next meet them. Germany is simply a mad dog that must be killed, a cancerous growth that must be removed.



Sir Arthur Currie.

"I suppose I am the proudest man in the British Isles tonight, but I am not the happiest. I am the proudest man because I command the finest fighting force in all the Allied armies. An officer of Canadian birth, who has spent the whole of his military career with the British Army and married an English wife, told me the other day that he was proud to be a Canadian, for everywhere he went men spoke of the deeds of the Canadian Army Corps. When the women with their children and the old men were fleeing before enemy forces on the Western Front on a not very distant occasion, and learnt that the troops meeting them were Canadians, they turned round and went back home. On another occasion when visiting a British headquarters, I saw a Brigadier sitting by the roadside, tired and dirty and wan. He called out, 'Who's that coming along?' and when the reply was 'Genl. Currie,' he said: 'Are the Canadians coming down here?' Told that they were, he threw his hat in the air, and declared: 'Then we are all right now.'

"When we came to England first we were not regarded as the finest fighting soldiers. We had many things said about us unjustly, and suggestions were put about that it was improbable we should ever become good soldiers. Everywhere today, at G.H.Q. and all other places, it is recognized that Canadian soldiers are fit to take their place beside the veteran soldiers of the British Army, with whom we are proud to serve.

"I know it has been said that Canadians and other Overseas troops are placed in the hottest parts of the war area. That is all poppycock. The greatest fighting in the war has been this year, and we have not taken any particular part in it. The Boche has not attacked the Canadian front. He knows that he has never yet met the troops from Canada without suffering severely. The turn of the Canadian corps must come. The t[...] Canadian soldier is that there is no position [...]



MEMORIAL TO CAPTAIN JOHN LAUDER, SON OF HARRY LAUDER.

A BUST of Captain John Lauder, of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, and son of Harry Lauder, the popular Scottish comedian, the work of Hugh Cairns, the Boston sculptor, was unveiled last week.

Captain Lauder was killed in action in France in December, 1917, and at the request of his father, the sculptor, his lifelong friend, undertook the modelling of the bust from a single photograph, but with his very soul in the work, has produced a likeness so life like and so animated that the figure actually seems to breathe.

The unveiling took place at the sculptor's studio on Saturday afternoon, July 27th, in the presence of representatives from the British Naval and Military Veterans' Association and bugle band, and representative Scotsmen from the various Scottish societies, and pipers. The bust, which was draped with the Stars and Stripes and the British flag, the colors specially presented by King George V., was unveiled by Mr. Robert Pirie, Ex-president of the Scots' Charitable Society of Boston. The pipers played appropriate tunes and the buglers sounded the military calls. The ceremony was under the direction of Captain George A. Mitchell, ably assisted by Major Clancy.

By the courtesy of the sculptor the bust was shown last week at the Boston Caledonian Club picnic and games at Caledonian Grove, West Roxbury.

The many friends and admirers of Harry Lauder were afforded an opportunity to view it before being forwarded to Scotland, where it will be placed on Lauder's estate at Dunoon.

Unstinted praise was given Hugh Cairns, the sculptor, by everybody on the excellence of his work.

BRITISH AND FRENCH CONTINUE TO ADVANCE ON THE SOMME FRONT

Pressure Steadily Increasing—Evacuation of Roye-Noyon Salient by Enemy Imminent—Supreme Command for Central Powers Under Consideration — Hottest Aerial Fighting of War

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ZURICH, Aug. 17.—The advisability of one supreme command on all the Central Powers fronts is now being discussed at German general headquarters, according to the Neue Freie Presse.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ZURICH, Aug. 17.—An explosion in a shell depot at Vaslui, Rumania, killed more than 100 persons and injured 150, according to a despatch received from Bucharest today. The explosion is believed to have been incendiary.

BRITISH OFFICIAL REPORT

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The text of the British official statement today reads:

"The pressure of our troops north [the] Roye road and north of the [Av]re continued, and progress has [been] made by us in both sectors. [I]n the neighborhood of Vieux [Berq]uin our patrols had sharp fighting yesterday, and further encounters took place during last night. Our troops made progress in this sector and in the neighborhood of Merris, and have taken prisoners.

"The hostile artillery has shown considerable activity about Mount Rouge and Scherpenberg and in the vicinity of Zillibeke Lake."

FRENCH OFFICIAL REPORT

[By] Associated Press.

[P]ARIS, Aug. 17.—The French of[ficia]l statement today reads:

"[I]n the region west of Roye there [was] heavy artillery activity during [the] night.

"[S]outh of the Avre French troops [conti]nued to make progress in the [woo]d des Looges and reached the eastern outskirts of the wood.

"Between the Matz and the Oise we repulsed two heavy enemy attacks against Monolithe and Carnoy Farms and maintained their positions.

"Northwest of Rheims an enemy raid near La Neuvillette was without results."

HUNS PREPARE TO [...]

PARIS, Aug. 17, via the Havas Agency.—The Germans are preparing to evacuate the Roye-Lassigny-Noyon salient, says the Echo de Paris. It is indicated, the paper adds, that German pioneers and laborers are at on a new Hindenburg line.

The German position [...] serious. Not only are the Alli[es] [...] mile and one-quarter west of the town, but the roads leading out of it toward Peronne, Nesle and Noyan are under the fire of allied guns.

FOCH STEADILY TIGHTENING HOLD

Special Stable Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Aug. 17. — Almost yard by yard, the French and British are prying their way between five vital points in the Germans Picardy line, rendering the enemy's hold on certain places more and more precarious.

At the extreme southern corner of the battle front, the French already have shoved Gen von Boehm over the edge of the important Lassigny Heights, dominating the country for miles around. They are now pushing slowly over the difficult country southwest of Lassigny, which is cut up into little hills and valleys that are ideal for machine gun nests.

day. Carefully and methodically Marshal Foch is tightening the crescent-shaped line around both Lassigny and Roye, exerting pressure on the horne of the crescent between Chaulnes and Roye, between Roye and Lassigny, and in the centre of both crescents.

Meanwhile, he is aiming a thrust directly between Lassigny and Noyon. Further north the crescent is less pronounced. From their new positions, the French hold under their guns Butte de Plemont, Bois de Reserve and Mont Renaux. They also cover Noyon from the westward and southwestward; wherefore it seems but a matter of time before the Germans will be forced to evacuate Lassigny—the second of the bulwarks of the present line to go.

AIR FIGHTING LAST WEEK HOTTEST IN WAR

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Measured by the number of machines engaged the intensity of the fighting and the magnitude of the losses inflicted on the enemy, the fighting in the air during the past week was the most formidable of the war.

Some of the most severe conflicts occurred on August 8, in the sector between Albert and the Amiens-Roye road where the German air forces were increased considerably shortly after the opening of the Allied offensive.

The air fighting resulted in the destruction of forty-eight enemy machines, while seventeen others were driven down out of control. Fifty British machines did not return.

During the six succeeding days 185 enemy airplanes were destroyed and 89 driven down out of control, making a total of 339 German machines for the week, compared to 123 British airplanes missing.

In the same period British bombing squadrons continually attacked enemy airdromes, railways and other military objectives, dropping more than 320 tons of bombs and causing great damage. Low-flying scout machines raked the enemy's congested roads of retreat with machine gun fire, inflicting many casualties.

A notable feature of the aerial operations was the virtually continuous night and day bombing of the enemy bridges over the Somme. This greatly hampered the suply and reinforcement of the German troops. The week's work also included a number of destructive raids into Germany.

CAPTAIN CARSON, M.C., IS KILLED IN ACTION

Son of Maj.-General Sir John Carson—Had Brilliant Career

Private cable advice received by Major-General Sir John W. Carson, C.B., advises him that his son, Captain J. C. K. Carson, M.C., was killed in action in the 11th inst. No other details are yet available. Captain Carson, who was the only son of General Carson, left Montreal with the 1st Contingent, and served continuously until the time of his death.

Captain Carson received his education at Westmount Academy, and Lower Canada College, and previous to the war was employed in the Union Bank, Montreal office. Immediately on the outbreak of war he volunteered for overseas service, and was given a commission with the 14th Battalion, Royal Montreal Regt. as lieutenant. Shortly afterwards he was promoted to captain, and later gained his majority and was given command of a company in the field. Early in 1917 he won the Military Cross for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He was later selected by his superior officers to proceed to England to take a course at Aldershot to qualify for higher command, where he passed with flying colors. Before proceeding to England he reverted to the rank of captain at his own request.

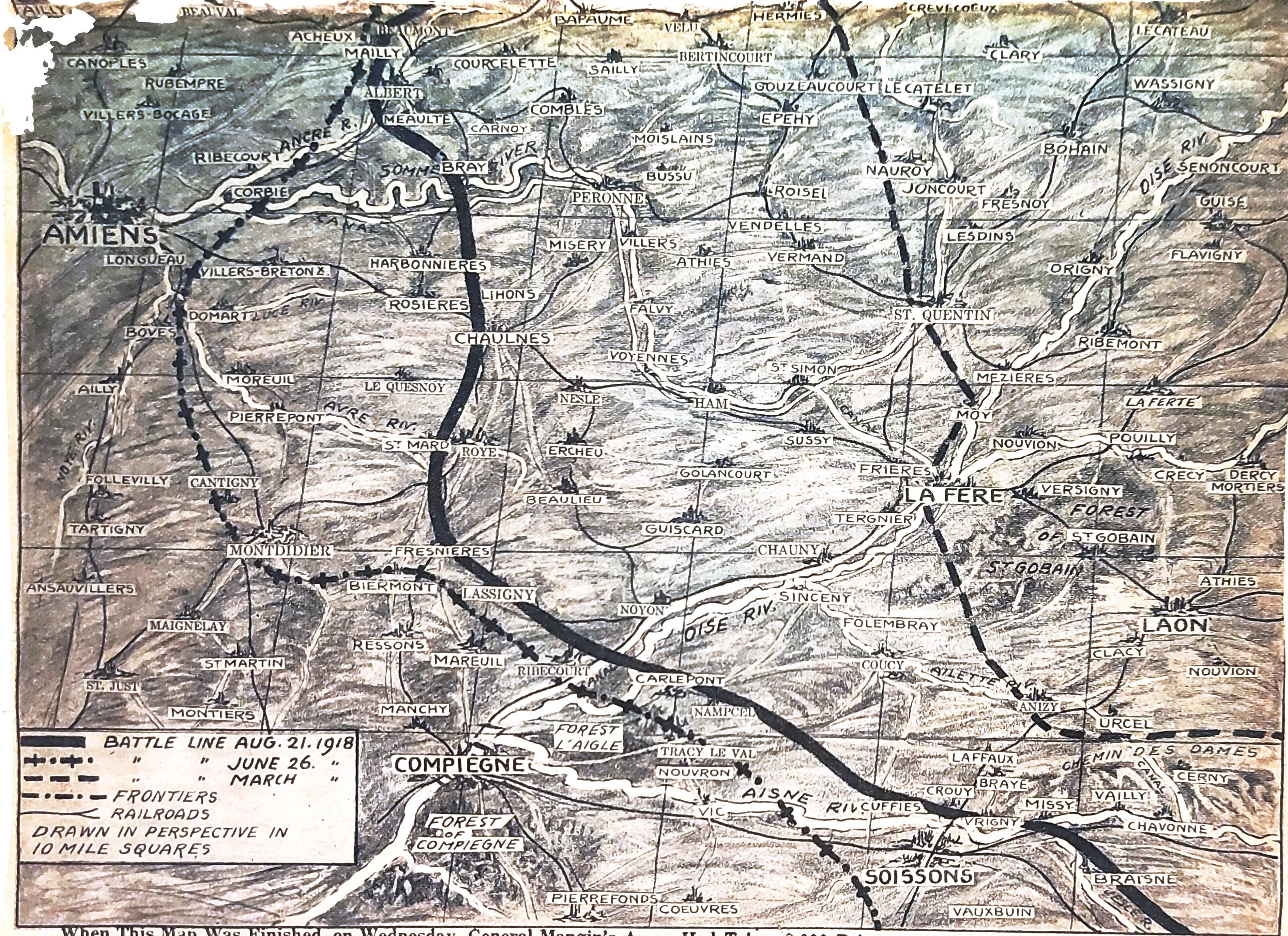
While serving in France, and while his senior officers were away from the unit, he commanded his battalion with distinction during the Battle of the Somme, and was highly complimented by his corps commander for his good work. He was a very popular and fearless officer, and was well liked by officers and men of his unit.

At the time of enlistment he was 19 years of age, so that at the time of his death he was only 23 years old.

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Allied Advance in Picardy and Lys Salients





When This Map Was Finished, on Wednesday, General Mangin's Army Had Taken 8,000 Prisoners in the Latest Drive South of Noyon, a Movement Apparently Designed to Flank the German Positions Between the Aisne and Vesle Rivers and Force the Enemy Back to the Chemin des Dames. In the Lys Salient the British Were Still Pushing Back the Germans in the Region of Merville.

GREATEST VICTORY WE HAVE ACHIEVED DECLARES GEN. SIR ARTHUR CURRIE

Special to The Star by Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, Aug. 19.—"The victory was the most magnificent the Canadians have yet achieved," said Sir Arthur Currie, commander of the Canadian Corps in France, in a cablegram to Hon. N. W. Rowell. The message was a reply to congratulations by the President of the Privy Council.

NEW ATTACK BETWEEN OISE AND AISNE HAS MADE VALUABLE GAINS

St. Mardles-Triot and Beuvraignes Captured by French — Nampcoel Surrounded — Desperate Enemy Resistance—British Retain Important Ridge Against Counter-Attacks

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 19, 4:45 p.m.—French troops penetrated into the village of Le Hamel, on the hills west of the Oise and northwest of Ribecourt, today, according to advices from the front. During the fighting today the French were on the aggressive and made some slight headway against the determined German resistance between Lassigny and the Oise.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Aug. 19, 4 p.m.—The French are in the suburbs of Roye. The British are carrying out a flanking movement north of the town.

Extraordinary artillery fighting is under way in the whole Roye sector. The Germans, in a desperate effort to hold the town, are pouring in fresh divisions which have been withdrawn from other parts of the front within the past twenty-four hours.

The attack between the Oise and the Aisne, started yesterday evening, has resulted in the reoccupation of thirty square kilometres of territory. The French are in possession of the important heights west of Nampcoel and are aiming at the envelopment of Ourscamps forest, between Ribecourt and Carlepont, with resultant control of all the roads leading northward to Noyon.

In the last twenty-four hours the Allies have taken more than 3,000 prisoners.

FRENCH SURROUND NAMPCOEL

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 19, 1:20 p.m.—The French Tenth Army, which attacked the German positions between the Oise and the Aisne last night, has penetrated to an extreme depth of nearly two miles. The enemy machine-gunners are resisting desperately and the German air service is also very active.

CANADIANS SET TERRIBLE PACE, STATES ANZAC

Whole of France Rings With Tributes to Wonderful Advance

BONNE ENTENTE SOLID

Wounded Toronto Orangeman Happy at Honor of Recovering in Quebec Cot

Special Cable from The Gazette's Resident Staff Correspondent.
Registered in Accordance With the Copyright Act.

London, August 31.—The greatest of Canada's triumphs in the last offensive is only being realized as the wounded men are returning and tell the story. At Taplow two hundred arrived who had been wounded in the first two days. They were as cheerful as if returning on leave rather than suffering from wounds. In the party were men from the infantry, tanks, artillery and cavalry. They were all in the highest spirits at having made such a wonderful record in the rapidity of an advance. One French-Canadian was joyful at fooling the Germans, who admitted that they had no knowledge of the presence of the Canadians in that sector. When the story can be told how the Germans were deceived as to the whereabouts of the famous Canadian corps, it will reveal the excellent method of those who formulated the plans. The advance was so rapid that the men had little opportunity of viewing the surroundings. "We went over, horse, foot and artillery," said Driver Aspinwall ,of the Canadian artillery. "At one time I could see going forward practically every arm of service. While going forward with the guns one of my comrades yelled, 'Here comes the cavalry,' and there swept by us the Fort Garry Horse, the Strathconas, and the Dragoons. I saw them charge through machine-gun nests. They are wonderful fellows, and here is one in the next cot to me."

With a slight wound received in the charge was one of those who had ridden round Cambrai and led the attack in the recent fighting. "Cambrai was a swell ride," he said, "but it was soon over. In this fight we were at it for a long time." Among the wounded men almost in-

St Mard-les-Triot, a little over a mile southwest of Roye, was taken by the French yesterday, according to reports from the battlefront. The French also captured the town of Beuvraignes, 2 3-4 miles south of St. Mard, according to despatches.

The new French line runs from Fontency to the ridge south of Audignicourt. From there it runs to Nampcel, which the French have surrounded, and extends to the edge of the Montagne Forest. It passes about fifteen hundred metres south of Carlepont and finally joins the old line north of Tracy-le-Val. The French now hold rather important high ground to the south of Audignicourt.

BRITISH TAKE IMPORTANT RIDGE

By Associated Press.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 19.—British troops, after capturing Outtersteen Ridge, in front of the town of Merris, have beaten off a vicious counter-attack and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. More than 500 Germans were captured by the British.

The ridge was captured by the British yesterday, and the Germans counter-attacked last night and this morning. The position, which overlooks considerable ground held by the enemy in the direction of Bailleul, is now firmly in British hands.

On the new Somme front local fighting continues, the Entente Allied forces biting off pieces here and there along the line.

Patrol fighting has continued and there are some indications that the enemy has made up his mind to withdraw from the present front, but would rather go back in contact with the British so as to inflict all the casualties possible by the free use of machine-guns and without himself risking many of his own men.

Intense shelling and the bombing of enemy rear areas continues. At no point has the enemy organized attacks, even against the new outposts of the British.

GERMAN POSITION...

Germans are reducing the size of the front say the war correspondents, but they omit to state whether the move is military or alimentary.

MARCHING THROUGH GERMANY

AND POPULAR WAR SONGS.

It may be news to most people that when the first Canadian division to reach France entered Armentieres it was to a song which followed the tune of "Marching Through Georgia":

Hurrah, hurrah, we'll get you, Kaiser Bill,
Hurrah, hurrah, your cup of joy we'll spill
The day that you have toasted will be hell let loose
When we all go marching through Germany.

Another song popular at the same time was sung to the air of "Good-bye, My Blue Bell," and began, "Good-bye, old Germany, Farewell to You"; it reeked with profanity. The recruit's feeling of his inexorable imprisonment within the army ranks for the term of the war was expressed in a song. "You're in the army now, You're in the army now, You son of a gun, you'll never be done, You're in the army now."

The manufacturers of popular trench songs proceeded rapidly, according to Capt. James Belton and Lieut. E. G. Odell, Canadians, who fought with the earliest contingents and have now written "Hunting the Hun" (Appleton; $1.50 net). The early fighting resulted in the following mocking lines, sung to the air of "Sing Me to Sleep":

Far, far from Ypres I want to be,
Where German snipers can't get me:
Think of me crouching where the shells shriek,
Praying for the sergeant to sing me to sleep.

The popularity of "My Little Gray Home in the West" evoked the obvious parody, "My Little Wet Home in the Trench"; and there was another song dealing with the discomforts of the front lines:

Standing in the trenches on a cold winter's night
Aw, Gawblimey, ain't it cold?
. . . . . .
Burying stiff uns on a cold winter's night,
Aw, Gawblimey, ain't it cold?

Of a more comforting character was the song which expressed the fighter's joy in "Blighty, in dear old blighty, fair land across the foam."

A MAN is worth what his ideas are worth.

THE BASIS OF PEACE.

THE whole family of nations will have to guarantee to each nation that no nation shall violate its political independence or its territorial integrity. That is the basis—the only conceivable basis—for the future peace of the world, and I must admit that I was ambitious to have the States of the two continents of America show the way to the rest of the world as to how to make the basis of peace. Peace can come only by trust. So long as there is suspicion there is going to be misunderstanding; so long as there is misunderstanding there is going to be trouble. If you can once get a situation of trust, then you have a situation of permanent peace. Therefore, everyone of us, it seems to me, owes it as a patriotic duty to his own country to plant seeds of trust and of confidence instead of seeds of suspicion and variety of interest.

—PRESIDENT WILSON.

...ably they wished the people to know the bravery of their officers. "They all said 'Come on,'" declared George Choquette, of Ottawa. "Our colonel is the youngest in command of a Canadian battalion. He led us a merry dance. When held up at any time he came round asking how we were, sharing his cigarettes, and encouraging us. He comes from London, Ontario, and he is some colonel."

A SPORTY MONTREALER.

Among the most interesting wounded were French-Canadians of two battalions. Private Roy, Point St. Charles, told of a famous French Canadian battalion temporarily held up by machine-gun nests in the woods. "Our colonel yelled 'Double.'" This soldier laughed while telling the story. "We doubled and while some were knocked out the Boche lost all. Our brigadier was wounded and our colonel took command of the brigade and the major led us. I got mine when we had gone about six miles, but I would take two more like this if I could have gone the twelve miles."

"This is the Bonne Entente," said a Toronto soldier. "Here is a Toronto Orangeman in a Quebec cot." The cot had been presented from Sorel. "Those French Canucks are good fighters. We put on the greatest show on earth. The going was too fast to observe much, but that didn't matter as long as we were going. It was fine to see the team work of our tanks, infantry, aviators, artillery and cavalry, and I might also say the same of the transport. It was a case of everybody going it. Sorry I couldn't go farther, but that's all in the game."

Sergt. T. Hawkes, D.C.M., Golden B.C., was a tank scout and he directed the movements of his tanks against machine-gun nests. "The German bullets rattled on our tank like rain on a tin roof," he said. "We simply ran over machine guns and crushed them. When the Huns ran down into their dugouts we kept our tanks turning and tramping on until we crushed the dugouts, and if that failed one of the infantry boys dropped a bomb. The whippets are the big tanks' cavalry. It was great fun to see a whippet chasing the Germans. I was two days at this game and then a shell hit my tank. It didn't entirely put the old tank out of business, but they sent me here for repairs."

One of Sergt. Hawkes' brothers went down in a submarine, another is back in Canada with shell shock, and a third, who came over with the first division, has never been hit or sick.

SET A TERRIBLE PACE.

An Australian officer arrived here today and told of the work of the Canadians. "We were ordered to go over at eight and our objective was six miles away. When we reached the objective we were to consolidate if the resistance was too stiff, but we were to be prepared to go on if required. We reached our objective, but the troops on the left were held up by machine guns in the woods. We were consolidating when an aviator dropped a flag containing this message: 'Canadian infantry and cavalry pushing on. You keep going.' We helped the troops on our left clean up the machine guns and then pushed on. Your fellows set a terrific pace. Everybody in France pays a tribute to your wonderful work and especially your cavalry."

Our losses are still less than the number of prisoners taken and Canada's booty in German field artillery and machine guns is enormous. It is conceded by veterans that this is the greatest Canadian victory during the war.

THE WAR AS A CORRECTOR OF INTERNATIONAL ERRORS—NO. 1



Undoing the knots he tied in the Lion's tail.

Haig Praises the British Troops

Special Star Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig today telegraphed to General Rawlinson his congratulations on the magnificent success of the British army.

"The comparatively small losses of the Canadian and other corps are a striking tribute to the skill of their leaders and the bravery of the individual soldiers," Sir Douglas said.

One God Favored Family.

New York Sun: Wide gaps have been torn in our families and the suffering of this terrible war has spared no German home. [The Kaiser.)]

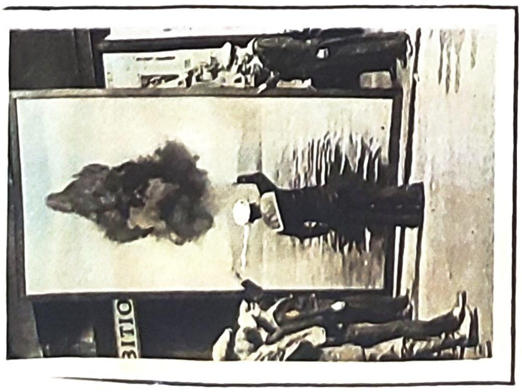
The Crown Prince was killed by rumor ten times in the first two years of the war, but he is still able to sit up and rob a chateau. Otherwise the casualties in the Kaiser's family have been "nothing to report."

A facetious London journalist has nicknamed the Kaiser's unfortunate off-spring the Half-Crown Prince. If he had ever travelled on this side of the Atlantic he would have known that the name is unsuitable. A half-crown is worth twice as much as thirty cents.

THE WAR AS A CORRECTOR OF INTERNATIONAL ERRORS—NO. 2



John Bull—Say, old top! Do you remember the old days when I used to call you a "bloomin' frogeater"?
France—And ze days when I call you "perfeedious Albion."
Both go off into fits of laughter.



A DEPTH CHARGE EXPLODING IN PICCADILLY! THE EXHIBITION OF NAVAL PHOTOGRAPHS AT PRINCES' GALLERIES.—[*Official Photograph.*]

FALSE HUN PROPHETS

Germans Now Paying For Deceptive Arguments

Washington, August 20.—Deceptive arguments used in the past by the German junkers to mislead the people are summarized by the Hamburg-Echo in its issue of August 12, with the comment: "The German people are now paying for all this." A state department despatch today quotes the German paper as saying:

"Events of the last week have a deep significance for the nation and its rulers. The following pan-German arguments deceive themselves and others:

"'The Americans are bluffing and will never declare war.'

"'That if war is declared America is arming itself against Japan, and will not send soldiers to Europe.'

"'That the submarine would sink the troops.'

"'That the submarine would blockade France.'

"'That England would be starved out by the submarine.'

"'That Germany's firm attitude toward the United States would bring the neutrals to their side.'"

THE WAR AS A CORRECTOR OF INTERNATIONAL ERRORS—NO. 3



Replacing the feathers pulled from his tail in the past.
"The war has helped enormously to remove misunderstanding between the Canadian and the American nations and to lay an indispensable foundation for their future co-operation."

King Telegraphs To Poincare

Paris, August 20.—(Havas Agency)—President Poincare and King George of England, on the occasion of the fifty-eighth birthday anniversary of the French President, today exchanged cordial telegrams. They reaffirmed the close agreement existing between the Entente Allies' armies, rejoiced at the recent successes of the Allied troops and predicted final victory for the Entente cause.

Canadian Cavalry Captured Three Hun Battalions Asleep

Special Star Cable from Our Own Correspondent. Copyright.

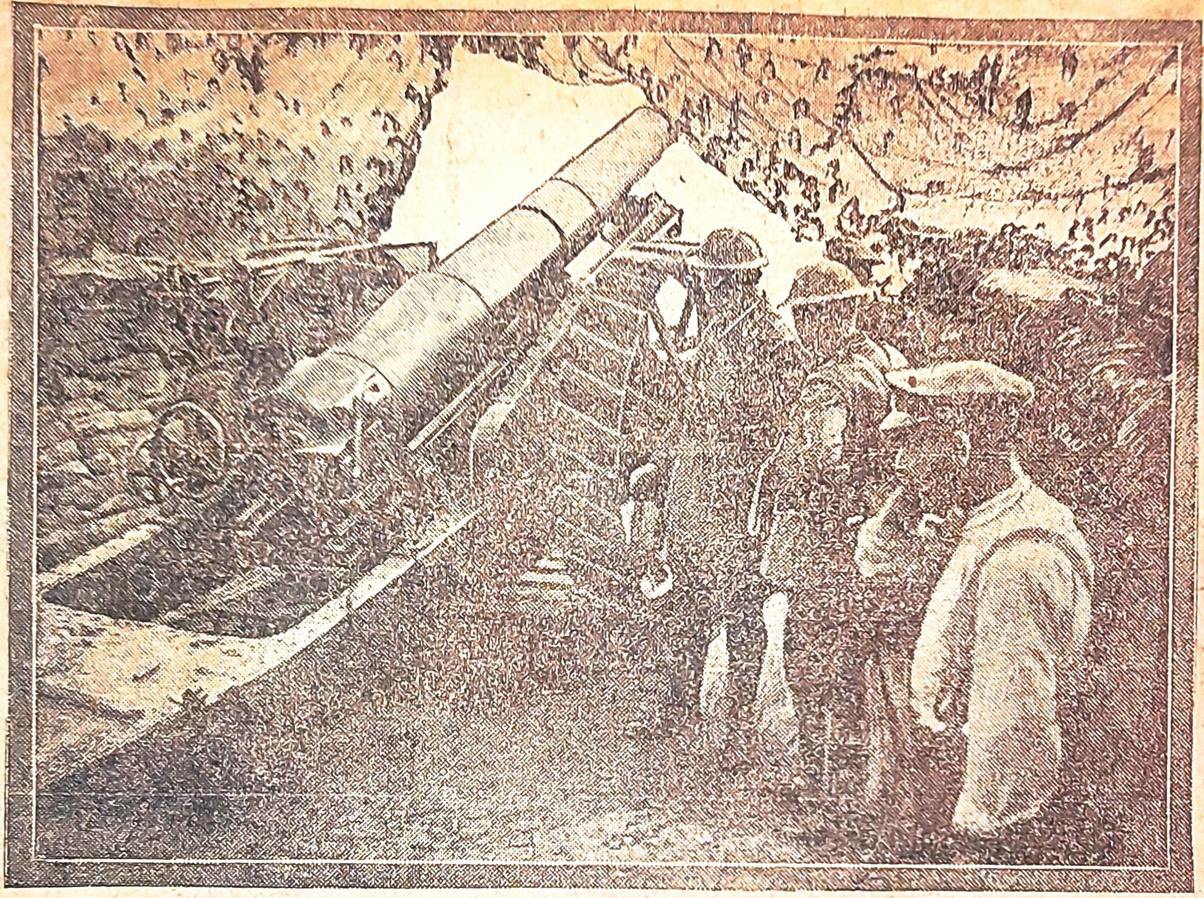
LONDON, Aug. 22.—A Canadian officer, in a letter which graphically describes the fighting in the Amiens battle, says:

"We caught the Huns in the middle of relief. Our cavalry tanks actually surrounded and awakened three Hun battalions asleep. These were marched off intact without a stroke, and whole battalions were captured before they fired a shot.

"One among all the other Canadian battalions marched forty-five miles in three days, and then on the morning of attack we marched eight miles more, and went at the Huns with the bayonet.

"It was a wonderful thing the night before the attack, to realize that we lay within two miles of the front line. Thousands and hundreds of thousands of men, guns, horses, motor lorries, had moved up, and to think that the Hun knew nothing of the hell that was to break on him in a few hours. The staff work was wonderful, and provisions were delivered to the men almost an hour after the assault." WINDERMERE.

CANADIAN MINISTERS FIRE CANADIAN GUNS AT GERMANS



This Canadian official photo shows Hon. C. C. Ballantyne pulling the lanyard that has just fired the charge behind a big 8-inch high explosive shell. Next to him is General Mewburn, Minister of Militia, who fired the next shot.

CANADIANS FIGHTING ON OLD BATTLEFIELD OF THE SOMME TODAY

Special Canadian Press Cable by J. F. B. Livesay.

WITH THE CANADIAN FORCES, Aug. 19, via London, Aug. 20.—We are now fighting on the old battlefield of the Somme of 1916, a difficult country networked with abandoned trenches and wire left by the Boche when he fell back to the Hindenburg line in the spring of 1917.

Whether he intends now to make a determined stand this side of the Somme remains to be seen. His losses, not only of men, but of guns and all kinds of material, in the battle of the Marne and the second battle of Amiens, have been so enormous that it is doubtful whether he can undertake anywhere a strong offensive, and he has had recently a too ruinous experience of the passive defensive.

Captured official documents give some idea of his confusion of mind and proof of his low morale. How different is the spirit of the Canadian force, fully up to strength after ten days of hard fighting, with splendid reserves to draw upon, enriched by many batteries of enemy guns, both heavy and light, and above all, convinced of its invincibility.

Here is a story told of a Quebec battalion that won imperishable fame at Courcellette. It was directed to throw out a strong patrol. The officer was wounded and the patrol returned with nine men missing. On the evening of the following day two cam in.

"Where have you garcons been?" was the enquiry. "We did not understand the patrol was to retire," came the reply. "We understood we were to penetrate behind the enemy's lines to his artillery position, and here you are," throwing down the shoulder strap and cap badge of the artillery commandant.

Others of the party trickled in during the night.

The report that Cuba is in the market for goats should be of interest to Bethmann-Hollweg, Zimmerman, Michaelis, and Kuehlmann.



ON THE WESTERN FRONT: TOMMIES HELPING A FAMILY TO MOVE FROM AN ENDANGERED VILLAGE.

TENTH ARMY ADVANCES TWO MILES BETWEEN OISE AND THE AISNE

Entire German Position at Soissons and on Aisne River is Endangered by Latest French Drive Forward — Germans May Withdraw to Chemin-des-Dames

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 20, 1 p.m.—The French Tenth army attack again this morning on a front of ten miles between the Oise and the Aisne and reached a maximum depth of two miles, according to a despatch from the battlefront.

The advance of the French troops endangers the whole German position at Soissons and on the River Aisne.

It is possible that the Germans will now withdraw to the Chemin-des-Dames.

Before 9 o'clock this morning the French had captured 500 Germans in the sector attacked.

North of Roye the French had taken the Bracquemont and Fendu woods, and have occupied the greater part of Beuvraignes, according to advices. It is also reported that they have made progress to the southeast of Beuvraignes.

MANGIN DRIVING DEEP WEDGE

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Aug. 20, 4 p.m.—General Mangin's army, attacking on a wide front between the Oise and the Aisne this morning, is driving a big wedge deep into the most vital point on the West front. The German positions on the southern end of the Picardy front and the western edge of the Soissons-Rheims front are in danger of being outflanked.

The enemy has been forced to withdraw his heavy artillery behind Noyon, according to L'Heure. The German positions in the Noyon region of the Oise Valley are expected to fall.

All the hills commanding the Aisne and Ailette valleys have been taken, and the ...

... Autreches ravine has been completely turned.

The line, at 9 a.m., ran through the outskirts of Belle-Fontaine, two miles east of Carlepont and five miles southeast of Noyon, across Hill 153, through La Croisette, a mile and a half southeast of Belle-Fontaine, through L'Arbre De Bassen, Ouilly-Nouvron and La Rothe farm, northeast of the Fontenoy Plateau and north of Osly-Courtil, four miles west of Soissons.

At the same time, the French were striking on a wide front north of the Oise. They have reached the outskirts of Thiescourt, two miles southeast of Lassigny and five miles southwest of Noyon. They have also captured Bracquemont and Fendu woods and most of the village of Beuvraignes. Their average progress here has been about a mile, against stubborn resistance.

HUNS ABANDON EFFORT TO REACH COAST

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 20.—By withdrawing their forces in the Merville sector of the Lys salient, the Germans definitely have given up one of the points from which a drive for Calais logically would be launched.

This is taken to indicate that the German high command, has, at least for the time being, abandoned hope of reaching the coast and now, perhaps, is chiefly concerned with getting the German lines back to a place of greater security.

The withdrawal here has been expected for some time and it continued last night and today even on a slightly broader front than that of yesterday. The retirement marked the conclusion and failure of the effort which Germany launched early in the spring to "finish off" the British army by driving through to the sea."

Other withdrawals continue and the British, taking advantage of the opportunity, have at various places pushed forward where the enemy has left small garrisons. The British also have battered in the Boche at places where he was not quite ready to retire, such as between Vieux-Berquin and the Hazebrouck-Bailleul railway.

Here a local operation gained all the objectives, the British advancing their positions some distance and capturing one officer and 181 of other ranks.

South of the Scarpe river the British still further advanced their line, while their positions south of the river Somme were improved by local actions. An enemy attack which developed here yesterday was a complete failure in every respect, the Germans suffering heavy casualties.

While the Germans managed to penetrate the British positions at two points, they were quickly hurled out and the line this morning was completely restored. Not a single foot of ground was gained by the enemy.

Between the Somme and the Ancre rivers, the British lines have been steadily improved in the past few days and last night the positions of the enemy west of Bray were successfully raided.

Aside from a desire to get out of the ground which has been extremely unprofitable for them to hold, and where the British, by reason of their superior positions, are able to pound them day and night, the Germans, in retiring, possibly have another motive; namely, to establish a strategic defence against the operation of the tanks should they anywhere be attacked by the British.

FRENCH OFFICIAL REPORT

RECRUITS POURING IN AT QUEBEC CITY

QUEBEC, Aug. 22.—Draftees reporting for duty before the expiration of the delay granted are simply pouring in. An average of one hundred and sixty per day has reported since Monday last, and as the ultimate date for reporting with immunity is drawing nearer, their numbers increase. Such is the influx reporting since Monday, that all hotels and lodging houses in the Lower Town and the Palais (railroad depot districts) have been overcrowded and accommodation had to be rigged up in private houses to lodge the men coming to town to enlist.



IF THE GERMANS CAME OVER: A C.O. CUTTING THEM DEAD.

"What would you do if the Germans came over?" asked Mr. Collingwood Hope of a Conscientious Objector at the Essex Appeal Tribunal. The Appellant: "Avoid them as much as possible."

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, August 21.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig this morning launched an offensive on a front of about 10,000 yards. The high contour between Adinfer and Moyenneville was the northern zone of attack and Puisieux-au-Mont the southern landmark of the front. The enemy here lately has been withdrawing in order to increase the depth of his defence. An advance of three miles at the extreme centre and varying from two to three miles elsewhere along the front had been reported before noon. The British were still making headway at latest reports.

Early this morning it was much too thick for aerial observation, but runners reported that by 7:30 o'clock Moyenneville and Ablainzeville had been reached and that by 8:30 the British were at Courcelles-le-Comte, Achiet-le-Petit and Beaucourt-sur-Ancre.

The morning is expanding into a blue and golden summer day, with plenty of power in the sun to eat up all the mists, so that all the British airmen will take a great hand in the battle.

HUNS TAKEN BY SURPRISE

By Associated Press.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Aug. 21.—The British attacked this morning between Moyenneville and Beaucourt-sur-Ancre, a distance of about eight and a half miles. They have advanced three miles along this front in the centre, and from two to three miles elsewhere.

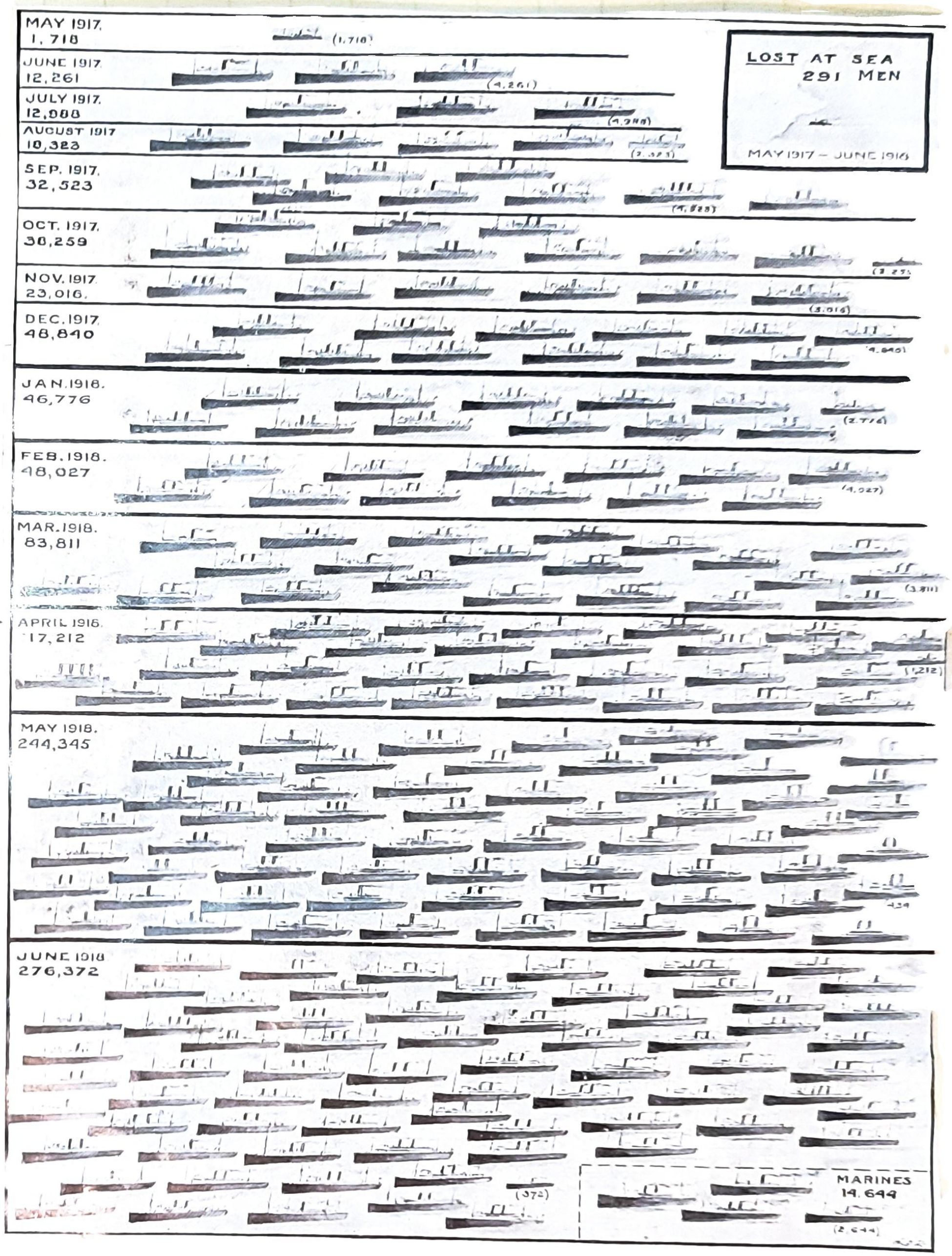
They have captured Courcelles, Achiet-le-Petit, three miles behind the German front lines, Moyenneville, Beaucourt-sur-Ancre and Ablainzeville in their drive.

After capturing Achiet-le-Petit, the British troops advanced another mile and a half to the east and reached Achiet-le-Grand.

In the first hour of the offensive the towns of Ablainzevelle, Beaucourt and Moyenneville were taken.

The attack extended on a front of ten miles between Arras and Albert from the Ancre river at Beaucourt to just north of Moyenneville.

All the German outposts and positions along the important Dranoutre ridge, between Koudekot and the Locre Hospice have been attacked by the British. The final result here so far is not known. This front is in the Lys salient.



AMERICA'S ANNUS MIRABILIS: THE MIRACLE OF U.S. TROOPS TRANSPORT SHOWN IN DIAGRAM.

Each section of the diagram corresponds to one of the fourteen months, from May 1917 to June 1918 inclusive, for which the numbers of U.S. troops carried across the Atlantic were recently announced by President Wilson. For the purpose of the diagram, each vessel was considered as carrying 4000 men, except in a few cases where other figures are given. The total number (including 14,644 Marines) was 1,019,115. In view of the submarine menace, the number lost at sea—291—is wonderfully small. Since last March the numbers brought over have greatly and progressively increased.

Drawn by W. B. Robinson.—[Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

ANOTHER SURPRISE BLOW LANDS GEN. BYNG'S ARMY THROUGH HUN FRONT LINE

Sudden Smash Through Mist Early This Morning on Ten-Mile Front Below Arras—British Gain Three Miles, Capture Several Villages and are Still Going

LONDON, Aug. 21, 4.45 p.m. — French troops advanced three miles today along the Oise and reached Sempigny, a mile from the outskirts of Noyon, according to reports from the battle-front.

The line occupied by General Mangin's army at 2 o'clock this afternoon ran from Sempigny to Pontoise and thence to La Pomeraye, Montchoisy, Cuts, Camelin, Blerancourt, St. Aubin, La Tour Farm, Mont du Crocq Farm, Vesaponin, Bieuxy, Laval and reached the Aisne at Courtil.

No further details of the fighting north of the Ancre have reached London since noon. Reports were received telling of the capture of Achiet-le-Grand, but they have not been absolutely confirmed.

By Associated Pres[s]

WHERE THE HUNS ARE RETREATIN[G]



A—Where General Haig launched his new drive this morning.

B—Where General Mangin is pressing the Huns back.

On the front as a whole, according to latest advices, the line now runs through Dernancourt on the Ancre south of Albert, through the edge of Tailles Wood to Morlancourt; Chipilly on the Somme southeast of Morlancourt Proyart, about three miles southeast of Chilly; just east of Lihons and west of Chaulnes; thence to Meharicourt, southwest of Lihons, and circling round Roye through the wood east of Fresniers to within two miles of Lassigny, thence to Ribecourt and almost due east to Carlepont through Vassens to Pommiers, which is west of Soissons.

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KING OF THE AIR ON WEST FRONT



Lieut. Fonck, who downed three enemy planes in twenty seconds.

SHELLED HUNS WITH OWN AMMUNITION

Americans Were Thrilled with British Barrage Prior to Attack

Special Cable by E. Percy Noel to the Montreal Star and Chicago Daily News. Copyright.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES AT THE FRONT, Aug. 22.—I today had the pleasure of hearing a German 150-Millimetre gun, captured by the Americans a few days ago near Gressiere wood, firing on the Germans with their own ammunition at another spot. The Americans received the sound of the hostile shells with a jovial remark. "Here he comes!"

"The finest thing I ever saw," said one officer, "was the barrage the British artillery dropped down in front of us before we attacked. It was just one solid line of bursting shells. This being our first experience, and not knowing about it in actual practice. I got a British sergeant wearing one of those red, white and blue first 100,000 ribbons, among others, to give me a little advice, after which it was easier going."

All the Americans with whom I talked were hearty in their praise of the British on their flank, and told how the enemy violently counter-attacked the English before the latter could consolidate the positions they had captured. Then, when the hostile attack was over, the British attacked again and drove the hundreds of the enemy further back.

DRIVING THE HUN BACKWARD



The large arrow near the centre of the map shows the place and direction of the new British attack today. Previous gains near Arras and in Flanders are shown above and arrows below indicate the steadily increasing French effort.

ARRAS-ALBERT RAILWAY IN BRITISH HANDS AND FRENCH REACH AILETTE

Both Byng and Humbert Pushing Desperate Foe Back—Prisoners Since July 18 Total 100,000—British Tanks Reach Bapaume-Arras Road—Boche Fights Hard

By Associated Press.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—The Allied armies have taken more than 100,000 prisoners since July 18, says Marcel Hutin in the Echo de Paris.

Special Star Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The British, delivering a new attack between the Ancre and the Somme this morning, have practically consolidated the whole fifty-mile battlefront from Moyenneville southward to Pommiers.

This assault, apparently made on a front of five or six miles, evidently is being carried out by a portion of Gen. Rawlinson's army.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Aug. 22, 4 p.m.—The French have crossed the Ailette river on a mile front, between Champs and Guny, and are pushing toward Coucy-le-Chateau, eleven miles directly north of Soissons and two miles east of Guny.

Noyon is rapidly being enveloped. It is now outflanked from the east. French troops are ready to cross the Oise canal, which they have reached between Varesnes and Morlancourt, a mile and a half southeast of Noyon. The Divette river is entirely in the hands of the French.

Gen. Mangin's men are nearing Manicamp, at the junction of the Oise and Ailette rivers, seven miles east of Noyon.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—In the past forty-eight hours the French have taken more than 15,000 prisoners and a vast quantity of material, including thousands of machine guns and hundreds of cannon.

After taking Lassigny, the French passed beyond in the diretion of Vauchelles, a mile and a half west of Noyon. They have reached La Mare and Mont la Bache, and possess Mont Chersy, dominating the Oise.

FRENCH WATCH HUN RETREAT

By Associated Press.

PARIS, Aug. 22, 1 p.m.—From the heights of Le Plemont on the Oise front the French troops are now watching the Germans in their retreat toward the north.

The capture of Lassigny, an official communication issued this afternoon says, made the position on Le Plemont untenable, as it was turned from the north and General Humbert's army last night took the position, writing one of the most glorious pages in French history.

It was on this position, the statement adds, that the furious German onslaughts against Paris on March 30 were smashed, one French battalion holding the position for thirty-six hours against the desperate assaults of two German regiments.

Le Plemont was finally taken on June 9, by the Germans. It has been recaptured now by the former division of General Fayolles, which forms part of the troops that defended it on March 30.

WAR SUMMARY

By The Associated Press.

Fighting their way along the extensive reaches of the Picardy battlefront French troops today stand before Noyon. This city has been referred to as the key to the whole German line west of the Somme.

During the past night General Humbert's men reached the Divette River for a long distance west of its confluence with the Oise. South of Noyon, the army commanded by General Mangin holds the south bank of the Oise from Sempigny to Bretigny, a distance of over six miles. At Sempigny they are not more than a mile from Noyon.

The line turns to the south at Bretigny and runs to Bourguignon, where is again curves to the east and reaches the Ailette River at Laquincy-Basse. It then extends southward, and it is officially reported that the French have reached the outskirts of Pommiers, a village on the Aisne less than two miles west of Soissons.

German forces in the sector south of Noyon and along the Oise are said by the French official report to be retreating, which may account for the rapid progress of General Mangin's army. It is said, however, that contact with the enemy is being maintained by the French.

British troops attacked the Germans along the line between the Somme and Ancre Rivers at 4.45 o'clock this morning. This may be considered a continuation of the attack north of the Ancre at dawn yesterday. The front of the latest attack is about five miles long.

North of the Ancre the British have advanced, in spite of enemy resistance, and have crossed the Arras-Bapaume railway line. This railroad embankment was a serious obstacle to the British advance yesterday.

In the Flanders area the British are closely following the retiring Germans, and have reached Neuf Berquin, a village two miles within the German lines, as they stood when the last definite reports were received from this sector of the front.

On the northern side of the Lys salient, in Flanders, the Germans have been forced out of a strong position north of Bailleul. The Germans launched a heavy counter-attack against the British positions at Locre Hospice, but were repulsed. Heavy fighting is reported in this area.

Strong German counter-attacks are developing near Miramount and Irles, which are near the southern end of the line over which the British attacked yesterday.

In this region the determined resistance of the Germans seems to have slowed up the British, if it has not checked the momentum of the blow launched by General Byng. The same may be said to be the situation on the hills north of Soissons.

Little progress has been reported in this sector for the past few days. Last night's German official report, however, told of the French reaching the plateau north of Juvigny, but said they were driven back.

Noyon, it would appear, is almost untenable. It would seem that a retreat by the enemy toward Chauny, further east, is almost impossible. The railroad leading east of Noyon is now under direct fire from the French guns.

The only remaining avenue for a German retreat appears to be the northeast toward Ham, Mount Renaud, a height which stands as a sentinel to the southwest of Noyon, now appears to be outflanked and therefore, useless as a defensive position.

There have been no reports of

CANADIANS FACING FORMIDABLE LINES OF DEFENCE NOW

Ground in Front Bad for Tanks and Frontal Attack Too Costly for Infantry — Must Adopt Similar Tactics to French in Recent Advances

Special Canadian Press Cable by J. F. B. Livesay.

WITH THE CANADIAN FORCES IN FRANCE, Aug. 21, via London, Aug. 22.—Except for minor actions entered into with a view to consolidating our line, the past two days has been relatively quiet on the Canadian front. For the time being it has resolved itself into a warfare of positions. The enemy holds in force a number of very strong points and the country is exceedingly difficult.

It is the old battlefield of the Somme of 1916, from which the enemy retired in the spring of 1917 to the Hindenburg line. Its defences are practically intact and these include an elaborate trench system with fortified points of support and concrete and steel pill-boxes.

It is, in fact, a very different proposition from the open, rolling country over which the great advance of a fortnight ago was made. While the network of wire and permanent defenses have been little affected, the weather has reroded the trench system, creating a condition of ground exceedingly difficult for the successful operation of tanks, and without these any considerable infantry advance can only be made with heavy loss.

An apt illustration of the difficulties to be overcome was supplied yesterday by the brilliant action of the French troops in capturing St. Mand ies Frict, the village stronghold, which to that date had stood in the way of an attack on Roye. From the west and over continuous heights the French fought their way to the station just north of Roye and had also obtained a strong foothold on Caesar's camp to the immediate west.

Roye itself lies in the valley of the Avre, flanked by hills. It is no longer a city, but a pile of heaped stone. The Boche has seen to that. It yet has considerable strategic importance as the pivot of the enemy's advanced defence in front of the Somme.

The Avre here is a wide marshy morass, and an attack on St. Mard in this valley could only be carried out over the various roads leading into the village situated on the south side of the river. Two previous attempts had been checked, largely owing to the concrete pillboxes concealed in the slough.

WAS SEESAW BATTLE.

The attack opened at 2 o'clock with a heavy concentrated bombardment, and shortly after troops advanced. For an hour the battle hung in the balance, its western frontal attack being held up, but at the crisis, storming parties from Caesar's Cap, to the north broke across the bridges on that side and soon were grenading the streets and dugouts. The mopping up of such a position takes a whole day, and the number of prisoners must be considerable.

At the same time came the cheering news that another hard nut had been cracked four miles south of Roye, this being Beauvraignes.

The French spirit is marvellous. With such brothers in arms it is impossible not to conquer. The French soldiers are convinced that it is only a matter of months before the Boche will be driven on to the Rhine.

It was noticeable that the enemy counter-battery work was weak and ineffective. He concentrated his guns on the infantry and reserves, leaving the French batteries alone. This seems to me an indication that he has withdrawn his heavy guns across the Somme.

J. F. B. LIVESAY.

If Premier Clemenceau's belief is that the Entente will win a complete triumph this year, that is the hope of all the peoples of the Alliance. May the Clemenceau conviction be realized!

LIEUT. JOHN KERRY AMONGST WOUNDED

Won Croix de Guerre With French Army Before Joining 148th

TWO LOCAL M.C.'s ON LIST

Capt. C. G. B. Thompson, M. C., Wounded, But On Duty —Lieut. John Cains, M. C., Had Foot Hurt

Lieut. John Kerry, son of Mr. W. S. Kerry, treasurer of the National Drug Company, Montreal, was wounded in action on August 18th, and is now in No. 8 General Hospital, Rouen. The official message received by his father yesterday stated the injuries were gunshot wounds in back, legs and arms. On Tuesday he had received a cable from Lieut. Kerry saying he had been wounded, and that there was no reason for worry. Lieut. Kerry, who is a Montrealer, and was for some years on the reportorial staff of The Gazette, was keen to serve as soon as war was declared, but his eye-sight was a bar. He saw a way of doing his "bit" for the wounded, and as a volunteer worker served some time in the military hospitals at Cannes in the south of France. He was an all-round helper for two months, and was then put in charge of the dressing station in the hospital, acting at times as assistant to the surgeon in charge. Hospital work grew irksome, and when the chance came he volunteered for work in the trenches, and saw some heavy fighting. He was awarded the "Croix de Guerre," the order on its presentation reading: "John Kerry, a young Canadian volunteer, very devoted to his work, has shown on many occasions remarkable courage and energy in bringing in wounded under a very heavy fire." In France he heard the eyesight test was less severe in England, and came home and enlisted in the 148th Battalion at Valcartier. He went overseas with Lieut.-Col. Magee's unit, and finding that the same aversion to spectacles did not exist in England, got to the front and was awarded his commission with a Montreal Highland unit in January, 1917.

Lieut. Kerry who is a lawyer by profession, was second prizeman at graduation from McGill University. He has a reputation as a swimmer, and represented McGill at intercollegiate meets, and also the Montreal Swimming Club at the Canadian championship meets.

A brother, Lieut. Arthur Kerry, is at present in Montreal on sick leave. He went overseas with an Ontario unit and transferred to a Kootenay battalion. He was wounded in action on the Ypres salient in September, 1916, and was badly gassed near Lens when he went into action after his convalescence.

LIEUT. KERRY (Wounded).

W. S. Kerry, treasurer of the National Drug Company, has received advice that his son, Lieut. John Kerry, has been wounded, and is now in No. 8 General Hospital, Rouen. Lieut. Kerry has cabled his father that their is no need for worry. Before enlisting he had been engaged in newspaper work in Montreal. Before receiving an appointment in the Canadian Corps he served with the French in their Military Hospitals at Cannes, and received the Croix de Guerre. Lieut. Kerry is a graduate in law of McGill, qualifying with high honors. He is an expert swimmer and has represented McGill at many championship swimming meets.

ALBERT TAKEN BY BRITISH IN 2-MILE DRIVE

Eastward Advance Made on 6-Mile Front

ANCRE RIVER CROSSED

British Operating East of Bapaume-Arras Railway—5,000 Prisoners

Associated Press Summary.

New York, August 22.—The Associated Press tonight issues the following:

In a new offensive begun by Haig from the north of the Somme to Albert, an advance of two miles eastward already has been made over the six-mile front. In this fighting the town of Albert on the Ancre the keystone of the German defence protecting the Germans north of the Somme, has been taken. Here the British made 1,400 German prisoners, while their total for two days fighting is 5,000 captives.

The Ancre river to the south of Albert was crossed by the British in their drive, thus forming a serious menace to the enemy around Bray where at last reports the Americans were in the battle line.

Desperate resistance has been offered to the further eastward advance of the British in the sector immediately south of Arras, where the important railroad town of Bapaume seems to be the immediate objective. Particularly fierce fighting occurred at Achiet-le-Grand, but although the town changed hands many times, the vantage belonged to the British at last accounts.

Further important penetrations of the enemy line had occurred, and the British were operating well to the east of the Bapaume-Arras railway.

Albert is a town in the department of Somme, eighteen miles northeast of Amiens. It is situated on the Ancre river, and is a railroad centre. Before the war it had a population of more than 7,000.

Albert has been the scene of some desperate fighting, and in the recent British drive the town was surrounded on three sides by the armies of Field-Marshal Haig, the village of Aveluy on the north and Meaulte on the south having been reached by them.

It was at Albert that for more than three years the famous "Leaning Virgin" hung from the top of the cathedral. The base of the statue of the Virgin which surmounted the spire was hit by a German shell while the town was under a heavy bombardment in August, 1914, and the image toppled over. It did not fall from the pedestal, however, but hung in a horizontal position until April of the present year, when a German shell again struck the statue and sent it crashing to the ground.

GERMAN CAUSE IN GREAT DANGER, SAYS FOREIGN SECRETARY

By Associated Press.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 23.—"Our cause is an exalted one, but it is in great danger," Admiral von Hintze, the German Foreign Secretary, told a conference of German journalists in Berlin, according to the Cologne Volks-Zeitung. He asked them to co-operate with him.

After asserting in what high esteem he held the press, the Admiral said:

"In these times the Government, the press and the nation must hold together with one aim to win the war. If these factors do not hold together we shall be beaten.

"The post of Foreign Secretary is by no means a desirable one. All objections I had made to my appointment were dispelled, and I have undertaken this responsible post. I am not tackling my task with a bowed head or a heavy heart.

"I shall always show the greatest consideration to the gentlemen of the press. You will hear nothing but facts from me, but I cannot always give all the facts. The entire truth at certain times does not serve, but harms the public interest.

"I am not at all concerned regarding attacks either on my person or against the Imperial policy. I am merely concerned with our cause. Our cause is an exalted one, but it is in great danger. I therefore, call on you to co-operate."

The Foreign Secretary then had a confidential talk with the newspapermen, who represented the most important papers in Germany.

GENERAL WILSON IS BACK IN CIT[Y]

Major-Gen. E. W. Wilson, C.M.[G.] returned to Montreal this morni[ng] afte two months' visit to England a[nd] France. It is understood that Ge[n]eral Wilson will resume the duties [of] his appointment as General Offi[cer] Commanding the Montreal Distric[t].

NICHOLAS' DIARY

Extracts from Late Emperor's Notes After Imprisonment

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 24—The Moscow Izvestia, a copy of which has been received here, contains further extracts from the diary of former Emperor Nicholas. One extract, dated April 5, 1917, mentions the preparations that had been made for his journey to England, information of which had been communicated to him by order of Premier Kerensky. On July 9 Nicholas wrote: "It is now precisely three months since we left Mohilev and have been kept here as prisoners. It is hard to be without news from dear Mamma. As for the rest, it is all the same to me."

Referring to the manifesto of Grand Duke Michael, in which the Grand Duke favored the election of a constituent assembly in six months, Nicholas wrote: "God knows what caused him to write such balderdash."

In the same entry Nicholas made this note: "In Petrograd the riots have ceased. I wish they could have continued."

TEN THOUSAND PRISONERS TAKEN

PARIS, August 23. — Gen. Debeny, commanding the French army north and west of the Oise has issued the following order of the day:

"The battle has won ground to the depth of 25 kilometres (15 1-2 miles) and has liberated scores of villages. Sixteen German divisions (192,000 men) have been beaten. More than 10,000 prisoners and 220 guns have been captured. We will win."

Between the Oise and the Aisne during the advance of Wednesday and Thursday, General Mang[in's] army took 5,000 prisoners, accord[ing] to advices reaching Paris.

LIEUT. JOHN L. CAINS, M.C.

Mrs. F. Cains, of 271 Prince Authur street west, has received word from Ottawa, that her son, Lieut. John L. Cains, M.C., was admitted to the Red Cross Hospital, Rouen, on August 18th, suffering from a wound in the foot. Lieut. Cains went overseas with "Kitchener's Own" Battalion. He is 22 years of age, and prior to enlistment was a teller employed in the St. James street office of the Merchants' Bank of Canada. He was awarded the Military Cross last July for bravery shown on the field. He was a well known member of the M.A.A.A. polo team.

Somme, which continues, show that Albert actually was stormed by the British, who crossed the river to the south.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Aug. 23.—Prisoners taken by the British in the last three days total nearly 6,000. More than a thousand of these were taken south of the Somme this morning.

By Associated Press.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Aug. 23.—British troops this morning are reported to have captured Chuignolles and Herleville, south of the Somme river. More than a thousand prisoners were taken in this operation, which eliminates the bend in the line.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's forces also are reported to have taken Boyelles and Boiry Becquerelle and to be still pushing forward. They are piling up prisoners and guns.

The British have reached Gommecourt, which is considered to be the chief point of the German defence positions.

GREATEST BATTLE OF THE WAR

South of Gommecourt the British this morning were attacking and pushing forward all along the line.

A battle has developed which seems to be one of the greatest of the war.

The town of Meaulte, southeast of Albert, fell early in the British drive. The British troops pressing on here are crossing the Bray-Albert road.

Happy Valley, to the north of Bray, was taken by Field-Marshal Haig's troops after hard fighting.

The German battalion headquarters have been taken in the locality of Happy Valley. Additional guns also have fallen into the hands of the British.

A number of fresh new German divisions have been identified. They were rushed up in the hope of saving something from the disaster which threatens the whole German army on this front.

BRILLIANT TACTICAL SCHEME

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Aug. 23, via Reuter's, Ltd.—The British offensive so vigorously resumed on Wednesday morning has spread so rapidly that it is difficult to keep pace with the development of it. What is now being witnessed is the unfolding of a brilliant tactical scheme which must be causing the deepest concern to the German high command.

FRENCH CLOSE TO HINDENBURG LINE

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Aug. 23, 11:30—The French advance has swept the Germans back to within three miles of Chauny, the highly important railway and highway centre between Noyon and La Fere.

Gen. Mangin's men are reported to have reached the borders of Coucy-Le-Chateau, only three miles from the old Hindenburg line. They are pressing eastward along the roads leading into the town from the Ailette river and have launched a heavy attack against Coucy Grove, south of the village.

Noyon is being attacked from the northwest, southeast and northeast. The French are across the Oise and Manicamp canal, and have reached the edge of Morlincourt, 2,000 yards from the Noyon railway station.

The road from Noyon to Laon soon will be penetrated from another direction. This road passes Chauny a mile and a half to the southward. The Bosches clinging to the hills north of the Oise already are under the heaviest fire from the French artillery.

WAR'S GREATEST BATTLE NOW ON; GERMANS FACE STAGGERING DISASTER

British Take Chiegnolles and Herleville, Boyelles and Becquerelle and Thousands of Prisoners — Gomiecourt Reached — French Make Sweeping Advance

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The battle is raging today in France on one of the widest fronts of the war. It extends for about fifty miles north from Soissons. Everywhere, according to news received here this afternoon from the battlefront, the battle has been going successfully for Entente Allies.

The British Third Army has gained more than a mile on a front of more than seven miles. The British Fourth Army has gained more than two miles on a front of seven miles.

The Fourth Army has taken more than 1,500 prisoners today. The Third Army captured over 500 Germans in the town of Gomiecourt alone.

By Associated Press.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Aug. 23.—In the fighting south of the Somme the British have extended their line on a front of more than five miles, pushing into the German defences at the greatest depth for about two miles.

Taught in Ontario High Schools

FORWARD RAPIDLY; NOW 2 MILES FROM BAPAUME

Complete Batteries of Big Guns Taken from Germans—British Capture 14,000 Prisoners in Three Days—Third Army is Pushing Ahead at Great Speed

By Associated Press.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 24.—Bray is reported to have been captured by the British.

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 24, 1 p.m.—The British Third Army is advancing very rapidly. It was gone forward in some places to the depth of four miles on a front of twelve miles.

By Associated Press.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 24.—The village of Behagnies, two miles and a half north of Bapaume on the Bapaume-Arras highway, has been reached by the British. British forces are operating east of Bihucourt, within two miles of Bapaume, on the west.

British forces are reported to have reached points of Henin, on the Cojeul river, five miles southeast of Arras. They are in the outskirts of St. Leger, further south, and have captured Ervillers, two miles east of Courcelles. They are still advancing.

A large number of cannon, including complete batteries of howitzers and trench mortars, have been captured by the British north of the Somme. Immediately south of the river the British have taken twelve cannon.

BRITISH REPORT ATTACK RESUMED

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The text of the British official statement today reads:

"During the night our troops made progress in the Albert sector and took prisoners. Early this morning the attack was resumed.

"In the three days of fighting since the morning of Aug. 21, our troops on the battlefront have captured over 14,000 prisoners and a number of guns.

"We carried out a successful operation last evening northwest of Neuf Berquin (in the Lys salient). Local attacks by the enemy during the night north of Bailleul, south of Locre and north of Kemmel were repulsed by [our troops, who] taken [pris]oners.

"This morning fighting took place to our advantage north of the La Bassee Canal, in the Givenchy sector."

FRENCH OFFICIAL REPORT

PARIS, Aug. 24.—Today's official War Office statement says:

"In the region of Lassigny and between the Oise and the Aisne the night was marked by very vigorous artillery actions.

"French detachments penetrated enemy trenches in Lorraine at many points and captured prisoners.

"The night was calm on the rest of the front."

FRENCH RENEW NOYON DRIVE

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Aug. 24, 10 a.m. — The converging push upon Noyon was renewed this morning, the French improving the positions won yesterday.

Gen. Mangin continued the work of clearing the south bank of the Oise and Ailette rivers.

The Germans are resisting desperately on the Divette river and north of Soissons. French troops are nearing the Soissons-Chauny highway and are threatening to outflank the enemy at Chevigny, three miles north of Soissons.

Marcel Hutin, military writer of the Echo de Paris, declares the Germans have only twenty-four fresh divisiones (288,000 men) left.

"Marshal Foch holds the cards," he says, "while General Pershing has not yet entered the dance."

BRITISH ADVANCING EVERYWHERE

Special by The Associated Press.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 24.—The battle continued successfully for the Allied arms last night. The British advanced everywhere and the enemy suffered heavy defeats.

Achiet-le-Grand was reportd taken late yesterday after heavy fighting. The British advanced beyond Bihucourt.

At the same time the British were reported to be still driving the confused Germans before them east of Henin and further south at St. Leger and Ervillers.

Sharp fighting has taken place along the Irles-Crevillers road. The Germans are clinging to Miraumont, on the Ancre northeast of Albert, and to be fighting desperately.

German prisoners say that it was expected by them that the British would stop at the Arras-Albert railroad and the unexpected success against them had confused the German forces.

Tired and depleted German divisions which have been withdrawn from the battle since Aug. 8 are being rushed back into the fighting. Troops from the enemy's strategic reserve divisions, which nad been held for later counter-attacks, have also appeared along the front.

British advance troops were reported at one time last night to have reached Sapigneux, just north of Bapaume, but they were pushed back slightly by an enemy counter-attack. They are reported to be re-attacking this village. The town of Behagnies, just to the north, has been wrested from the Germans.

The Third and Fourth British armies have since August 8, captured over 30,000 men. Two thousand were taken yesterday south of the Somme. The British fourth army has captured nearly 5,000 in the past two days. The pisoners counted since August 8 total 20,146 men and 598 officers.

South of the Somme 1,000 Germans were killed in one combat. They were closely hurled in front of the British, instead of being on the customary open order. The Allied casualties ae very small.

U.S. TROOPS MAKE LOCAL ADVANCE

By Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE VESLE FRONT, Aug. 24.—American troops yesterday carried out another local advance in the same region where they increased their holdings along the Vesle on Thursday.

Hand-grenades and flame-throwers were used by the Germans in an attempt to check the attackers.

The flame-throwers had little effect, and were forced by artillery fire to retire with losses. The Americans overcame a detachment of German infantry and took twelve prisoners.

East of Fismes an American patrol and a German patrol clashed during the night, the Americans taking four prisoners.

WAR SUMMARY

By Associated Press.

British troops along the eastern and northern sectors of the battle lines of Picardy and Artois are advancing at a comparatively rapid rate. Their attack in the Albert region was continued early this morning.

According to unofficial reports from the field the British have reached the village of Henin, on the Cojeul River, five miles southeast of Arras.

They have advanced further to the south and are in the outskirts of the town of St. Leger.

Advancing Britons appear to be closing in on Bapaume, the reputed keystone of the German positions between Arras and the Somme.

The Germans have been forced to give up towns just to the north of Bapaume, while the British are reported to be operating just to the west of the town.

It is officially reported that in the fighting since Wednesday morning, when the offensive began in this sector, the British have taken more than 14,000 prisoners. It is stated in unofficial advices that whole batteries of heavy guns have been taken from the enemy.

South of the Somme and between the Oise and the Aisne artillery duels are reported.

French patrols operating in Lorraine have penetrated German trenches at many points.



MAJOR JAMES BYFORD McCUDDEN, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., M.M., CROIX DE GUERRE.

Royal Air Force. The famous airman. Killed at the age of 23.

LIEUT. McDONALD (Killed).

Lieut. Alexander D. McDonald, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Dan McDonald, of Alexandria, Ont., was killed in action on August, aged 24 years. At the age of 16 years he entered the employ of the Bank of Ottawa, and was teller in the local branch when he accepted a commission in a Highlanders unit. In October 1917, Lieut. McDonald, in the battle of Passchendaele, was wounded in the foot, but was able to resume duty after six weeks treatment in Southern France. A brother is now training in England, and an uncle is a captain in the Imperial Army, going over with the C.P.R. Construction Corps.



FRANCE'S FLYING "ACE OF ACES": LIEUTENANT FONCK, CREDITED WITH 45 GERMAN 'PLANES DOWN, IN FRONT OF HIS MACHINE.

Lieutenant Fonck is now the foremost "as," or "ace"—in French aerodrome parlance—of all French airmen. On May 27 it was officially notified that he had brought down 45 enemy 'planes—three a day or two before. Earlier in May, Lieutenant Fonck achieved the coup of bringing down six enemy 'planes in one day. Two fell in succession within ten seconds; a third five minutes later; and then a fourth. That afternoon, in a second flight, he completed his day's half-dozen with two more Germans.

French Official Photograph

AT HINDENBURG LINE

British Pressing Their Attack With Great Vigor

With the British Forces in France, August 27.—(Evening.)—A portion of the Hindenburg line northwest of Fontaine-lez-Croisilles, southeast of Arras, was captured today by the British troops and mopped up.

The town of Maricourt and the ground to the east of it are in British hands. Trones station and the wood and ground to the east were captured by the British and the town of Moulin de Fargy also was taken.

North of the River Somme, Field Marshal Haig's troops this morning attacked along a front of 8,000 yards. They gained great results.

Montauban, northwest of Mametz, was seen to be falling this morning. The British have reached the neighborhood of Dompierre. This point is only six miles from Peronne.

The capture of Bapaume by the British apparently is only a matter of a few hours. The outskirts of Plouvain have been reached.

Wancourt tower and the town of Wancourt were taken by the British after an all night fight.

Fighting is going on in the outskirts of Vaux-Vrancourt.

To the east of Bapaume the British line has been extended along the railway toward Cambrai.

MUST SIGN PEACE IN POTSDAM HAL

One of Three Essentials Say Conan Doyle is Occupation Of Berlin

London Times Cable Service, Copyright 1918.

London, August 27.—Sir Arth Conan Doyle contributes an artic to the Evening Standard heade "Peace Must Be Signed at Potsdam Germany's Coming Crisis—Prospec of Debacle and Revolution."

He says: "The war will chan very suddenly from the appearan of a close-drawn struggle to absolu German surrender. There are thr absolutely essential conditions to satisfactory peace. First is that Ge many shall be invaded. Too lo she has believed she is inviolate. T delusion must be shattered. The se ond is the occupation of Berlin a the signing of peace at Potsdam, the very hall in which the plot w hatched. The third and most i portant of all is that Germany m pay to the last penny the expen her outrageous conduct has cost Allies. This is both policy and j ice. She can prepare no other w while she has such a debt. vill need no army or navy. In he cost France alone exactly f housand millions."

The revolution, concludes Sir Co oyle, could only be brought ab y the Social Democrats. "Th people have a small minority have in the main sustained the G man attack upon their neighbors. owe them no consideration. Whoe rules in Germany inherits the fr of her criminal conspiracy aga the world."

Currie and Monash As Examples

Canadian Associated Press.

London, August 27.—The Daily Express editorially discussing what it describes as the embargo on non-professional soldiers in the Imperial army says: "The Canadians and the Australians are among the best shock troops in the British forces. Their corps commanders, Currie and Monash, were civilians when the war began. There must be at least one Currie and one Monash in our army and a dozen others capable of commanding divisions."

THE STORY OF THE OLD CONTEMPTIBLES.

"I WANT eighty men of the regiment to volunteer for a dangerous adventure. They will remain behind when the column moves off and do all that is possible to cover the withdrawal of the First Division, by hindering the advance of the enemy. There will be no surrender but they will stand—to the last—with me." These simple words, spoken four years ago by the senior major of a famous British infantry regiment, as wearied soldiers of the British Expeditionary Force rested for a brief hour along the Oise, on the La Fere-Noyon highway, met with an instant response, for the clear tones of the speaker had no sooner impressed their meaning on minds numbed by hardship and fatigue than the whole regiment to a man leaped to a willing response. A few minutes later the column moved off and the men who had chosen to stay behind grouped themselves along the dusty road and sang:

"Good bye Johnny, you must leave us,
Don't you 'ate ter 'ave ter go."

This is the epitome of the Retreat from Mons, the dominant note of a symphony of sacrifice and supreme courage, the theme of the imperishable epic of the "Old Contemptibles." There were no heroics, but a good deal of grumbling; no boastings, but many a joke and a heart-song; no sentimentality but an overflow of quiet courage. Those disciplined ranks, suddenly called upon to face the severest test to which war could subject them, marched cheerfully, fought splendidly and died gallantly.

* * * * *

Four years ago last Saturday the British Expeditionary Force consisting of six divisions of infantry and one of cavalry landed safely in France without a single casualty. On August 21st its concentration was practically completed and on the day following it took up its position on the line stretching from Conde—just within French territory—to Mons, the centre of the South Belgium coalfield. The position was on the extreme left of the main French armies, disposed along the River Sambre, and it was understood that one, or at most two, of the enemy's army corps with, perhaps one cavalry division, were in front of the British position.

There was no expectation of an attempt at an outflanking movement for the fortress of Namur guarded the junction of the Sambre and the Meuse and although the Germans had occupied Brussels, the Belgian army was giving them some busy hours.

Suddenly the entire situation was changed. The great fortress of Namur, which was to withstand the fiercest onslaughts for several weeks, collapsed like a house of cards, four years ago today, compelling the retirement of the two reserve divisions of the Fifth French Army on the immediate right of the British. At the very moment that Sir John French, the British commander-in-chief, received word of the French withdrawal "a most unexpected message from General Joffre" was placed in his hands, advising him that at least three German Army Corps were moving on the British position in front, while another corps was engaged in a turning movement from Tournay. In face of these overwhelming numbers the position of the British army was one of the gravest peril. With the withdrawal of the French brigades it was quickly apparent that the only support which could give him effective aid was that afforded by the great fortress of Maubeuge and it was evident that the enemy was seeking to pin him against its bulwarks. There was no option but to retire. So the force was withdrawn to the Maubeuge-Valenciennes line, thence to the Le Cateau-Cambrai line, and still the retreat continued. Throughout these days and nights the British were harassed by the ceaseless and relentless pursuit of five German Army Corps.

* * * * *

On the 25th the British troops were joined by the 19th Brigade which was rushed up from the line of communication and General D'Amade was able at length to offer some slight support on the right. By a masterly alternate use of the two British divisions, the one covering the retirement of the other, while the cavalry fought brilliantly to cover both, the British Expeditionary Force was finally extricated.

In the annals of warfare there is no finer achievement than the manner in which the Second Army Corps under Sir Horace Smith Dorrien hacked its way from an onslaught in which four German divisions, bloated with their victorious advance, battled against them. These physically exhausted men kindled the embers of a seemingly hopeless cause by the flame of their instinctive courage and the ardent fire of loyalty to their regiments and to their fatherland.

Still the German advance continued. Checked momentarily by the brilliant exploits of the Brigade of Guards at Compiegne on September 1st and by the walls of steel which the British infantry built from time to time when the yelping of the pursuing wolves grew too menacing, the two British divisions and the cavalry fell back further and further. The French moved the seat of government from Paris to Bordeaux when Teuton aeroplane observers dipped their wings over the capital until the line was stretched at the outer defences of Paris. It was then that the great Marshal Joffre flung out the clarion call that thrilled the Allied world: "Advance, or die where you stand."

* * * * *

Briton and Frank stood at bay. The battle of the Marne was joined. The retreat from Mons had passed into history and fifteen thousand dead and prisoners became a monument —more lasting than bronze—to British doggedness and British discipline.

"It is my royal and Imperial Command that you concentrate your energies for the immediate present upon one purpose, and that is that you address all your skill and all the valor of my soldiers to exterminate first the treacherous English and to walk over General French's contemptible little army," was the royal proclamation of the arch-fiend of Europe during the critical days of the retreat.

If the battle of Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton, the retreat from Mons was rehearsed in the playgrounds and yards of the British Board Schools. The story of the retreat is the saga of the British private soldier. Many of the men "out from Mons" have long since found "a better 'ole" and in dying they have left behind a proud heritage for the race.

Our part on this day of remembrance is to see that the verdure of the bays they won does not wither by forgetfulness, and that the ideals for which they gave their lives without murmur are kept steadfast and untarnished.

DOMINION MEN HAD HONORS IN GREAT BATTLE

Allied Armies Awaited Progress of Canadians and Anzacs

PRAISE SEEMS ABSURD

All Overseas Troops Never Had Such Glorious Achievements

By PERRY ROBINSON.
London Times Cable Service, Copyright 1918.

British Headquarters, August 26.—One of the strangest things in all this fighting is the way it thrills one with memories of 1916. We again have come into possession and made temporary use of prisoners' cages, which were used by crowded Germans in this same month two years ago. When we recovered them the grass grew rank inside the wire enclosures, but already it is being trodden down. Sadder it is, however, were buried some of our recent dead in an old graveyard beside their comrades in the first Somme fighting. Much of the agricultural machinery and similar things we left behind in our retreat in March of this year has become ours again. The tanks recaptared one of their familiar tankodromes (one from which I first saw the tanks before they went into action for the first time in September before last). What memories come thronging up by the sentence in the communique which tells us "The Welsh troops captured Mametz Wood." Capturing Mametz Wood will become a habit with Welshmen if this goes on. In the first scene of our offensive on August 8 the actors were chiefly troops from overseas. Men of the British Isles had only a small part in the attack north of the Somme, to protect the left of the Australians south of the river. It was a thankless and difficult part. You already know how well the Londoners behaved in the first advance on Gressaires Wood and Chipilly Spur. Later a few Americans were used here, the only occasion on which they were called in these operations, and the Australians spread north of the river, to have liason with themselves across the stream.

HONOR FOR CANADIANS.

Below here on the main battle front the honor of the first advance was shared by the Australians and Canadians. It was chiefly a Canadian battle. It was their advance at Luce that was the core of the operation and on their progress both the Australians on the left depended and also that of t'.) successive French armies on the right, each of which were thrown in only as the advance above prospered. The Canadians are right in claiming that the fighting in the first two days was the biggest thing Canada has done, not excepting Vimy Ridge. Certainly nothing could have been better.

Apart from them the chief burden fell on the Australians. They had incidental co-operation for some time of English units, both in the region below the Somme and on their extreme right, the latter of which two areas especially there was very hard fighting. In spite of this, however the battle in its later phases was the Australians' battle. When it is remembered how long and brilliantly they have been fighting before this offensive began, in the Morlancourt area and up at Merris, and the magnificent way in which they swept across the Santerre Plateau, and how since they have borne the brunt of the struggle on a wide front and have shown themselves in the last two days able to make splendid advances on both sides of the Somme region to Bray, Chuignolles and beyond, one finds it hard to get words to do justice to their fighting qualities, whether dash or tenacity. Pozieres itself was not more glorious.

Later successive movements of the offensive, including the great sweep almost to Bapaume, have, except in one particular, been the work of troops from the British Isles, Englishmen chiefly, but with the co-operation of both Scots and Welshmen. The exception has been the share borne by New-Zealanders, whose performance in the Miraumont area I paid tribute to in an earlier message, and whose later great advance, ending in the capture of Loupart Wood, was mentioned in the official communique. The New Zealanders have never failed to do extremely well whenever they have been in action since the beginning of the war. I believe there is no commanding officer in our army who would not at any time be rejoiced to know they were fighting on his left or right in any operation. Their fighting in the last few days has only been in harmony with their whole record.

MAJOR WALKER KILLED IN ACTION

Had Won D.S.O. and M.C. —News of Other Soldiers

Major Arthur Leslie Walker, D.S.O., M.C., is reported killed in action on August 9. He was for some years a member of the Montreal staff of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, but on the outbreak of war, was with the financial firm of Harris, Forbes & Company. He joined a local battalion as a lieutenant, and had a gallant military career. During his advancement to the rank of Brigade Major, he won two coveted awards, Distinguished Service Order and the Military Cross, for conspicuous bravery in the field.

Major Walker's family resided in England. He was a relative of Sir Edmund Walker, Toronto, and H. B. Walker, Montreal. It is reported that the shell which killed him, was responsible for wounding Brig.-Gen. Ross, Capt. "Sid." Burnham and Capt. "Pete" Campbell.

WAR SUMMARY

By Associated Press.

German forces in southern Picar[d]y are retreating over a wide front.

After the capture of Roye by th[e] French yesterday the German fro[nt] has crumbled. The lines which ha[ve] held back the French and British f[or] the past two weeks are giving wa[y] and today's official reports show th[e] French on a line less than three mil[es] west of the Somme river and canal.

Thirty villages have been capture[d] by the French in the advance whi[ch] was started early on Tuesday mor[n]ing. Chaulnes, the centre of th[e] German line, between Roye and th[e] Somme River, as it flows we[st] through the battlefield, has been ca[p]tured, and many other vital poin[ts] have been taken from the retiri[ng] enemy.

While the French have be[en] smashing the enemy's front along th[e] Chaulnes-Roye line, the British ha[ve] swung forward in the sector east [of] Arras. North of the Arras-Cambr[ai] road, they have reached the outski[rts] of the villages of Haucourt, Re[...] and Boiry Notre Dame, about a m[ile] east of the positions where they we[re] known to be yesterday, and well e[ast] of the Hindenburg line. South of t[he] Somme, the British have tak[en] Fouqaucourt, while north of the ri[ver] they have gained nearly all of Tro[nes] Wood.

In the Flanders area, the Brit[ish] have advanced their line over a fr[ont] of four miles astride the Neuf Be[r]quin road. This is the area fr[om] which the Germans have been ret[ir]ing for the past three weeks.

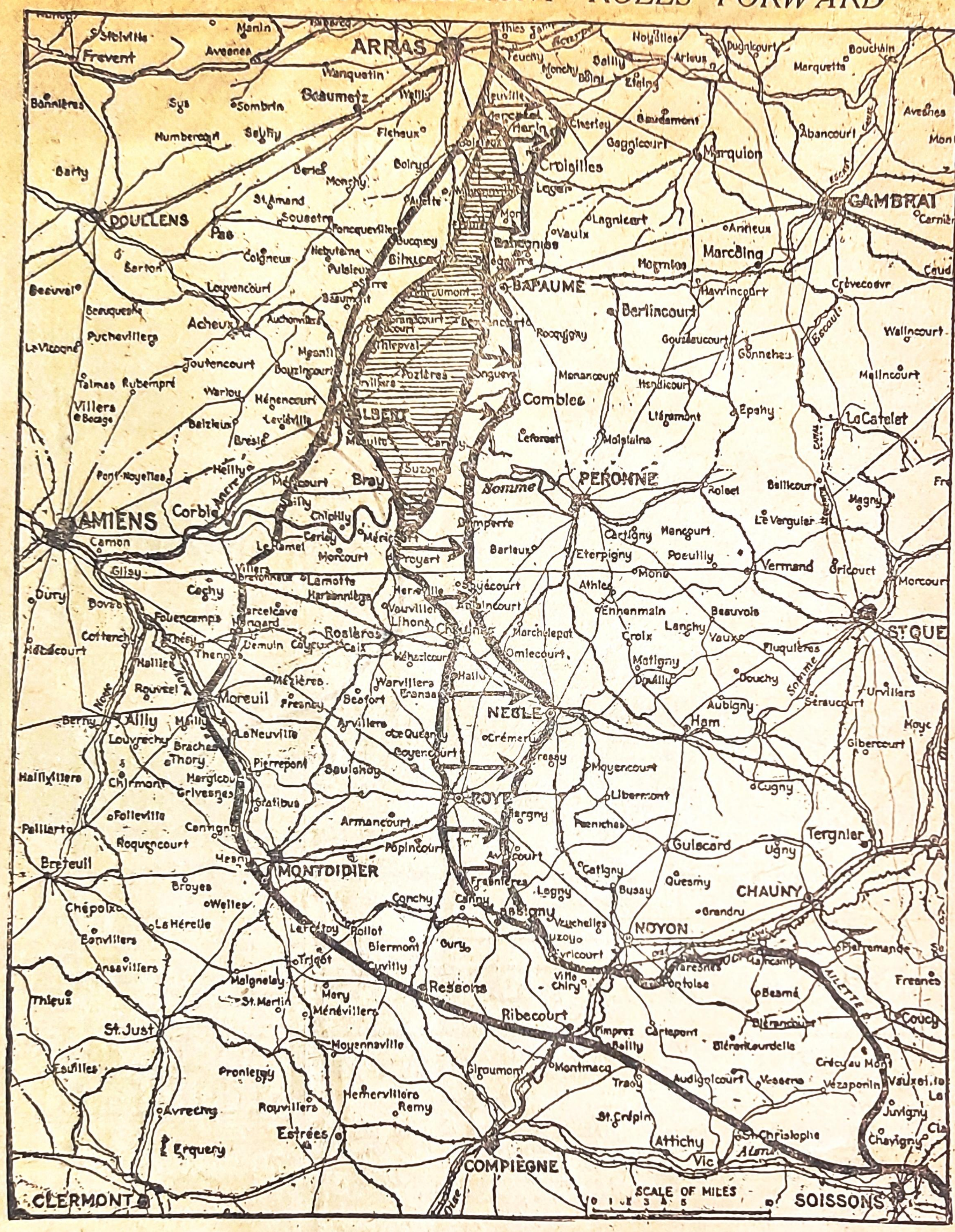
The great battle in Picardy a[nd] Artois continues with undiminish[ed] violence. Allied troops, particula[rly] on the northern and southern wi[ngs] of the 37-mile line from north of [the] Scarpe to south of Roye, are press[ing] the Germans steadily eastwa[rd]. Every means known to modern w[ar]fare are being used by the enemy [to] stay the onrush of the British a[nd] French, but the Allied machine mo[ves] on. Heavy reinforcements have b[een] thrown into the fray by the Germa[ns], mostly in the centre around [Ba]paume. The one desire of the ene[my] appears to be to find a line where [it] can stand long enough to make [an] orderly retirement.

Marshal Foch, however, is giv[ing] the enemy no rest. There is no [let] up in the Allied pressure and e[ach] day the active fighting front is be[ing] extended on the north and so[uth]. Each extension is marked by fur[ther] gains, adding to the peril of the e[ne]my centre, which fights despera[tely] to prevent the British from break[ing] through.

On the north astride the Sca[rpe] the British have broken through [the] Hindenburg line on a front of [...] miles or more and continue th[e] push after an advance of three m[iles] on Tuesday. They have bro[ken] through, or almost reached the "Que[ant Re]serve line known as the "[...] Drocourt switchline." The Bri[tish] are here advancing on the m[ain] roads to Douai and Cambrai, [and] before them is terrain untouched [by] previous battles of the war. Gavr[elle ...] [...] from Arras [...]

[...]e coast.
[...]th in New York and on the
[...]ed to town after spending a
[M]rs. F. W. McKinney has re-
[...]d Beach.
[spe]nding her vacation at Old Or-
[Ave]nue, has returned to the city after
[M]iss Lillian Monahan, 15 Essex
[...] Monts.
[...] Mrs. Binmore at Ste. Agathe
[...] week-end as the guests of Mr.
[...]ol, and Mrs. E. M. Renout spent
[...] morning.

THE ALLIED BATTLEFRONT ROLLS FORWARD



The shaded section shows British week-end gains. The space indicated by the arrows shows the gains yesterday and last night.

DENY CAPTURING MAN WHO SANK THE LUSITANIA—IS DEAD.

PARIS, Aug. 28, via Havas Agency.—The Ministry of Marine denies that a French patrol boat has captured Lieutenant Schwieger, who commanded the submarine which sank the Lusitania. It is declared that this German officer died some time ago.

GERMAN EXPLAINS HOW YANKS GOT OVER

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 28.—America has been able to transport more than 1,000,000 soldiers to France because they have been carried in swift steamers which offered very difficult targets for the torpedoes of submarines, declared Captain Zimmerman of the German general staff in a lecture at Breslau on the military situation, according to the Rhenish Westphalian Gazette of Essen. He said these steamers were escorted by warships.

The captain said there were 440,000 Americans at the front and 700,000 more behind the lines.

The recent progress of the Allies, the captain attributed to the mass employment of tanks which had yielded initial successes, but, he declared, means had now been found to master them.

INFORMATION TO THE PUBLIC
USING MOTOR VEHICLES

IN THE

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

REGISTRATION

Classification of motor vehicles for purposes of registration

1st Class—Trucks, delivery vans, auto-busses, traction engines or other similar vehicles equipped entirely or in part with solid tires;

2nd Class—Certain vehicles belonging to municipal corporations, and traction engines owned by farmers, and operated on their own farms.

3rd Class—Vehicles belonging to dealers in motor vehicles and used for purposes of demonstration.

4th Class—All other vehicles such as touring cars, runabouts, taxi-cabs, motor cycles, etc., used as pleasure cars. (Article 1389).

Registration Fees and Horse Power

Vehicles of the first class, according to their ton capacity. (Article 1389).

Vehicles of the second class, $1.50, plus $1.00 for the number plates. (Article 1389).

Vehicles of the third class, $6.00 for each pair of number plates and accompanying certificate. (Article 1432 and Order in Council).

Vehicles of the fourth class, $0.70 per horse power or fraction thereof up to a maximum of $60.00, plus $1.00 for number plates. (Article 1389).

The registration fee for vehicles of the first and fourth classes is reduced by one half in the case of vehicles purchased after the first day of September. (Article 1389).

The horse power of electric and steam cars is now determined by the maker.

THIRTY VILLAGES FALL TO FRENCH; HAIG TAKES TOWNS AND STRONGHOLDS

French Advance to Depth of Ten Miles—British Take Fouquacourt and Trones Wood and Reach Haucourt, Remy and Boiry Notre Dame —Canadians Take 2,000 Prisoners

By Associated Press.

PARIS, Aug. 28, 4:40 p.m.—General Mangin's troops began crossing the Ailette river today, it was announced here this afternoon.

Special Star Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The French have occupied Crapeaumesnil, south of Roye, taking several thousand additional prisoners, according to a Reuter's despatch from the French front.

By Associated Press.

PARIS, Aug. 28, 1:30 p.m.—The German retreat on the Somme battlefield has become precipitate. The French first and third armies are at no point losing contact with the enemy. The French are inflicting heavy losses on the retreating Germans.

French cavalry is harassing the retreating Germans in the Chaulnes region, hampering the withdrawal of the enemy forces. Theer is a report that General Mangin's army is crossing the Ailette river.

WITH THE BRITISH FORCES IN FRANCE, Aug. 28.—British troops today completed the capture of Trones Wood, north of the River Somme.

Canadian troops in their advance astride the Scarpe yesterday captured more than 2,000 Germans.

Canadian Press Despatch form Reuter's, Limited.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 28.—The advance of the Canadians yesterday was supported by the tanks and was a most dashing performance. Cherisy was entered amidst fierce fighting.

BRITISH RECORD FURTHER ADVANCE

Special Star Cable by United Press.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Aug. 28.—The Germans, in their desperate efforts to stay the British advance, are strongly increasing their front line forces by recklessly drawing on Rupprecht's reserves. Several divisions of fresh troops are reported to have been thrown into the battle south of Bapaume.

There was less fighting on the most part of the long battlefront last night and this morning, the British utilizing the hard rains to draw the first long breath in many days, while still holding their gains.

GERMAN LINE CRACKING ALL ALONG

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Aug. 28, 4 p.m.—The German line is cracking along the whole fifty-mile front from Lassigny to north of Arras. The enemy is falling back hastily upon the Somme at the centre of which is marked by Peronne and Ham. The Allies are pursuing them so closely it is doubtful if they can establish a strong defence in those positions.

Allied airplanes and artillery are bombarding the Somme bridges, over which the Germans must cross to the east bank. The Allies' infantry, at some points, is only two kilometres from the Somme. They have passed eight kilometres east of Chaulnes.

The capture of Dives shows the extension of the battle southward. French cavalry is now operating in the region of Nesle. The fiercest fighting is going on to the southward, where the French are threatening the Noyon-Nesle road and the canal. Enormous booty is being taken. One army corps has captured eighty additional guns.

CANADIANSHAVE EMINENT ROLE IN FIGHT ON FLANK

nflict Terrific Losses on Enemy Concentrations

CAUGHT UNDER BARRAGE

Germans Had Planned Counter-Attack at Moment Our Guns Opened Up

By J. F. B. LIVESAY.

Special Correspondent to the Canadian Press.

With the Canadian Army in the Field, 6 p.m., August 27.—The Canadian force is fighting on a wide front north and south of the Scarpe River approximately from Gavrelle to Croisilles, but in this undertaking it is co-operating with a Britsh division. This division has deservedly attained pre-eminence in the role of the British army north of the Scarpe River. Today it captured

U-BOAT CREW FOULLY MURDERS SURVIVORS OF TORPEDOED SHIP

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Details of the sinking of the French steamer Lydiana off the north coast of Spain on July 16, show that the crew of the German submarine deliberately murdered most of the thirty-eight persons lost. There were only eight survivors out of the forty-six of the crew and passengers on board.

The U-boat torpedoed the vessel without warning, killing several of the crew. While a boat was being lowered from the Lydiana, a second torpedo struck the vessel. The boat was torn from her davits, but she kept her keel. Seeing this, the submarine rammed her and cut her in two. The enemy then turned and rammed a second boat which had been launched successfully. A young woman of twenty-three, one of the passengers, was thrown high in the air by the impact and instantly killed. The captain of the Lydiana was Killed in the same crash.

The Germans then endeavored to sink a raft carrying the remaining survivors. At first their efforts were without success. When one of the ship's officers left the raft to swim back to the sinking Lydiana, the submarine deliberately turned and cut the officer to pieces by its propellers.

After finally disposing of the Lydiana by shell fire, the U-boat made a sixth and successful attempt to ram the raft, amid laughter from the U-boat's captain and crew. The submarine then turned and disappeared toward the east. The eight survivors were picked up from the sea by patrol boats.

Cavrelle and advanced generally. This afternoon Canadian troops hold the line south of the Scarpe immediately west of Pelves, thence southeast, passing between Jigsaw wood and Sart wood, thence in a generally southeasterly direction to well east of Cerisy and Fontaine-les-Croisilles. From here the line is continued by other Scottish troops to the western outskirts of Croisilles.

Jigsaw wood is a very hard nut to crack, being situated in high and difficult ground filled with machine gun posts and wire. One of our battalions suffered a temporary reverse before it last evening, being forced to fall back a thousand yards, but re-capturing most of it during the night. By a lucky chance we here inflicted very heavy loss upon the enemy. A concentration of our heavy guns, assisted by bombing planes, upon the wood had been planned for seven o'clock, the very hour selected by the enemy for a massed counter-attack. For this purpose the 35th German Division had been brought up hurriedly by train and motor lorry. The hurricane of fire broke upon their massed formation just as they debouched on the wood. Prior to this the troops here engaged had accounted for every unit of the 214th enemy division, save for a single battalion. Nevertheless, later in the evening, his troops came on in waves from both the Jigsaw and Sart woods, only to break down before our indomitable infantry, supported on either flank by the withering fire of our machine gunners.

WHOLE GERMAN FIRST LINE SURRENDERED TO CANADIANS HANDS UP

Montreal Officer Tells Thrilling Story of Recent Fighting—Montreal Unit First to Reach Objective After Bayoneting Their Way Through

Special Star Cable from Our Own Correspondent. Copyright.

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 20 Cockspur Street, London, Aug. 28. —Relating his experience in the recent fighting, a Montreal officer says:

"My company was on the left of the battalion, and were in the centre of the whole attack. In 'No Man's Land,' about fifty yards wide, we had to lie down outside the wire waiting the order to attack, with a barrage bursting overhead. It was a creeping barrage, intended to keep the Germans under cover at the same time. Our heavy and intermediate guns were engaging the enemy positions, and our artillery were very effective.

"I could see the Hun Minenwerfer and field guns knocked about. The hollows were filled with guns and dead Germans. At 4.30 in the morning the tanks came up and, the barrage opening, we advanced behind the tanks. We met the whole German first line with hands up, but the enemy machine gunners stuck to their posts until we had bayoneted them. We captured two machine gun posts.

DIFFICULT TO RESTRAIN CANADIANS.

"After the first line was taken, we came into a thick mist, which, together with the smoke, made it difficult to see the direction of our next objective. The position was more hard to grasp, as the enemy's line was a curve. Thus we appeared to have Huns in front of us on three points of the companies. Various companies got a bit mixed up.

"We, however, got into the right direction, and were the first battalion in our division to reach the next objective. Here we found our colonel and headquarters already established in a wood. The sun was now up, so we could see our direction. We had to go up a narrow neck lined with machine guns and snipers, but we went through so rapidly we had only one casualty. It was miraculous how we got off so lightly.

"It was difficult to restrain our men, they were so eager to get at the enemy. After taking the hollow road we found the enemy had been driven on to our rifles by an advancing brigade. We pressed forward and drove the enemy machine gunners into the barrage. That was the end of the first day's attack. We took three groups of howitzers, with all the officers and men in the dugouts. The guns were untouched. Two brigadiers were captured

GALLANT PIPER STUCK TO POST

"Another brigade then came through to us, and we became a reserve brigade. We saw the horse artillery, cavalry and 'whippets' coming up. In front, we saw the Germans blowing up dumps and guns. Our padre, a splendid chap, impressed about 100 Hun prisoners to carry in our wounded.

"One curious incident in our advance was the escape of our piper. He had a shell burst at his feet and was knocked down, but not wounded. He got up again and played all the time we were consolidating our position, all day.

"I saw only one German airplane over our first objective, the consequence was the German artillery seemed to get no directions. By this time we were using German guns. I cannot tell you what happened after this, for I got mine that day."

WINDERMERE.

This morning we stormed Sart wood and advanced on Boiry-Notre-Dame. Further south other troops captured Cerisy, opening the way for an advance along the Cambrai road and leading to the capture this afternoon of Vis-en-Artois. In the meantime the Highlanders further south stormed Fontaine-les-Croissilles. It is probable the enemy will make strong counter-attacks against our centre along the Cambrai-Amiens road. There is reason to believe that he has been ordered to hold the line Haucourt, Boiry-Notre-Dame, Queant, at all costs. Much of our line is in No Man's Land of 1917, a very difficult country, pitted with shell holes, scored by the old trench system and strewn with rusted wire.

Too much praise cannot be given our artillery, supported by English heavy batteries. To quote the words of an artillery officer: "We are giving him a hell of a strafing."

Long lines of prisoners were coming in all day. "What can we do?" said a Hun officer. "Our artillery gives us no support and we waste our time sending up S.O.S. signals."

The battle is progressing according to programme. To use the pet phrase of the German General Staff four months ago, we have advanced several thousand yards since yesterday morning.

CANADIANS CRACKED NUT IN TAKING OF MONCHY STRONGHOLD

"Monchy Before Breakfast" Was Motto Then— "Cambrai or Bust" is Motto Today — Monchy Was Strong Fortification

Special Canadian Press Cable by J. F. B. Livesay.

WITH THE CANADIAN FORCES, Aug. 29.—"Monchy before breakfast." Such was the battlecry of a Canadian unit that went over the top at three o'clock last Monday morning. They had it by 7:30, and then the cry became "Cambrai or bust." Cambrai is a great way off, but they are still going strong.

Monchy-le-Preux is an island eminence and dominates the sea of rolling country surrounding. Our advance eastward was barred until it was taken. It was stormed two days after we took Vimy ridge, and at its foot still lies a rusted, shattered tank that foundered on that occasion.

It is a rubble of broken masonry which was once ordered streets, and of blasted tree trunks. Only on its northwest slopes, facing that distant lofty ridge where lie so many Canadian sons, there still stands intact a great cross of timber.

It is a site fit for a palace of a king. For miles and miles around the country lies in panorama. Not two miles to the north is the silver thread of the Scarpe river, and equidistant to the south is the Cojeul.

North of the Scarpe is the great hill known as Greenland, which trains its batteries at will on Vimy, on Arras or on Monchy.

So great is its strategic value that after its capture yesterday, the enemy won it back by a massed attack. Throughout the present advance its fire has considerably interfered with our advance.

West of Monchy lie two considerable, but lesser, hills—Orange hill, a mile to the northwest, and Mount Hill, the same distance due west. Athwart the Cambrai road, these two breasts, swelling out from the plain, provide natural rebouts for the defence of Monchy from frontal attacks. On either flank are the two rivers and in the rear are the Verte, and Hart Woods.

MONCHY A HARD NUT.

Impregnable as was the place in feudal times, it is still well adapted for defence in modern warfare. Long months, when pinned to their trenches around Arras, the Canadians gazed upon Monchy as the prisoner upon the door of his cell. The place must be stormed and consolidated prior to any general advance. Then came the cry of "To Amiens!" and for a fierce, joyous fortnight Monchy was forgotten. Back again in the trenches, it loomed smaller, because in the meantime the force had tested itself. But it was a hard nut to crack.

Before the battle opened, our admirable intelligence service had compiled detailed and, as it transpired, accurate information of the whole enemy position, mainly based on air photographs. The enemy decided to establish his line of resistance athwart the low open ground between Monchy and the Twin Hills. On the western slopes of the hills he placed his light machine guns, with his heavier machine guns strongly emplaced on their eastern slopes, prepared to sweep the skyline of any frontal advance. Half-a-mile back was an elaborate trench system, and everywhere was wire. His heavy guns were massed in the woods east of Monchy, and perfectly registered on all the forward area. This, then, was the problem: Monchy must be taken at all costs. The attacking force, flushed with victory elsewhere, awaited only the word to go in.

ENEMY LEFT WEAK SPOT.

In the old days, those of not many months ago, there would have been an intensive artillery preparation of some hours, designed to level a path, and then our infantry must plough their way through, indifferent to loss. But with the whole enemy plan charted out in detail, a weak spot in the enemy defence developed. He had not contemplated the width of our battle-lines, not only north to the Scarpe river, but beyond it among the heights on which he depended to protect by cross-fire his right flank at Monchy. His preparations had been concentrated on making the place impregnable against a frontal attack.

Overnight, therefore, the attacking force pushed its left well out along the Scarpe river, where it met practically no opposition, because they enemy depended for the defense of this swampy valley on his batteries around Greenland Hill on the north and Monchy on the south.

The brigade attacking was well established for the kick-off on Monday morning with its left thrust out along the river.

BRITISH OFFICIAL STATEMENT

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 29 — The text of the British official statement today reads:

"South of the Somme, we maintained our pressure during the night and are advancing eastward.

"North of the Somme, as far as the neighboorhood of Fontaine-les-Croisilles the night passed quietly on the battlefront.

"In the British sector astride the Scarpe River the enemy delivered strong counter-attacks during the night, east and southeast of Vis-en-Artois, east of Boiry Notre Dame, and in the vicinity of Gavrelle. These attacks were repulsed with loss to the enemy after heavy fighting.

"During the night our advanced posts west of the village of Oppy were withdrawn slightly as a result of repeated hostil attacks.

"The number of prisoners captured since August 21, exceeds 26,000. In the same period over 100 guns have been taken.

"In the recent fighting north and south of the Somme tanks have taken an active part on all possible occasions and have rendered very valuable and gallant service and cooperation to the infantry and other arms."

Ludendorff is kept busy these times, but not too busy to drop a line to Haig and Foch every day or two.

CANADA'S EXAMPLE PROVES OF VALUE TO IRISH RECRUITING

British Authorities Take Leaf from Quebec's Experiences, with Result That Recruiting Movement is Most Promising

Special Star Cable from Our Own Correspondent. Copyright.

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 20 Cockspur Street, London, Aug. 29.—Sir Robert Borden and the other overseas premiers did not see their way to intervene in the Irish question, as Premier Asquith and the Nationalist leaders desired, and openly invited them to do. But Canada's administrative example is proving of the highest value in overcoming one of the most stubborn difficulties of the Irish situation.

"This is your war as well as ours; it is your national liberty, as well as ours, for which the Allies art fighting. You know of our sympathy with Ireland's legitimate claims. We realize you have grievances which should be remedied, but we all have grievances.

"You also have your peculiar difficulties to face. The best, indeed the only way, to get those grievances remedied and the difficulties removed, is to show your capacity and good spirit at a critical moment like this. Earn your freedom, and you will get it as others are doing."

This is the effect of Canada's message as recently given, unofficially, to representative Irishmen.

FOLLOW QUEBEC'S EXAMPLE.

But Canada also had her unofficial message for Dublin Castle, under its new French-Shortt administration. In effect this was as follows:

"You admit that your old ways of handling Ireland in wartime has not succeeded. Try new ways. Perhaps our recent experiences in Quebec may help you."

As a result, British official inquiries have been made into the means by which law and order are being re-established in the Province of Quebec, where reluctant young French-Canadians are being brought voluntarily into the Allied cause, under conditions somewhat resembling those in Ireland. As a result of these investigations, Nationalist Ireland is seeing some measure of the success which was attained in Quebec by recruiting for tank warfare, and especially the air service, which for Irishmen has the merit of being no longer under the War Office, but under a new Ministry of its own.

A Dublin message in the Times today says:

"Without the aid of the Nationalist newspapers, which are now abusing one another over the Government's decision to suppress reports of unauthorized meetings, and without public help from the Roman Catholic Church, the new recruiting movement continues to have promising results. Considerable numbers of young men have offered themselves in Dublin and Belfast, and already several drafts have passed through Dublin on their way to England."

YOUNG IRISHMEN COMING FORWARD.

The Irish recruiting council is meeting unexpected success under new methods which have been in operation for a fortnight. Especially helpful are the open air meetings which are addressed by the Nationalist members of Parliament, Col. Arthur Lynch, Capt. O'Grady and Capt. Redmond. After each meeting bodies of young men come forward and enlist. The Air Force is especially popular.

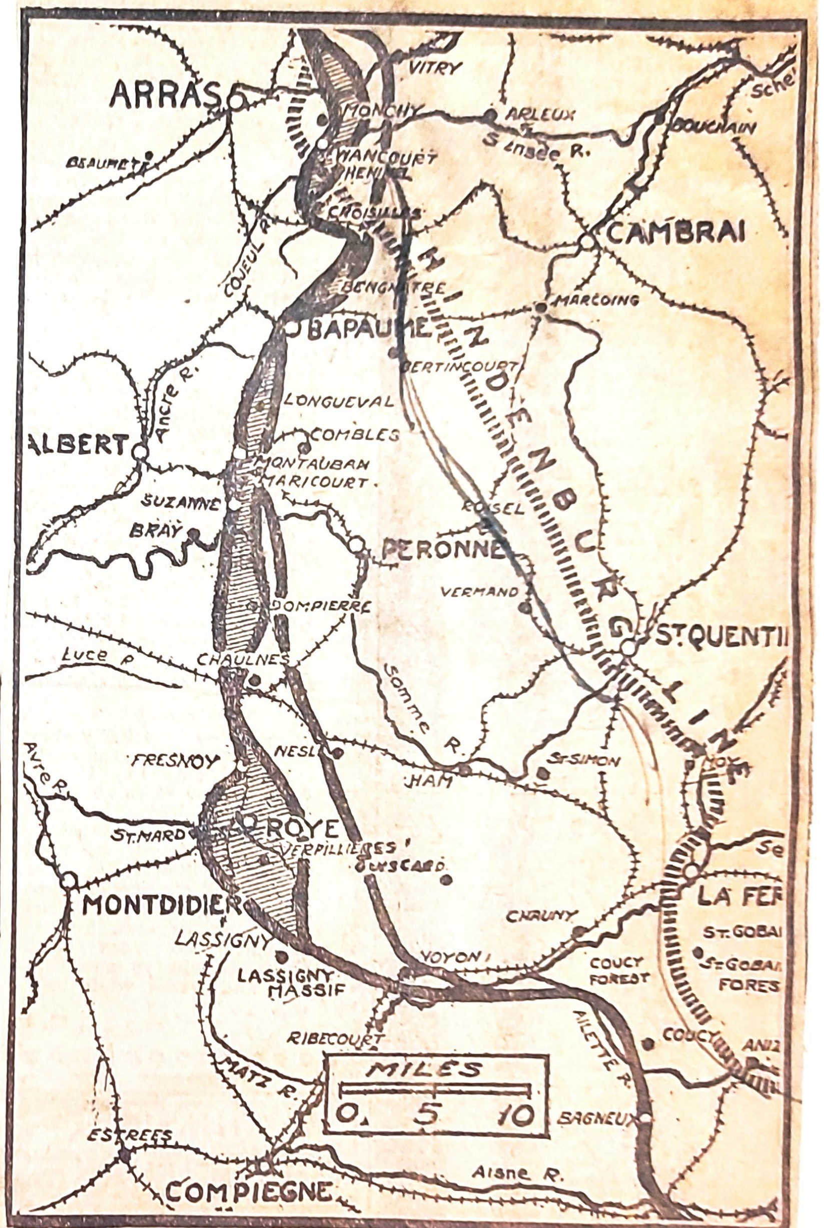
SINN FEINERS JOIN NAVY.

Sinn Feiners sometimes manage to shout down the speakers, as they did at an open air recruiting meeting near the Guinness brewery in Dublin yesterday, where the perpetual shouting and singing of Sinn Fein songs made it impossible for most in the crowd of nearly 5,000 people to hear more than occasional words of Col. Lynch's forty-minute speech. Only a small force of police was present and they made no attempt to interfere.

At Waterford, where Capt. Redmond leads the recruiting campaign, encouraging results are also shown, four prominent Sinn Feiners joined the Navy.

WINDERMERE.

THE BATTLE TIDE SWEEPS ON



The shaded section shows the gains reported yesterday. The black line to the right indicates the latest gains, including today's capture of the important centre of Noyon. As the map shows, the British are well over the Hindenburg line at the north.

GINCHY FALLS TO BYNG; ANZACS TAKE 4 TOWNS; CANADIANS GO FORWARD

British Forces Launch New Attacks Over Large Part of Battlefront—Australians Have Feuillers, Herbecourt, Assevillers and Belloy—Canadians Near Bullecourt—Great French Gain

Special Star Cable.

PARIS, Aug. 29, 5:10 p.m.—The Journal des Debats declares it understands that both Noyon and Ham have been definitely vanquished.

By Associated Press.

WITH THE BRITISH FORCES IN FRANCE, Aug. 29.—Launching new local attacks and following up the advantage gained yesterday, the British today moved forward along a large part of their battlefront.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Aug. 29.—Australian troops have captured Feuillers, Herbecourt, Assevillers and Belloy, and are now within three miles of the important Somme bridge south of Peronne.

Gen. Byng's troops this morning took Ginchy, an important high point south of Bapaume.

Feuvillers is on the south bank of the Somme, four miles west of Peronne. Herbecourt is a mile and a half south of Feuillers. Assevillers is a mile and a half south of Herbecourt. Belloy is a mile and a half southwest of Assevillers. All are within five miles of Peronne.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Aug. 29 — The Canadians are within about a mile of Bullecourt, a mile and a half southeast of Croisilles, and Hendecourt, two miles east of Croisilles. They spent the night cleaning out a mass of dugouts and pockets filled in by the Germans, including the famous 2,000-yard concrete tunnel running west from Bullecourt to the Sensee river.

LONDON, Aug. 29. — The British, since Aug. 9, have taken more than 47,000 prisoners and have captured between 500 and 600 cannon, it was learned today. The total captures by the Allies since July 18 is considerably more than 100,000, and not much less than 2,000 guns.

The number of Germans killed since the beginning of the war is said to be at least 2,000,000, probably considerably more.

By Associated Press.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, Aug. 29, 10 a.m.—Noyon was occupied this morning by the troops of General Humbert.

General Mangin's army crossed the Oise river and took Morlancourt.

The French first army took Quesnoy Wood, just to the west of the Canal du Nord. The wood was a strongly fortified position and from it the Germans endeavored to check the French pursuit

HEAVY BLOW TO GERMANS

The fall of Noyon comes as a heavy blow to the Germans, who were thought during the early days of the Picardy offensive to be planning to hold Noyon as the southern pivot of their line, which runs northward along the old battlefront of 1916.

Noyon is situated on the right bank of the Oise river, at the confluence of that stream and the little river Verse. To the south and east there are large areas of flat lowlands along the Ois, while to the north a winding valley.

To the southwest is Mt. Renaud and the Lassigny Massif, which dominate the whole region. To the north east a range of high hills just out into the valley.

One railroad runs through Noyon. It comes up the Oise valley from Compiegne and, turning, east at Noyon, leads to Chauny and La Fere. A canal leads off to the north and terminates at Nesle. Two small railroad lines run north and northeast, the former to Nesle and the latter to Ham.

Noyon is a great highway centre. One road runs to Roye, to the northwest; one to Ham, to the northeast; one goes up the Oise valley, and another leads down into Carlepont forest, to the southeast. Another goes down the Oise to Compiegne.

Noyon is a very ancient town, being known to the Roman. Charlemagne was crowned King of the Franks at Noyon in 768, and Hugh Capet was elected King there in 987. It was the birthplace of John Calvin, who was born on July 10, 1509.

CANADIANS FACE HUN 2ND DEFENCE

Having Pushed Past Hindenburg Line—Ground Lost 1914 Retaken

Special Cable by E. Percy Noel to The Chicago Daily News and The Montreal Daily Star. Copyright.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY AT THE FRONT, Aug. 29.—Since the days of trench warfare, the Germans have held strongly east of Arras. In the battle of Arras the British attained Guemappe, on the Cambrai road, which was the farthest point east reached along that highway until Tuesday of this week.

The Canadians, who yesterday were in the neighborhood of Haucourt and in Beiry, have retaken about a dozen villages which had been in German hands since August 1914.

But that is the least important matter of this thrust, for all the villages within shelling distance of the old artillery positions have been reduced to piles of rubble in the course of four years of fighting.

This is such a big moment that it is difficult to think of anything but the large operations, and battlefield details seem too trivial to mention. While the British army continues to gain the advantage over the enemy, it is not going too far to say now what we have felt for several days—that the fighting which began Aug. 8 with a drive east of Amiens may prove to be the greatest victory the Allies have ever achieved on this front, and that it may prove to be the first of a series of decisive military victories over the Germans.

So far the principal developments are well in favor of the British, with some new point of advantage over the enemy gained every few days.

The most sensational one which makes one more confident of the complete success of all these operations is the capture of a part of the very positions which the enemy has been fighting desperately to attain the Hindenburg line. The Germans still have some chance to gain a part of that notorious defence line, but if they do they are likely to find it a trap rather than a place of safety.

The British and Canadian troops have actually captured from four-and-a-half to five miles of this line between Henin Hill, which is just east of Neuville-Vitasse, and a point beyond Fontaine-les-Creiselles. The direction of the British attack has been southeasterly, or in the same direction as the Germans old line. The second strong German line. in front of Vitry-en-Artois, between Biache and Haucourt, has been closely approached by the Canadians.

GREATEST VICTORY FOR THE CANADIANS

Sir Arthur Currie Thus Describes the Fighting of August 8 and 9

Ottawa, Aug. 29.—"This our greatest victory"—the phrase occurs in a message which Lt.-General Sir Arthur Currie, commander of the Canadian corps in France, has sent to the Prime Minister in response to a telegram of congratulation.

Sir Arthur Currie's message reads: "Your kind message of congratulation is greatly appreciated by myself and the forces under my command. To the splendid discipline and leadership, the indomitable courage and morale throughout the fighting force, and to the co-operation of all services under the marked efficiency of all the staff, this, our greatest victory, is undoubtedly due. With such a combination I am confident that we shall be able in the future to accomplish even greater things toward the attainment of those principles for which we are fighting and the establishment of a firm and lasting peace."

The Prime Minister's message was sent before he left London. It had reference to the achievements of the Canadian forces on August 8 and August 9.

Canadians Take 3,000 Prisoners

London, August 29.—(Canadian Press Despatch from Reuter's, Ltd.)—The Canadians between Monday and six o'clock this morning have taken three thousand prisoners.

BAPAUME TAKEN AND BRITISH AT PERONNE GATES

French Take Noyon and Advance Nearly to Ham

NO LET-UP IN PRESSURE

Yesterday's Advances Among Most Important of Picardy Offensive Thus Far

Associated Press Cable.

London, August 29.—Field Marshal Haig reports that along the whole front from Bapaume southwards the Germans have been forced to retreat with great loss in prisoners, guns, and material. The British have reached the west bank of the Somme opposite Brie and Peronne.

The occupation by the British of Bapaume was officially announced tonight.

Associated Press Summary.

New York, August 29.—The Associated Press this evening issues the following:

The Germans continue in retreat everywhere between Arras and the Soissons sector under violent attacks by the Allied troops. As yet there seems to be no slackening in the offensive that is steadily reclaiming numerous French towns and villages and territory that long had been in the hands of the enemy.

Indeed, instead of halting his men for a breathing spell, Marshal Foch seems to be pushing them forward with greater impetus. And at present the retiring enemy shows no indications of turning and offering more of a battle then he recently has been giving with his machine gunners and infantry units that are acting as rearguards to aid in covering the eastward retrograde movement.

Already outflanking the old Hindenburg line on the north, Field Marshal Haig's forces gradually are cutting their way eastward both north and south of the Somme and putting down strong counter-offensive actions, although on several sectors they have had to cede ground temporarily.

The British have captured the important town of Bapaume, where for days there has been bitter fighting, the Germans exerting their utmost strength to keep Haig's men from gaining control of the railway and the high road leading to Cambrai. To the south the British also are reported to have penetrated to the outskirts of Maurepas, another point of strategic value. Along both sides of the Somme running eastward ground has been gained, and south of Peronne, where the river bends sharply southward ,the stream has been crossed at several points and this important railroad junction outflanked.

FRENCH MOVE RAPIDLY.

Since the caving-in of the German line by the fall of Chaulnes and Roye, the French literally have overrun the southern portion of Picardy, having reached the western bank of the Canal du Nord along almost its entire length and captured the town of Noyon, which, surrounded by hills, has stood defiantly for days under a rain of shells. East and southeast of Noyon other important positions have been taken, and between the Oise and the Aisne the French have overcome the heavy resistance of the enemy and crossed the Ailette River.

Northwest of Soissons, where the Americans are in the line with the French, in the general movement of clearing Picardy of the enemy there

Christmas With Our Fighting Lads at the Front and in Hospital: Yule-Tide Scenes From Flanders and From England



PLUM DUFF FOR THE BOYS IN THE TRENCHES—The heavy fall of snow on the western front during Christmas week did not prevent our boys from getting their plum puddings. In spite of the snow the puddings reached their destinations.

PLUM PUDDING POUR LES GARS DANS LES TRANCHEES—L'épaisse chûte de neige sur le front occidental durant la semaine de Noel n'empêcha pas nos gars d'avoir leur plum-pudding. Celle-ci leur parvint en dépit de la neige.
—Canadian War Records; rights reserved.



OUR FALLEN HEROES—Flight-Lieutenant Joseph H. St. James de Beauvais, of the Royal Naval Air Service and only son of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham St. James, who was killed on active service on November 1.



OUR FALLEN HEROES—Pte. David C. Seymour, of 141 Bayle street, Montreal, who was killed in action on October 30th during the big offensive around Passchendaele. He was a member of the Princess Patricia's Regiment, Canadian Light Infantry.



CHRISTMAS DAY IN THE TRENCHES.—A well wrapped-up Canadian Tommy on sentry duty anticipating the moment when it will be possible for him to open the can and feast on the plum pudding it contains.

LE JOUR DE NOEL DANS LES TRANCHEES.—Tommy Canadien emmitouffé montant la garde en attendant le moment de pouvoir ouvrir une boite de plum pudding et la déguster.
—Canadian War Records; rights reserved.



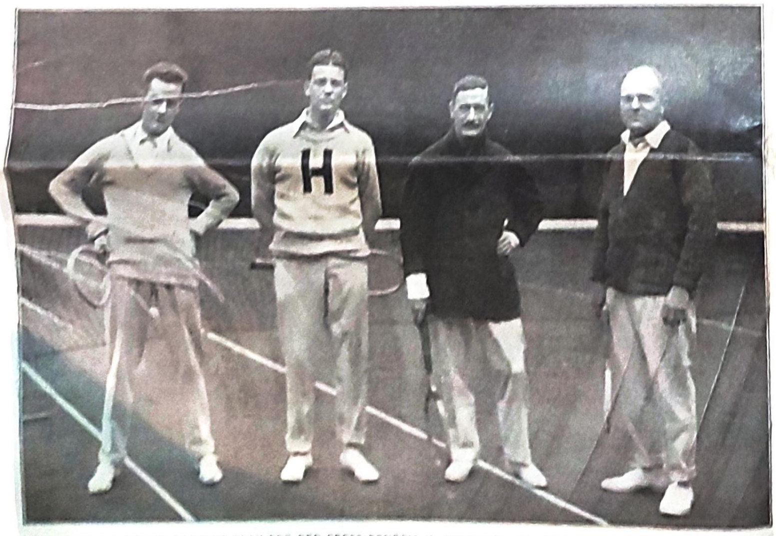
CHRISTMAS WITH OUR WOUNDED LADS IN ENGLAND.—Serving dinner to the surgical cases in the Duchess of Connaught's special Canadian Hospital at Taplow.

LA NOEL DE NOS SOLDATS BLESSES EN ANGLETERRE.—Servant le diner aux patients des chirurgiens à l'hôpital canadien spécial de la duchesse de Connaught à Taplow.



WATCHING A CANADIAN BOMBARDMENT OF LENS.—Major Prince Amoradhat, of Siam (in light coat), and Portuguese, French, Roumanian, British and Canadian officers watching shells falling on strategical points at Lens.

OBSERVANT LE BOMBARDEMENT CANADIEN A LENS.—Le maj Prince Amoradhat, de Siam (en habit léger), et les officiers portu gais, français, roumains, anglais et canadiens regardant pleuv les obus sur les points stratégiques de Lens.



CHAMPION U. S. TENNIS PLAYERS PLAY FOR RED CROSS BENEFIT IN MONTREAL AT THE COTE DES NEIGES INDOOR TENNIS CLUB—Left to right: Harold Throckmorton, of New York, who with Alexander, holds the National Double Championship. He is 21 years old. Nat Niles, of Boston, runner-up of National singles championship against Lindley Murray, the new champion. Niles is rated as the best form player in America and is also one of the country's foremost fancy skaters. Frederick B. Alexander, who is one of the greatest of all doubles players, was Hackett's partner in many a gruelling international contest in the States, England and Australia. He is one of the most expert singles players as well. Hall, of Columbia, who is rated among the first ten experts in the game today, plays a very steady and brilliant game. Throckmorton split the first two sets of singles, 6—3 and 2—6. Throckmorton and Alexander won from Niles and Hall in the doubles 2—6, 6—2 and 6—4.
—Photo British and Colonial Press.



OUR GALLANT DEAD.—Pte. Edmond J. Kennedy, who went overseas with the 24th Battalion, and who was reported killed in action on Nov. 6. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. P. Kennedy, of Kearney, Ont.



VALOR REWARDED.—Pte. D. J. Macdonald, of the 14th Battalion, C.E.F., formerly of Glengarry, Ont., who has been awarded the Military Medal for bravery under heavy shell fire.



MR. J. N. WILLYS, President of the Willys-Overland Co., Limited.



OUR FALLEN HEROES.—Corp. Douglas Nelson, of Montreal, who has been killed in action.

AFTER THREE AND ONE-HALF YEARS OF WAR: THE WEST FRONT FROM THE NORTH SEA TO SWISS BORDER



THE ebb and flow of the fighting on the front in Northern France and Belgium from the beginning of the war until now may be seen by a study of the above map. First is shown the limit of the German advance toward Paris, stopped by the French and British at the battle of the Marne in September, 1914. The line next above shows the positions along the Aisne held by the opposing armies with little variation from the close of the battle of the Marne and the failure of the German thrust at Calais to the opening of the gigantic battle of Verdun in February, 1916. That, too, produced little change, since most of the ground won by the Germans in the earlier stages of the battle was recovered by brilliant French attacks. West of Verdun the British and French gains in the Somme fighting are shown which resulted early last Spring in the evacuation by Hindenburg's forces of the positions covering Bapaume and Peronne and the occupation of those two important towns and many others, together with much surrounding territory, by the Allies. The ground wrested from the Germans by General Haig's victorious operations about Arras and later in Flanders is also shown, as well as variations in the battle line produced by local operations elsewhere.

L'ON peut voir en examinant la carte ci-dessus le flux et le reflux des combats sur le front du nord-est de la France et en Belgique depuis le commencement de la guerre jusqu' à nos jours. Cette illustration montre d'abord la limite de l'avance allemande vers Paris, avance qui fut arrêtée par les Français et les Anglais à la bataille de la Marne en Septembre 1914. La ligne suivante montre les positions que les armées en présence le long de l'Aisne occupèrent sans beaucoup de variations après la bataille de la Marne, et l'échec des attaques allemandes à Calais, jusqu'à l'ouverture de la gigantesque bataille de Verdun en février, 1916. Ces tentatives ne furent pas plus fructueuses, car depuis la plus grande partie du territoire envahi par les Allemands au début de la bataille fut recouvrée, grâce aux brillantes contre-attaques des Français. L'on voit aussi les gains que les Anglais et les Français firent à la bataille de la Somme qui eut pour effet de forcer les troupes d'Hindenburg à évacuer, de bonne heure le printemps dernier, les positions qu'elles couvraient à Bapaume et à Peronne, et qui permit aux Alliés d'occuper ces deux importantes villes, ainsi que plusieurs autres, avec les territoires avoisinants. Cette carte montre encore le terrain que, dans ses victorieuses opérations le général Haig enleva aux Huns près d'Arras et plus tard dans les Flandres, et les changements qui s'opérèrent ailleurs sur la ligne de bataille par suite de manoeuvres locales.

Special Canadian Press Cable by J. F. B. Livesay.

WITH THE CANADIAN FORCES, Aug. 30.—After very hard fighting all day yesterday, the entire front of the Canadians has been pushed forward to a depth of twelve thousand yards from the jumping off point on Monday last, and the corps is now in possession of most of the strong enemy advance positions in front of what he has advertised as his main line of resistance—the Drocourt-Queant switch. Deep penetration has been made into that line east of Boiry, and also east of Vis-en-Artois.

In the first two days' fighting the Canadians captured over 2,500 prisoners, exclusive of wounded, besides accounting for large numbers of enemy dead. A considerable number of guns, both heavy and light, have been captured, but these are not so numerous as the captures of the early days of the Amiens battle, because the enemy has followed the policy of withdrawing his artillery so far as possible behind his main line.

Last evening the line ran south of the Scarpe river, approximately as follows.

From about midway between Pelves and Biaches, easterly to the outskirts of Hamblain le Pres, thence about a mile northeast of Boiry to a point due south of that village; thence it bulges out east, taking in Haucourt, and trends off to the southwest, where the troops on our right have established themselves in Croisilles.

On our left, brilliant infantry attacks, supported by a great concentration in guns, resulted after persistent efforts in the storming of Jigsaw wood and the capture of the important artillery hill that lies between this wood and Boiry.

In this operation, we had the assistance of a few tanks.

TANKS WERE WELCOME.

Much amusement was caused among the Canadians by the publication of the German official report which says that the ground east of Monchy was captured by the aid of numerous tanks. A really considerable number of heavy tanks, to say nothing of whippets, took part in the battle of Amiens, but less than a score assisted the Canadians in the present fighting. These were very welcome, as the going has been over an exceedingly difficult country, pitted with shell-holes and the old fortifications of 1917, while numerous small woods and two river valleys offer splendid ground for machine gun strongholds.

Particularly fine has been the advance made along the Cambrai road,

our troops have triumphed. Casualties have therefore been inevitable. Relatively, however, to the enemy's loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, our own is light.

COUNTER-ATTACK FAILED.

His determination to cling at all costs to his chosen line of defence was shown early last evening, when an entirely fresh division was brought hurriedly up from Douai and thrown in in a counter-attack on our troops in front of Jigsaw wood and Boiry. It failed, as our men held their ground and demonstrated once again the superiority of the Canadian soldier even against overwhelming numbers.

Our machine gunners are doing great work. Too much praise cannot be given to our signallers, who, working under heavy cross-shell fire, have maintained over a broken and blasted country wire connection between the scattered units and their headquarters.

The line was practically static last night. The heavy repulse he suffered in his counter-attack last evening probably sickened him. Fresh troops are being thrown in by the enemy.

A RAINY WEEK.

Our troops this week have been fighting under miserable conditions, constantly drenched to the skin by torrential rains and ploughing their way forward in a sea of mud. The [illegible] have suffered and the work of the transports, the forward movement of batteries and so on, has been hampered by the weather. The chalky soil drains quickly, however, and when the sun shines all goes well.

NO GERMAN GENTLEMEN.

By Canadian Press.

OTTAWA, August 30—Roland Hill, correspondent with the Canadians, writing from France, says:

The territory over which the Canadians have advanced is dotted with places that will be historic. Beaucourt Wood, for instance, sheltered a horde of machine-gunners. The tanks walked towards it fearlessly, while troops from one of our divisions worked to the flanks. It was soon captured after a stiff fight.

One of the tanks broke down near the edge of the wood, and is anchored there yet. Every petrol can on it is riddled with bullets, and the steel sides of the monster are dinged and tattooed by the hail of lead poured at it, giving evidence of the danger our men had to face.

On the third day of the attack, a Hun despatch rider who had no idea the Canadians had advanced so far into the lines, was caught riding his motor cycle towards the village where a few hours before his division head-

has been severe fighting, but with the Allied troops having the advantage. The American section is between Chavigny and Juvigny, and the enemy facing them includes the Prussian Seventh Infantry.

Along the Vesle River at Bazoches and Fismette the situation is rather less tense than it was Tuesday and Wednesday, when heavy fighting occurred between the Americans and Germans. Thursday the Americans heavily shelled the German positions, but the Germans failed to accept their challenge to a duel and replied only feebly. The claim of the German War Office that 250 Americans were made prisoner during the recent fighting is denied by the Americans, who assert that only a few of their men are missing.

The situation in Eastern Siberia seems to be somewhat clarified through the disarming by the Czecho-Slovaks of all the Russian volunteers who revolted recently and took sides with General Horvath, the anti-Bolshevik leader.

The first big battle in which all the Allied forces, except the Americans, took part occurred last Saturday, when the enemy attacked but was decisively beaten. At last accounts the Allied troops were steadily advancing against the enemy.

CZECHO-SLOVAKS IN THE AUSTRIAN NAVY MUTINY, SAYS REPORT

Special Star Cable.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Czecho-Slovak sailors on Austro-Hungarian warships in the Adriatic, evidently inspired by the Czecho-Slovak successes in Russia and Siberia, have revolted, according to advices from Berne. The Czech deputy Soukup is declared to have left Prague for Cattaro to defend the mutineers before the naval court-martial.

DROCOURT-QUEANT LINE PENETRATED BY THE CANADIANS

Was Advertised as Enemy's Main Line of Resistance—Dominion Troops Advanced 12,000 Yards on Whole Front Since Drive Started

BIACHES, COMBLES AND RIENCOURT AMONG MANY TOWNS CAPTURED TODAY

Fall of Peronne Not Distant — Haig Also Advances North of Lens — Both British and French Advancing With Rapidity—Prisoners Galore.

By Associated Press.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug 30, Noon. —General Humbert's troops, which yesterday took Noyon and advanced to Mount Simeon, to the northeast, resumed their attack this morning and are advancing up the difficult heights north of the Oise.

By Associated Press.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Aug. 30, Noon. —Fires indicating the withdrawal of the Germans on the northern end of the British front, and especially in the Lys salient, are burning. Many explosions have been observed behind the enemy lines.

By Associated Press.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Aug. 30, Noon. —Biaches, on the south bank of the Somme, and about a mile from Peronne, has been captured by Field-Marshal Haig's forces.

British troops have entered Les Boeufs and patrols have passed through Morval, to the southeast.

British troops this morning pushed forward in an easterly direction from Bapaume.

The British have made further advances to the north of Lens. At one place they pushed forward for a distance of a thousand yards.

Le Transloy, on the Bapaume-Peronne high road, was reported captured this morning.

BRITISH ADVANCE ONCE MORE

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—British forces east of Arras resumed their advance this morning and at an early hour had penetrated another 2,000 yards on a front of seven miles between Bullecourt and the Scarpe, according to advices received here.

The British forces have captured Riencourt, two miles suotheast of Bapaume.

The Allies now hold the German Somme line from Buscourt to Noyon.

Thb British line this morning, it was learned, extends from Arleux-en-Gohello, two miles and a half south and east of Vimy, westward of Oppy, a mile and a quarter southeast of Arleux-en-Gohell, eastward of Remy, seven miles and a half southeast of Arras, and south of Bullecourt.

The French have captured Quigniny, Rouy-le-Grand, Rouy-le-Petit, La Penecterrie and Ferme Des Fonds-Gometz.

From Bapaume the line runs through Beaulencourt, two miles southeast of the city, Morval, a mile and a half north of Combles, Combles and east of Maurepas, a mile and a half south of Combles.

BRITISH MILES EAST OF PERONNE

PARIS, Aug. 30, (via the Havas Agency). — The British line north of the Somme has been carried beyond the points indicated in last night's statement from Field-Marshal Haig, and the British are now several kilometres east of Combles, according to reports in the newspapers here. The advance continues, and the fall of Peronne is predicted.

Correspondents of Paris newspapers at the front agree that the Allied losses in the present operations have been comparatively light. They say that the Allies have never taken so many prisoners and guns and so much material and territory at so slight a cost.

AUSTRALIANS CLOSE TO PERONNE

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 30. — Australian troops are now about two miles from the outskirts of Peronne, the Australian representative at the British front reports. The Australians captured Feuilleres, Herbecourt, Flaucourt, Assevilles, Barleux and Belloy yesterday. In the present drive they have recovered 125 square miles of territory and nearly forty villages, most of which are in ruins.

WILL FALL LIKE BAPAUME

Special Star Cable by United Press Staff Correspondent.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Aug. 30. — The British to-day had Peronne under the same direct and flanking threat which resulted in the fall of Bapaume.

Bapaume is now a picture of desolation, almost as complete as that of Albert.

At noon, the Australians faced Peronne across the Somme from the south, and had reached almost within striking distance on the north side of the river.

The British hold the entire western bank of the river, in conjunction with the French, while at one point south of Lachapelette across the river south of Peronne, they have succeeded in crossing the canal, which here is practically the same as the river.

BRITISH REPORT MANY GAINS

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The text of the British Official statement today reads:

"In spite of the destruction of river bridges our advancing troops crossed the Somme both south and west of Peronne.

"We have taken Clery-sur-Somme and Combles. In this area alone we took over 200 prisoners and a few guns yesterday.

"London and West Lancashire troops made important progress yesterday afternoon east of the Sensee River, capturing Bullecourt and Hendecourt-lez-Cagnicourt after hard fighting together with the powerful German trench systems protecting these villages.

"Between Hendecourt and the Arras-Cambrain road an attack delivered by Canadian troops early this morning is reported to be developing favorably.

"Astride the River Scarpe English and Scottish troops continued their advance yesterday and gained valuable ground in the direction of Eterpigny, Hamblain-les-Pres and Plouvain. The village of Remy is held by us. A number of prisoners was captured in these operations.

"In the valleys of the Lawe and Lys Rivers we continued to push forward."

U.S. TROOPS MEET GERMAN CAVALRY

Special Star Cable by United Press.
PARIS, Aug. 30, 4 p.m.—American troops, attacking with the French north and east of Soissons, engaged in their first battle with German cavalry today.

The enemy hurled a large body of mounted troops against the Franco-American forces in an effort to break up their advance. The attack was entirely unsuccessful and the Allies continued their steady progress in furious fighting.

The principal roads to St. Quentin are rapidly falling into the control of the Allies.

Northeast of Nesle the French are outflanking the north canal section of the German Somme line.

North of Noyon, French troops are progressing along the road to Ham via Guiscard and have reached Happlincourt. They are threatening the envelopment of the Autrecourt wood and tableland, northeast of Noyon.

U.S. TROOPS AT JUVIGNY.

Special Star Cable by United Press.
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMIES IN FRANCE, Aug. 29, 1 a.m.—American artillery is pouring a heavy fire into the woods east of the Juvigny-Chavigny line, smashing Boche machine-gun nests in thickets and the entrances to caves. A heavy destructive fire has been turned on Juvigny.

(Continued on Page Seventeen.)
(See also Page Four.)

AMNESTY BROUGHT 10,000 TO COLORS

No Further Leniency For Deserters and Defaulters Unless Good Reason Shown

Special to The Gazette.
Ottawa, August 30.—Reports so far received here indicate, it is understood, that in the neighborhood of ten thousand men took advantage of the proclamation granting an amnesty to deserters and defaulters under the Military Service Act. These men have reported for service and will escape punishment for their failure to do so earlier.

There has been some agitation, notably a letter from Mayor Lavigueur, M.P., of Quebec, to the Prime Minister, suggesting that the period of amnesty which expired on August 24th be extended. It has been announced that such an extension is not possible. On the other hand, it is stated that while punishment will be visited upon wilful evaders of the law, there is not a disposition to show severity towards men who have been prevented by good reasons from reporting before the amnesty period ended.

A newspaper despatch recently credited Col. H. A. C. Machin, Director of the Military Service Branch of the Justice Department, with the statement that 42,493 men had been raised under the Military Service Act. In point of fact, it is stated here that that number of men has been raised and sent overseas as reinforcements for ...

MORE BIG TOWNS TAKEN FROM FOE IN GREAT DRIVE

Bailleul, Combles and Chavigny Fall to Allies

OFFENSIVE EXTENDING

Enemy Retiring Also on Flanders in the Lys Salient and on Aisne

Associated Press Summary.
New York, August 30.—The Associated Press tonight issued the following:

There has been no abatement in the strength of the offensive of the British, French and American troops against the German armies from Arras to the region of Soissons. And as yet there is no indication that it is the purpose of the seemingly demoralized enemy to turn about and face their aggressors or to offer more resistance for the present than through the activities of strong rearguards.

Not alone have the Allied troops all over the battlefront, from Arras to Soissons, gained further important terrain, but to the north the British have advanced their line materially in the famous Lys sector—and apparently without much effort on the part of the foe to restrain them.

The latest French official communication records the capture by the French of Chavigny, three miles northwest, and Cuffies, a mile and a half north of Soissons, and the entry into the outskirts of Crouy, a short distance to the northeast.

These victories, gained only after the hardest kind of fighting, make more secure the Allied line running northward and outflanking the Aisne on the Chemin-des-Dames positions. Also bettering this general situation has been the crossing by the French of the Ailette River at Champs.

In the region north of Noyon the French have made further progress, crossing the Canal du Nord at several places and advancing materially in the direction of the Noyon-Ham railroad line. All around Noyon the French have strengthened their positions.

All the territory on the north and west banks of the Somme, where the British have been operating against the Germans, has been cleared of the enemy and south of Peronne the British have crossed to the east bank of the stream, notwithstanding the destruction of the bridges by the Germans.

To the north the British almost everywhere are pressing eastward along the highways, carrying the Germans before them, notwithstanding the desperate resistance that is everywhere being offered by machine guns innumerable and infantry units. Combles is now in British hands, and east of Bapaume Field Marshal Haig's men are working along the Bapaume-Cambrai road towards Lebucquiere. To the north of this region Bullecourt and Hendencourt, on the old Hindenburg line, both were captured, but the Germans in a violent counter-attack forced back the British to their western outskirts, where at last accounts, occupying an old trench system, the Germans were being held.

Northeast of Arras the British now are only a step away from the famous Drocourt-Queant switch line, one of the strongest of the enemy's fortified positions, which is said to be filled with forces who intend to tenaciously dispute its capture.

Southeast of Ypres, in the Lys salient, the Germans have again begun withdrawing and are being closely followed up by the British. The British again are holding the important town of Bailleul in this sector.

The withdrawal of the Germans seemingly indicates that it is their purpose to blot out this salient and straighten their line toward Ypres. It is a move, however, that is greatly lessening the chance of a drive during the present year toward the Channel ports from this region.

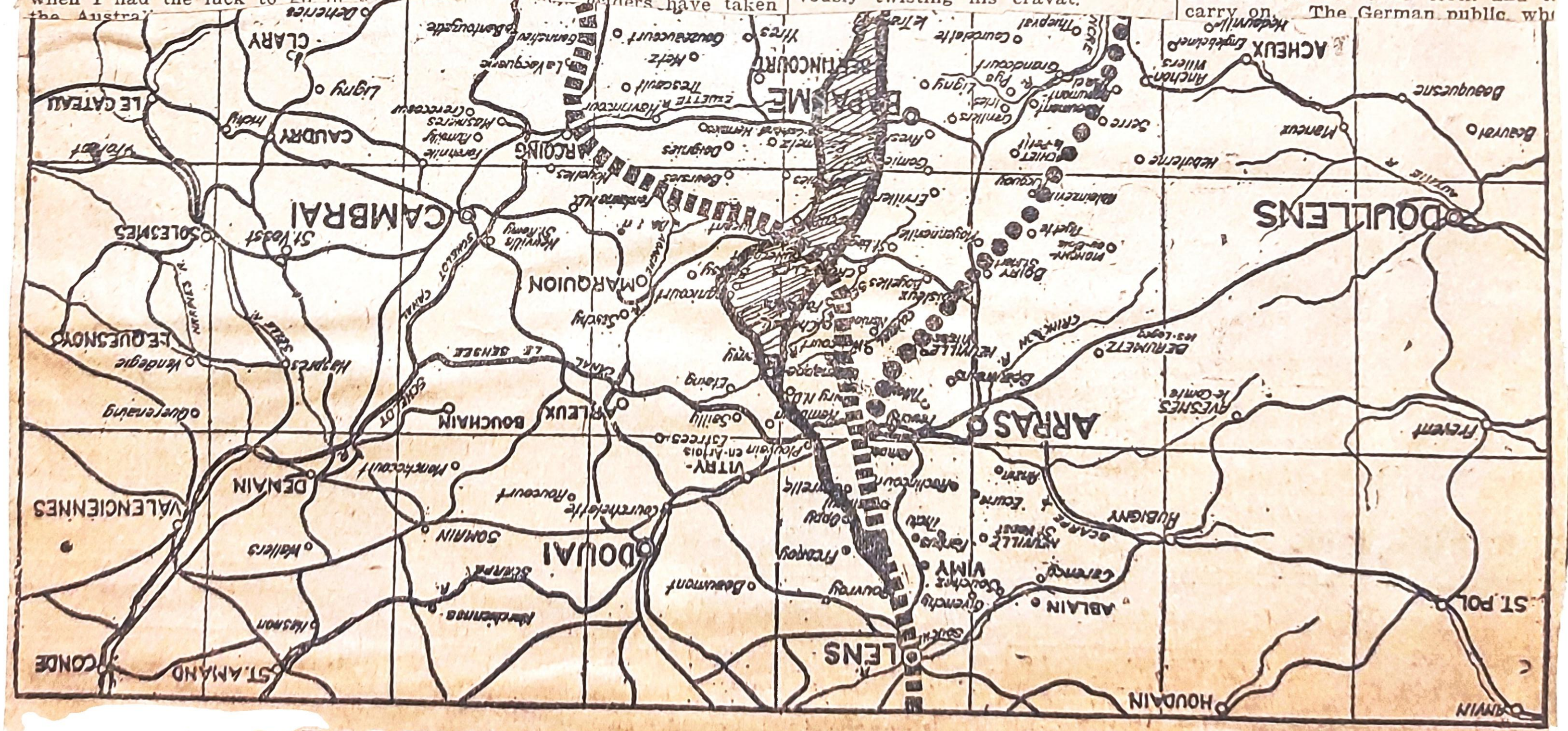
There has been a considerable increase in the enemy's artillery activity against the American troops in the Vosges region. Several patrol attacks by the Germans have been stopped by the Americans.

BOLSHEVIKI DRIVEN BACK FIFTEEN MILES

Red Guard Hurled Back in Disorder With Loss of Many Guns and Prisoners

Vladivostok, Aug. 31.—(By the A.P.)—Entente Allied forces and Czecho-Slovak troops have attacked the Bolshevik Red Guard on the Usuri River front and have driven the enemy back for a distance of fifteen miles. Prisoners were taken and booty was captured by the Allied forces.

ALLIED GAINS YESTERDAY



Quecant line, and in the third army the New Zealanders and other troops are getting out into the open country and on the high ground to the north and east of Bapaume. I picked some roses today in Bapaume, red rambler roses, which would make a garland for the steel helmet of one of the New Zealand boys. Bapaume is not a fragrant place for rose lovers, and when I went into it early this morning, when the new battle was in progress outside, the German shells were smashing among the houses, and there was the smell of corruption and high explosives in its ruined streets. But I noticed how, against a broken wall, these roses were in bloom, and marigolds and sweet williams among the red brick dust of the ruins, and I picked a bunch out of sheer maudlin sentiment, for there is sentiment about the re-capture of Bapaume for all our soldiers and for me, the second time we have entered it in triumph after stern fighting up the long trail. I shall never forget the thrill of that first entry on March 17 last year, when I had the luck to go in with

suits, although it generally had the support of the public. One union leader stated today that the present pay of London policemen is 38 shillings weekly, plus 12 shillings war bonus, and the possible addition of two shillings weekly after 21 years' service.

Sergeants receive ten shillings more weekly than the patrolmen. "The London police are about the poorest paid in the world," said this union leader. "We long ago determined to remedy that. For a year we tried patiently all the ordinary routine methods of getting our demands recognized, and it was only when all these efforts failed that we determined on a strike."

UNION WELL ORGANIZED.

The strike is under the leadership of "The National Union of Police and Prison Officers," which was formed in 1913, and reorganized last year. It is formally affiliated with the Trades Council and other labor bodies. The authorities have never recognized the union, and have made efforts to hamper its development,

down to $5,000 were imposed.

Ninety days is granted in which to file a bill of exception, and a stay of seven days in which to petition for bail.

Aside from a slight disturbance in the corridor, when one of the prisoners became hysterical while being led away, there was no disorder.

There was a deep silence in the court room as Haywood and his fourteen chief assistants were called before the Bar. As "Big Bill" arose from his seat, a group of women, who had been weeping, started a mild ovation, which was quickly silenced. George Andreytchine, the young Russian poet, whose stormy career since his exile from Russia for plotting a revolution is an outstanding phase of the I.W.W., was next called. As he stepped forward he smiled and threw a kiss to his pretty bride, who waved her handkerchief.

Then followed Ralph Chaplin, another poet, smiling and confident, and Carl Ahlteen, Minneapolis, editor of "The Alarm," pale and nervously twisting his cravat.

hours at a stretch for days, showed traces of excessive fatigue.

"In the midst of the officer's explanatory statement," says Meyer artlessly, "the telephone rang and news came that the enemy had rushed in on the left flank of the army of von der Marwitz, and that his right flank was endangered. A sudden stream of telephone orders directed the retirement and the officer's story was cut short.

"We had to leave hurriedly. We were to lunch with General von Hutier, but during the luncheon the telephone never ceased ringing and von Hutier himself was hurriedly called away by a young orderly who was to have given us the rest of the story."

Such incidents do not prevent Karl Rosner, generally considered the press agent of Emperor William, from declaring that superior leadership and skill are on the German side, and the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin finds it necessary to print in large cross column type this assertion from Rosner: "Further developments may be awaited with complete calm."

On the other hand General von Salzmann, writing in the Vossische Zeitung, makes hysterical appeals to Germans to set their teeth and to carry on. The German public who

Some of the Latest Allied Gains on the West Front



"PEP."

KING GEORGE, according to the veracious report of four Canadian editors who heard him simultaneously, made use of a locution not often met with in royal utterance. In speaking of the American Army the King said:

The Americans are very wonderful. It is an inspiration and an earnest of victory simply to look at them. Their great height, their perfect physical fitness, their fresh young faces, and their boundless enthusiasm are very stimulating to us who have had to endure four years of the brunt and the horror of war. What the Americans have really done for us is, perhaps, best expressed in their own idiom. They have put pep into us. They have given to us and to the French of their pep, and we know now that we cannot lose this war.

Kings have to be accomplished linguists, so it may be that the royal lips really did shape themselves to this phrase of American origin and use. In any event, KING GEORGE'S appreciation of the exact quality of the moral reinforcement which we have given to the Allies is strikingly supported by the expression of General MAURICE the day before:

It would be impossible to overrate the value of the infusion of fresh and vigorous life into the allied ranks in the fifth year of war, when it was the natural tendency of those who have borne the heat and burden of the day to go stale. The Americans emanate keenness and vitality which is infectious.

There is no reason to doubt the sincerity of these tributes to the spirit of the American Army. At the same time, it is well to remember that "pep" is not an unknown quality even in the Old World. The French troops who rushed to the rescue of the British 5th Army late in March, the Scotch and English divisions who stormed the key positions protecting the German line in the Marne salient in July, were able even after four years of war to put into the conflict something that might accurately be described as pep, or perhaps even jazz,

Speech by Earl Reading In London

British Ambassador to U. S. Gives America's Message to Britain.

London, Eng., Aug. 31.—In his address before the Luncheon Club, which was attended by 300 persons, Lord Reading, after referring to the success of his mission in America as due to the generous good-will of the United States, expressed his thanks for that country's tribute of high admiration for the efforts Great Britain had made in the war and the valor and heroism of her soldiers and sailors, which could only be described as "one of affection and love."

When he first visited America, in 1915, he said, he found the country neutral, but sympathetic. On his second visit he found America at war, and added: "Whenever the history of the war comes to be written as to the part America has played, very high will rank the achievements of the Administration and Legislature which passed the selective draft."

On his third visit he found that preparations were proceeding with redoubled energy. He declared that the events in the beginning of March had awakened America, and added: "I shall never be able to give expression to the sympathy shown."

When the demand for men was made, that which seemed an impossible thing became a living thing almost as soon as put forward. At the same time the British found ships, cost what it may, and whatever else might happen America would always be entitled to the gratitude of Great Britain and France, he said.

Lord Reading reminded his audience of the change that had taken place in the situation at the front since America entered the war. No American would want him to say that America did it all, he said, but an American would want him to pay equal credit to the French and the British, and the Italians. He was proud of their valor and heroism, as if they had all been his own soldiers, he declared.

He insisted that America was a nation of idealists, adding: "Too many in the past have been inclined to think Americans materialists, whereas Americans are ready to sacrifice everything for an idea, provided the cause is noble and just."

He did not believe, he said, that there was any room for criticism of America because she not had entered the war sooner, for the head of the nation did not feel that the time was ripe or was not ready to take the responsibility until the nation had made up its mind. Now that America is in the war, he declared, one or the other of the world ideas must survive.

"We know positively," he said, "that democracy will triumph."

One thing that impressed any visitor to America, continued the Ambassador, was the all-abiding faith in democracy, the unalter[illegible] tion to autocra[illegible] which, [illegible]

"No[illegible] plo[illegible] A[illegible]

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SLOVENES SAY THEY ARE READY TO THROW OFF HUNGARIAN YOKE

Special Cable to the N. Y. World and The Montreal Daily Star. Copyright.

ZURICH, Aug. 31.—The Austrian papers publish items of news which, even more than their leading articles, throw a striking light upon the collapse of authority and the misery and distress of the population.

The Slencenski Naron says the Hungarian Slovenes have passed a solemn resolution in which they declare themselves now sufficiently strong to shake off the Hungarian yoke, which has oppressed them for centuries.

The Glas Narodu states that terrible scenes followed the recent railway accident at Gurkow, in which forty-two people were killed and thirty injured.—Instead of giving aid to the unhappy victims, the famished population of neighboring villages began to rob them. Foodstuffs which the victims had brought for their railway journey were snatched from their bodies, too.

DOMINIONS HELPING DEMOCRATIZATION OF THE BRITISH ARMY

Growing Demand in Britain That Capable Civilians Shall Be Given Commands—Men are There But Opportunities Withheld

Special Star Cable from Our Own Correspondent Copyright.

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 20 Cockspur street, London, Aug. 31. Canada and Australia are helping not a little towards the democratization of the British Army. When Canada secured a civilian commander for her army corps, old-time British tradition received no little shock. This was accentuated when Australia followed suit. This week the announcement is made unofficially that Colonel Godfrey Jones, formerly a South Wales miner, has become a Brigadier General. Jones denies the report, but the comment in the press shows how sympathetic public opinion is to use civilians with approved capacity not merely to command brigades, but divisions, army corps and even armies.

The London Evening Standard says:

"We have in the Canadian and Australian armies two striking instances of civilians in every way capable of supporting great responsibilities. It is simply incredible that the enormous British Army contains no men of similar calibre. The British Army does possess such men, but in the past they have not been given full opportunities for advancement. Failure to promote them to positions they are qualified to fill not only deprives the higher command of brain power, but lessens among the junior officers incentives to efficiency."

The Manchester Guardian condemns the House of Commons for neglecting to insist that every command be filled by the very best available man, whether regular or civilian, and says Lloyd George and Lord Milner are doubtless sympathetic to this democratization of the army, but there are very strongly entrenched forces of professional pride and a close trade union feeling. We ought to let the civilian heads of our army know they have the whole country behind them in insisting on a free road for rapid promotion and for the most important work, the very best man that can be found."

Another sign of the times is a plea in the Times from twenty-five titled Englishmen, including Lords Balfour of Burleigh, Loreburn, Beresford, Chaplin, Salisbury and Selborne, protesting against the abuse in the bestowal of honors. The list of new members of the Order of the British Empire recently gazetted covered sixty quarto pages. The signatories "make no suggestion of corruption in connection with this order," but maintain that "the wholesale scale upon which it is granted makes it obvious that no responsible Minister can be in control of cheapening honors and titles which may come to be regarded as dishonors, leaving no way out but their entire abolition. The men who deserve honors are all under arms. It is the names of these men that the country prefers to see in honor gazettes." WINDERMERE.

GERMAN RETREAT GOES ON STEADILY: PERONNE MAY FALL ANY MOMENT

Along 175-Mile Front Allies Press Forward From Flanders to Rheims—Investment of Coucy-le-Chateau Threatened by French—British Activities Around Lens Increasing

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—Violent artillery fighting between the Ailette and the Aisne and along the north canal was reported by the French War Office today.

"There was sharp artillery fighting last night in the north canal region and between the Ailette and the Aisne," the communique said.

"German raids in the Champagne region were unsuccessful."

Special Star Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Allied pressure continued today along a front of 175 miles from Flanders to Rheims. The German withdrawal continued slowly in the Lys salient, a complete retirement to the whole Hindenburg line appears imminent in Picardy, while French and American troops along the Aisne and Vesle rivers are prepared to follow up the expected enemy retreat on that line.

Peronne, the most important bastion remaining in the enemy's temporary Somme line, is almost surrounded. Its fall, anticipated hourly, is expected to precipitate the withdrawal that will end only when the Germans are back to the lines they held at the beginning of their March offensive.

Added to the menace to Peronne is the Allied pressure all along the Some and north canals, and northward from the Oise.

COUCY-LE-CHATEAU THREATENED

East of the Ailette river, French troops are threatening the investment of Cousy-le-Chateau, which is only two miles from the Germans' spring jumping-off place at that point.

Between the Ailette and the Aisne, French and American troops are advancing up the main highway toward the Chemin-des-Dames and increasing the danger to the enemy of a [illegible]

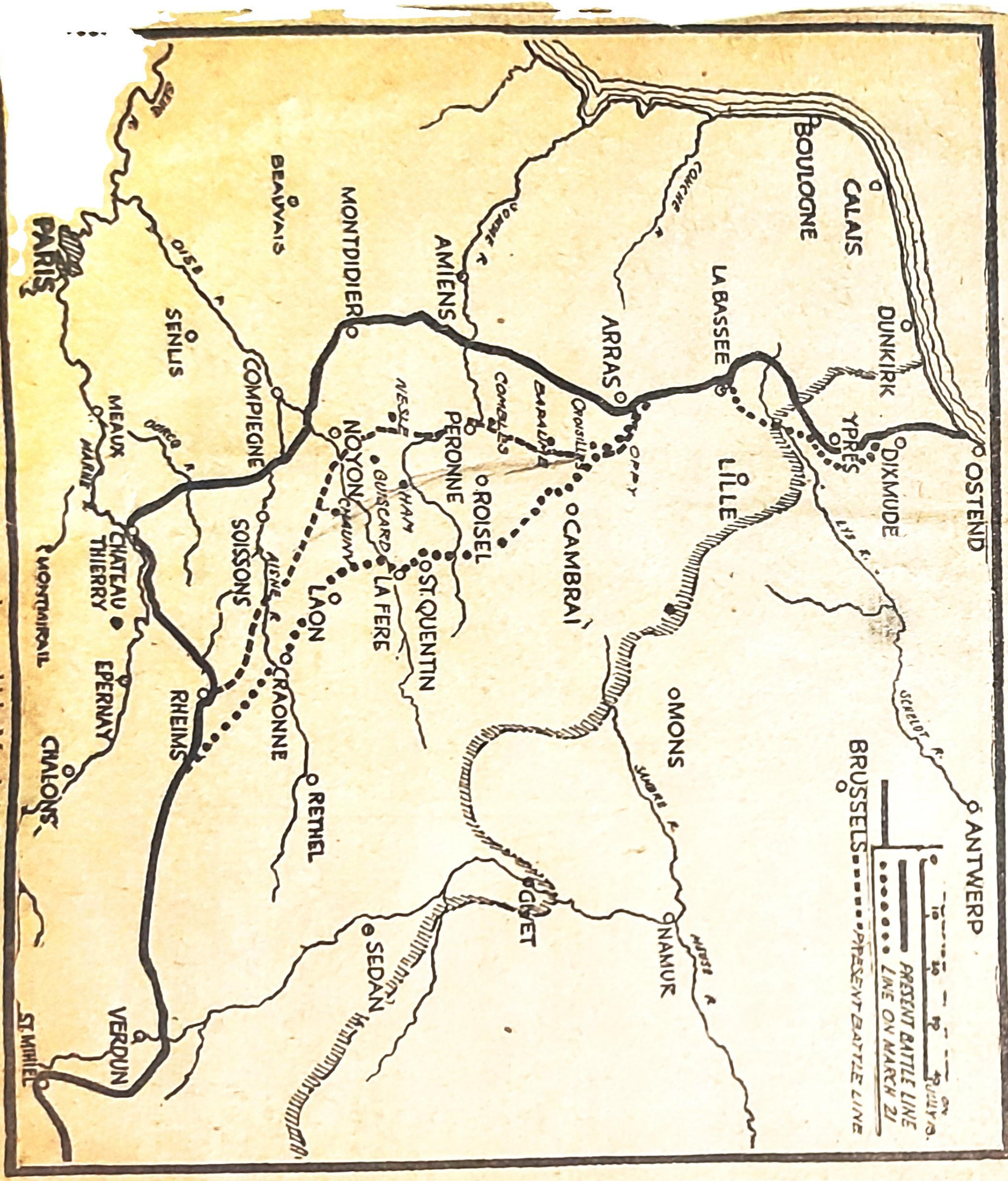
ably necessitate the relinquishment of the whole present line eastward to Rheims.

In Flanders, the village of Bailleul, which changed hands several times during the German offensive and was finally won by the enemy at a terrible cost, has been given up to the British without a struggle.

Around Lens, British activities are increasing. This is accepted in some circles as a forecast of [illegible]

THE MONTREAL DAILY STAR, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1918

SWEEPING THE HUNS BACK TO BERLIN



The seventy-five-mile front from Arras to Soissons along which Marshal Foch is forcing back the enemy.

BRITISH AND FRANCO-AMERICANS SWEEP ON

...cial Star Cable.

...NDON, Aug. 31.—The Ameri... and French yesterday attacked ...German flank positions north of ...ons, and in sharp fighting drove ...ward two miles on a front of more ...three miles, capturing the vil... of Chavigny and Cuffies, and ...ning Hill 159 and the three mile ...to the east.

...ole British between the Somme ...the Scarpe hammered the Ger... defences ,with renewed violence ...the whole front before Arras, ...ing forward for new gains of ...miles before Croisilles, driving ...ss the old Hindenburg line and ...ing their way to within yards of ...enemys' third defensive position, ...Drocourt-Queant line.

...e German fought desperately to ...the onrush of the allied armies, ...ing sharp counter-attacks, but ...ing to halt Haig's men. The enemy ...making a determined effort to keep ...back his Drocourt Queant line, where a gap would menace his whole army to the south.

In their advance before Arras, the British captured the villages of Bullecourt, Hendecourt, Les Cagnicourt, Cagnicourt, Longatta, Ecoust, St. Mein, Reincourt, Vaulx-Vraucourt, Fermicourt and Bancourt.

Around Peronne the fighting grew more intense with stiffening resistance. The British cleared the bend of the Somme west of the city, capturing several villages and throwing new forces across the river at La Chapellette.

Farther south, the French pushed eastward across the Canal du Nord at two points, forcing the enemy back at the tip of the salient toward Noyon.

On the north end of the British front, the enemy seems to have begun a new retreat, evacuating his positions in Bailleul and Noote Boom in the Lys Valley salient, and burning his stores as he goes.

AMERICANS DO GOOD WORK

(By Don Martin, Special Correspondent of the New York Herald and Montreal Daily Star. Copyright).

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMIES IN FRANCE, Aug. 31. — Brilliant operations by the American forces north of Soissons, have characterized the fighting on this part of the Western front this week. Just north of Soissons, in brilliant co-operation with the French, they charged the enemy three hours after they took up their positions in the first line trenches. They took many prisoners and machine guns.

Indeed, in one of these local operations alone they took 152 Huns. It was one of the swiftest moves that our men have made. A small unit was sent to join General Mangin's army, and after a march reached the front. They emerged from the woods just before daybreak, relieving some of the French who, in the front line were greatly fatigued after their brilliant work there for several days.

The relief was completed at four o'clock in the morning, and three hours later, before our men hardly had time to find themselves, the Seventh Prussians opposite, (they also had just entered the enemy line), were astonished to find the Americans in front of them. They thought that the French were too wearied to continue the offensive, and counted on making a stinging counter-attack.

In the midst of this pleasant Prussian dream, the Franco-American artillery began the fiercest barrage the Huns had known in weeks. Out of the shadow of this rain of shrapnel appeared the Americans.

"Our men, with bins up, dashed up the hollow," said a colonel, speaking later of the operation. "They were eager to get into the fight again. The barrage had barely lifted over the first line of our men when they bounded over the top and through the fields on a two-kilometer front. The Huns had 200 machine guns scattered along a three kilometer front there, some of which, when our men got to them, they found unmanned. They were captured by the American artillery, and you will understand better the effect of it all on the run.

I made a trip along a large part of the battle front in the region of Soissons. The presence of the Americans there was a surprise to everyone, including even the French, who cheered them wildly when they saw the khaki-clad men march into the line.

The British and French tanks assisted the Americans along this front materially. They did splendid work, and lumbered along through difficult ravines and through fields, doing excellent work.

Today, miles back of the Soissons region, the great guns of the French-Americans are belching forth a stream of leaden death, but the German guns are quiet. Not more than a dozen enemy shells fell today in an area ten miles square. The Huns evidently are moving their heavy artillery back to prevent it being taken.

It is well, however, to remember that the enemy still has a tremendous army, which is able to undertake a formidable defensive. All along the Vesle front the Huns are using airplanes to make machine gun attacks on our infantry lines. An instance of this was shown a few days ago, when the enemy used fifty airplanes to swoop down on our lines, which he pelted with machine gun bullets.

FRENCH OVERCAME DESPERATE RESISTANCE.

Special Cable by Paul Ayres Rockwell to The Chicago Daily News and the Montreal Daily Star. Copyright.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY, Aug. 31.—Despite the tales of bombastic correspondents, Germany still possesses many brave and patriotic soldiers, well trained and war hardened, who obey orders well.

Therefore? all the greater credit is due the Poilus for the work they have done in the last few days in overcoming the furious resistance they have encountered from the enemy.

The Man in the Trench.

Can you not hear me, young man in the street?
Is it nothing to you who pass by?
Who down the dim-lit ways in thousands roam?
From here I watch you through the driving sleet.
Under the evening sky.
Hurrying home.
Home!—how the word sounds like a bell!—
I wonder can you know as I know well,
That in this trench
Of death and stench
I stand between your home and hell.
I am the roof that shields you from the weather,
I am the gate that keeps the brigand back,
When pillage, fire and murder come together.
I am the wall that saves your home from sack.
Man! when you look upon the girl you prize,
Can you imagine horror in those eyes?
You have not seen, you cannot understand,
This trench is England, all this ruined land
Is where you wander, street, or field, or strand,
Save for God's grace, and for the guns that rest
Upon this dripping mudbank of the west.
Our blood has stained your threshold—will you stain
Your soul, give nothing and take all our gain?
Why did I come? I ask not, nor repent;
Something blazed up inside me, and I went.
The khaki fringe is frayed, and now a rent
Needs men—needs men, and I am almost spent.
Night, and the "Ready!" . . . so sleep well, my friend . . .
The guns again are going . I must stick it to the end.

James Bernard Fagan in London Daily Telegraph

Theirs the Black Crime.

London Daily Mail: Each recurrent anniversary of the opening of the war throws into clearer relief Germany and Austria's guilt. It is now known (what was only suspected in July 1914) that the Kaiser and the late Archduke Francis Ferdinand planned at Miramar and Konopischt the treacherous attack on Serbia, which was subsequently carried out with such violence and perfidy. Prince Lichnowsky has told us that Berlin insisted "Serbia must be massacred." Dr. Muhlon has revealed the whole Potsdam plot. The free nations can never be safe so long as the men who engineered this war are in power and held in honor by the Huns.

Keep on Writing Letters.

Moose Jaw News: One way to keep up the morale of the troops is by writing them regularly. This has been long officially recognized and the governments have perfected excellent arrangements for soldiers getting their mail. But do we do all we possibly can to make it more cheerful for the boys at the front by writing them often?

Nothing, is our Guess.

New York Sun: A despatch from Switzerland announces that violent controversies are raging in Germany between the Liberals and the Pan-Germanists, as to what brought America into the war. A much simpler question would be: What did Germany do to keep America out of the war? A word of two syllables answers it.

A Tragic Absurdity.

The Boston Evening Transcript: German submarine attacks on fishing boats, while great transports are steaming by with 10,000 soldiers on board, look like small potatoes, but their motive is doubtless the German delusion that the American food supply can be seriously menaced by submarine attack. We are to be starved by a crippled attack on the codfish.

...mbler.

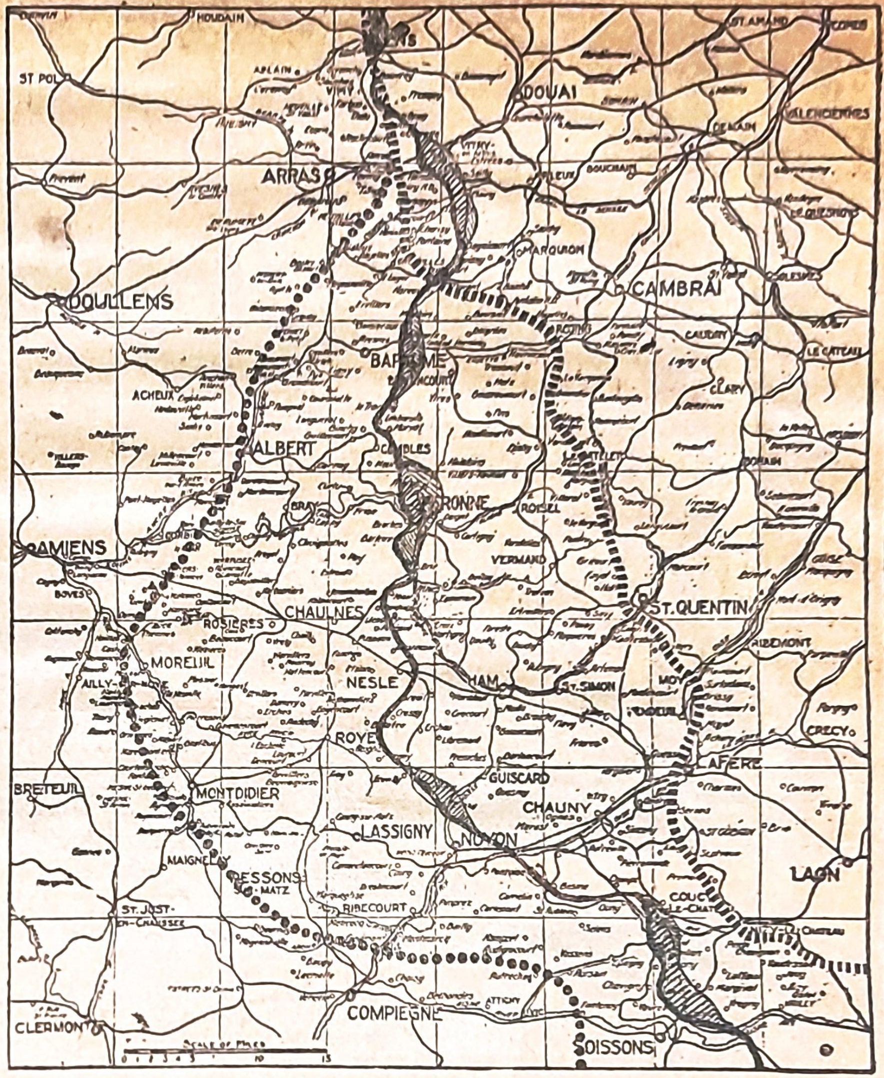
FOR NEEDY FAMILY.

The Charity Organization Society acknowledges J. N.'s contribution of $5 in response to its appeal for funds for an unfortunate family.

...usual lectures at the N. E. Forum in the Tooke Bldg. These lectures are given on every Monday night at 8 o'clock, and are open to the public.

WEEK-END ALLIED GAINS





KEY TO POSITIONS.

Approximate line at the end of the German spring offensive shown by broad black line.
Furthest Allied advance in 1917 broken black lines.
Gains made by Allies previous to Friday last shown by mottled portion
Allied gains of Saturday and Sunday shown by shaded portion.

Old Hindenburg line as at March 21 shown by square dotted line.
Farthest German advance up to July 18 shown by round dotted line.
Allied line on Friday night broad black line.
Allied gains of Saturday and Sunday shown by shaded portion.

Gains shown on the above maps are those recorded only in the British and French official reports. All the towns mentioned are not shown on these maps, but should be included within the shaded portions representing the gains of each day.

FRENCH OFFICIAL REPORT

PARIS, Sept. 3.—The text of the official statement issued at the War Office today reads:

"During the night there were artillery actions on the front of the Somme and between the Oise and the Aisne.

"Enemy raids along the Vesle river and in the Vosges regions were without result."

PERONNE PART OF BRITISHERS' WEEK-END BAG

Australians Take Enemy's Last Stronghold on Somme

3,500 IN PRISON CAGES

German Retreat Under Pressure in North Ends Menace to Channel Ports

LYS SALIENT WIPED OUT

British in Suburbs of Lens Which May Be Evacuated —Signs Indicate Further Retirement By Teutons

Associated Press Summary.

New York, September 1.—The Associated Press tonight issued the following:

Peronne, the last important town in German hands on the Somme River, has been captured by the British, who have passed on eastward and northward with steady strides, notwithstanding the resistance of the enemy. Bouchavesnes and Rancourt and the high ground adjacent to them also are British, and Field Marshal Haig's men have arrived at the outskirts of the St. Pierre Vaast Wood. Further to the north, other towns have been taken, including Morval, south of Bapaume, and Bullecourt, which last week changed hands several times in violent battles. The Canadians and Australians were in the forefront of the manœuvres throughout this region and did gallant work.

Field Marshal Haig reported the capture of Peronne by the Australians in his communication from British Headquarters in France tonight. Flamincourt and St. Denis, in the same sector, were also occupied. London troops have captured Bouchavesnes and Rancourt. Together the English and Australians in the two operations took more than two thousand prisoners.

In the capture of Mont St. Quentin, north of Peronne, and Feuillaucourt, more than 1,500 prisoners were taken by the British, according to Field Marshal Haig's report Saturday night. The British losses were small.

LYS SALIENT DISAPPEARS.

In the north, the wing on the Lys salient southwest of Ypres gradually is bending in under voluntary retirements and the pressure of Field Marshal Haig's forces. Following the fall of Kemmel, the Allied line has been moved further forward until it now rests almost upon the Estaires-La Bassee road, less than seven miles southwest of Armentieres. By the wiping out of this salient the menace to the Channel ports has been overcome.

Unofficial reports are to the effect that the British have reached the outskirts of Lens, the famous coal mining town north of Arras, and that conflagrations are visible behind the lines in the neighborhood of Lens and as far as Armentieres. These fires are taken as an indication that it is the intention of the Germans to retreat in this general region. The German War Office admits the relinquishment of territory between Yyres and La Bassee, declaring that the movement was for the purpose of shortening the German line, and that it was carried out without the knowledge of the British.

In the month of August 57,318 German prisoners, including 1,283 officers, were captured by the British troops in France. In the same period they have taken 657 guns, including over 150 heavies.

Over 5,750 machine guns, and over 1,000 trench mortars have been counted.

BRITAIN'S BIT.

THE enquiry is sometimes heard whether Britain is doing all it ought to in the war.

When we are suffering from 30,000 to 40,000 casualties a week and have kept it up for three years, when we have stood pat under the stress of air raids, and gone without meat and butter and sugar without complaining, and have sent so many men into the army that the biggest machine shops in the country are operated almost exclusively by women, and have paid taxes such as we haven't yet contemplated—then and not till then will we begin to have the right to enquire whether Britain is doing all it can.

Britain's casualties during the month of May were over 166,000, while those of the United States have averaged fewer than a thousand a month since we entered the war in April, 1917. How helpless would our commerce be without Britain's navy; how could we have kept the horrors of war "over there"? We owe much to Great Britain, and it is surely time that we reciprocated Britain's fairness, laying aside our old prejudices and misunderstandings and laying the ghosts of old libels. Neither one has all the wisdom or all the virtue. We are joint heirs to the Anglo-Saxon heritage and co-trustees of the richest political estate the world has ever known. We have a responsibility to see that it is not dissipated, but is properly expended to make civilization secure and prosperous. The problems of administration are so immense that we must lean upon one another, trust each other, and work together in the fellowship of kinsmen and friends. We have no need to be one empire; it will be sufficient if we are one in symyathy and purpose and mutual esteem.

TO BRITAIN FROM AMERICA.

BECAUSE we put aside the yoke,
Because the voice of freedom spoke,
Think you, we have forgoten her
Who made our fathers what they were,
Britain?

Think you, that passing tyrannies
Could rob us of our memories,
Who, in that far unhappy age,
Were faithful to our heritage,
And kept alive, by word and deed,
The fire you lit at Runnymede?

Because we flung our gates so wide,
And called all peoples to our side,
Think you, that we can walk unmoved
Upon the earth our fathers loved;
Or witness with untroubled eyes,
To-day, your splendid sacrifice?

O, Britain? With uncovered head,
Here, in the presence of your dead,
We plight the word of faithful men;
The common cup we drink again.
We wrong you not by flattery;
But offer that you understand,
The true and open heart and hand,
The friendship of a people free,
The honor of another Land,
Her faith in your nobility.

Litchfield, Conn. DOROTHY BELL.

NOT DOING IT ALL

Sims Tells Americans Not to Get Chesty

London, Sept. 1.—Vice-Admiral William Sims, commander of the American naval forces in the war zone, delivered an address last night to American soldiers and sailors who were being entertained by E. H. Sothern and Mary Anderson in "Macbeth." The commander declared the Germans had discovered that American soldiers were not just men thrust into uniforms and sent off in ships, but were fighting propositions. He added: "But don't you chaps get sticking out your chests and going around thinking America is doing it all. I want to tell you here and now that what is being done by this tiny little island is wonderful. The British fleet is protecting us and supporting us and getting us to the front."

THE whole cost of the Crimean War—£70,000,000—would just about pay the cost of the present war for ten days.

BY COMPARISON.

HELL, said ELBERT HUBBARD was made in Germany. But the credit of having lifted the lid off, letting hell loose on this earth belongs to none other than the "All-Highest" Kaiser WILLIAM, ruler of 70,000,000 docile German slaves.

By comparison with the Kaiser, ATTILLA the Hun was a piker—a poor, doddering, inefficient, tender-hearted old fussbudget. We have learned that during the last four years. ATTILLA, in his day was considered such a terror that grass was said to never

again would grow where his horse had trod. But he really conducted a polite mode of warfare compared to the present ruler of the Huns. For ATTILA had no liquid fire or poison gas, nor was it ever reported that he crucified his prisoners, nor earned the cognomen of "baby-killer." These are triumphs of Kultur that belong only to the present head of the Hohenzollern tribe.

VILLA, dead or alive, used to pose as some pumpkins in the realm of polite butchery. But at best VILLA was only a movie crook. NERO got away with a lot of notoriety in his time as a first-class, all-around blackleg, but he was only an amateur.

The palm for downright ruthlessness, savagery, cruelty, fiendish rape, wholesale murder of innocents, enslavement of populations, and general degradation of the nations is easily carried off by the prince of plunderers, Kaiser WILLIAM and his Potsdam gang of super thugs.

The fact remains that VILLA, ATTILA, NERO, the mad Mullah, the wild man of Borneo, and BARNY O'BOULEGARD, King of the cannibal islands, were only side-show artists compared to the Kaiser, with his four-year campaign of unbridled ruthlessness. All the infamous deeds of previous history rolled into one would not equal a single day's ruin, debauchery, and suffering wrought by this heartless and blasphemous monster.

It is even rumored that the Devil has resigned in utter disgust at being so completely outdone in the realm of dirty work by this latest disciple and super-fiend, and that his abdication in favor of the imperial serpent of Berlin is made in the least interests of hell.

Let us see to it then that we are not going to be deceived when the day of reckoning comes. Our duty is as plain as a pikestaff. Simply this: we must drive these German monsters, their Kaiser and plunderbund, back to hell where they belong.



A Group of Distinguished Canadian Generals with Sir Edward Kemp, the Canadian Minister for Overseas. In the group are Generals Lipsett, Burstall, Odlum, Macdonell, Watson and Ketchen.

Many Advances, One Check

London, September 2. — Further advances in Flanders were made today by the British. They captured the towns of Estaires, four miles east of Merville, and Steenwerck, three miles southeast of Bailleul.

British troops today captured Le Transloy, southeast of Bapaume, and took the whole of St. Pierre-Vaast Wood.

Considerable progress was made by Field Marshal Haig's forces on the whole thirty-three mile front between the Scarpe and the river Somme.

The Drocourt - Queant switch line was broken in two by English and Canadian troops on a ten-mile front. Many prisoners were captured.

Counter-attacking heavily, the Germans today drove Haig's troops out of the Bois de Vaulx, to the east of Vaulx-Vraucourt, which the British had occupied in the morning.

The Americans in Flanders drove through and beyond Voormezeele.

French troops are continuing their advance east of Crecy-au-Mont and Juvigny, and have occupied Neuilly and Terny-Sorny, northeast of Soissons.

BRITISH GAIN IN FLANDERS

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 3. 1 p.m.—In Flanders the British forces have captured the town of Wulverghem, two miles southeast of Kemmel.

Contrary to expectations, the enemy has not reacted heavily with a view to the recapture of the Queant-Drocourt line, but has left the British in undisturbed possession of it.

The British found Doignies and Velu unoccupied. The situation in the northern part of the battlefield is said to be extremely interesting, but nothing more can be said for the moment.

BRITISH REPORT MORE SUCCESSES

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The text of the War Office statement today reads:

"Our operations carried out yesterday south of the River Scarpe were completely successful. The enemy was heavily defeated in his prepared defences of the Drocourt-Queant system, with the result that he is retiring this morning along practically the whole battlefront.

"In the course of yesterday's battle, in addition to inflicting heavy losses on the enemy, we captured 10,000 prisoners.

"We are now advancing and are reported to have entered Pronville, Doignies and Bertincourt.

"Canadian troops showed the greatest skill and courage yesterday in storming the Drocourt-Queant line. These lines had been perfected by the enemy in the past eighteen months. They provided the most formidable obstacle, as they had been furnished with every device of modern engineering.

"The enemy had re-enforced his defences here to such a degree that on a front of 8,000 yards no less than eleven German divisions were identified."

Britain Calls Check.

New York Herald: Wherever the [cut off] in this war have made move, political or [cut off] they have found themselves opposed [cut off] British. At the beginning their [cut off] marine was blocked by the British [cut off] "contemptible little army" of Lord [cut off] saved Northern France and Belgium; [cut off] submarines were in the Baltic and Brit[cut off] ners in Galicia. When the Austro-[cut off] made their irruption into Italy last yea[r] [cut off] air, land and sea forces rushed to her [cut off] Like a good player Britain has thwart[ed] [cut off] move of the Germans on the chess boa[rd] [cut off] world.

in a large proportion of cases, they set an example as regards natural nursing and personal care—in two words, complete motherhood—which is so often shirked by those of ample means and leisure. Civilized nations are recruiting their populations from parents who, relatively speaking, have failed in the battle of life from one cause or another, and not from those who have succeeded."

THEORY EXPLODED

Influenza Attacks Well-Nourished American Sailors

An Irish Port, August 28.—The theory that the strange epidemic of a peculiar type of influenza which has swept Europe, attacked only those who were "run down" because of lack of proper food, was exploded when the disease threatened to take hold among officers and men at this American destroyer base. Aside from American soldiers, the American sailors are probably the best fed persons in Europe, but the disease attacked several score of them here and for a week or so disrupted crew assignments. It has virtually disappeared now.

The disease is not dangerous if taken in hand quickly enough, and it has left no ill effects at the destroyer base. It has the peculiarity, however, of weakening the victim in a few days as much as the average illness will in twice the time, consequently it requires several days of recuperation.

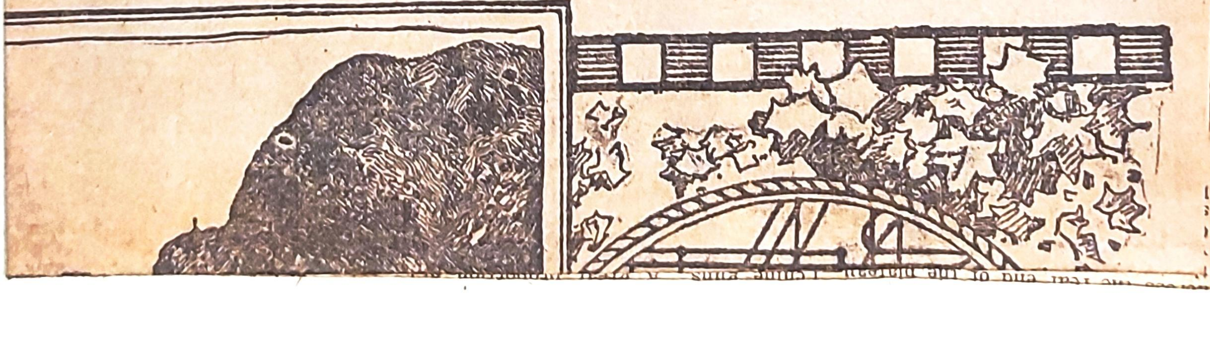
Victims suffer differently when the disease first begins. Some suddenly become dizzy and even faint. The most prevalent symptoms, however, are first a cough, then terrific pains in the back, followed by fever and a chill now and then. Physicians say it is dangerous to attempt to continue one's usual activities, as pneumonia may develop and prescribe bed for four to seven days with ordinary remedies for combatting fever.

sale of the famous heirlooms of Prince Konoyo which brought a total of about $600,000. The feature of the sale was the purchasing of the costumes of ancient dancers for $50,000 by T. Yamamoto, one of the new ship millionaires.

Gold Lace Monopoly

London, August 27.—Hereafter no gold lace, gold embroidery, or gold thread can be worn by any civilian, ...esty's service or on the dress of officer in the mercantile marine.





CZECH-SLOVAKS RECOGNIZED BY UNITED STATES

Mr. Lansing Makes Official Announcement of Step

ALLIES HAVE TAKEN BOLSHEVIK POSITIONS

Successes 75 Miles from Archangel—Semeioff Scores Again

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Entente Allied troops in northern European Russia, aided by Russian forces, on August 31, captured the enemy's positions north of Obozerskaya, seventy-five miles south of Archangel, according to an official report issued today by the War Office.

The captured position was consolidated and a subsequent enemy counter-attack was repulsed with heavy losses.

The Allied troops are pushing on to Obozerskaya.

The guns of the Allied armored train were very effective in the fighting.

Special Star Cable.

PEKIN, Sept. 3. — Bolshevik troops have again been defeated by the Allies advancing in Siberia. Gen. Semenoff today announced the capture of Oloviania from the Bolsheviki by a turning movement, taking prisoners and four machine guns.

U. S. RECOGNIZES CZECHS.

Special to The Montreal Star.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3—Recognition of the Czecho-Slovaks as a de facto belligerent government was extended by the Unitd Stats today.

To further aid their war against the German and Austro-Hungarian empires, the Secretary of State, Mr. Lansing, formally notified the Czecho-Slovak National Council, through its head, Dr. Masaryk, that the United States is prepared formally to enter into relations with the de facto regime.

The purpose of recognition would be prosecuting the war against the common enemy.

This important action of the Government is expected to deal a blow to Bolshevism in Russia, and to solidify the Czechs fighting the Hun.

"The Czecho-Slovak people," said Mr. Lansing's announcement, "having taken up arms against the German Austro-Hungarian empires, and having placed organized armies in the field which are waging war against those Empires under officers of their own nationality, and in accordance with the rule and practices of civilized nations, and the Czecho-Slovaks, having, in prosecution of their independent purposes in the present war, confided supreme political authority to the Czecho-Slovak national council:

"The Government of the United States recognizes that a state of belligerency exists between the Czecho-Slovaks thus organized and the German and Austro-Hungarian Empires."

"It also recognizes the Czecho-Slovak national council as a de facto belligerent Government, clothed with proper authority to direct the military and political affairs of the Czecho-Slovaks.

"The Government of the United States further declares that it is prepared to enter formally into relations with the de facto government thus recognized for purpose of prosecuting the war against the common enemy, the Empires of Germany and Austro-Hungary."

Recognition by one government of another as a de facto regime is not the fullest type of recognition that can be accorded. It means, in brief, that this nation regards the Czecho-Slovaks as an operating government of sufficient stability to warrant the confidence and support of this nation.

Recognizing of the Czechs as a de facto organization means stabilizing them and giving them a standing in the community of nations whereby they can obtain credit, and whereby, after the war, they can have a place in the sun. It means further that any lingering idea of Germany and Austria controlling this group is dissipated.

The immediate effect is expected to be the infusion of a new confidence and strength into the group now fighting with the Allies in Siberia.

It is apt, too, to cause a complete rupture with the Bolsheviki regime.

Recognition has been under consideration for a week or more. Mr. Lansing, who has taken a personal interest in the Czecho-Slovak movement, carefully worked out the argument in support of this step. That he met opposition within the Government at first is reported, but not confirmed. He, however, kept up his campaign, and is mainly responsible for this important move.

President Wilson consulted with him late last week at length. It is understood at that time recognition was determined on, but actual notification was not given Dr. Ma[illegible]yk until today. He and Lansing met at noon.

WAR SUMMARY

By Associated Press.

On a front of virtually fifty miles, from just below Ypres to a point near Peronne, on the Somme, the German armies are in retreat.

This retrograde movement is not a voluntary one on the part of the enemy, but has been forced by the series of unremitting hammer blows inflicted by Marshal Foch in the past six or seven weeks. It has been now accelerated by the notable victory won by Field-Marshal Haig in breaking through the strong defensive lines protecting the railway centres of Douai and Cambrai, and threatening to outflank even the main Hindenburg line south to St. Quentin.

Already the taking of 10,000 prisoners by the British in their advance is reported, and the German casualties in killed and wounded are declared to have been notably heavy, as their thickly massed forces felt the force of the British blow.

So pronounced and so speedy is the German retirement movement that it seems as if the enemy, if he has not met with a disaster, is perilously on

In what appears like an effort to escape in time, the scope of the German retirement, which had been proceeding somewhat leisurely both north and south of the Somme, has been markedly accentuated north of that river.

In this movement the important French coal mining city of Lens, at the gates of which the British pounded vainly virtually all last year, has been evacuated, the British moving in.

To the north, in Flanders, the retreat is continuing, and the British have further closed up the Lys salient by taking possession of the village of Wulverghem, two miles south of Kemmel.

South of Lens, the Germans apparently are acknowledging themselves beaten on the Queant -Drocourt line, where Sir Douglas Haig's break-through was effected, and are retreating in this vitally important sector without attempting a counter-drive upon the victorious British.

Still further south the retirement has resulted in the evacuation of areas three to four miles deep on both sides of the Bapaume-Cambrai road, the British taking town after town in this area in their steady advance.

Though the German command must have been anticipating an attack on the Hindenburg switch line, which the British had closely approached in their early advance, it apparently was not expected at the moment. The Germans seem to have been surprised at the quickness with which Haig's Canadians and other British forces, after fighting their way up to the line, organized a crushing attack against the line itself.

This morning alone, on the twenty-mile front where the British are mainly engaged, they are reported to have advanced no less than a maximum of four miles.

This seems to emphasize the cleanness of the break, and, with the large captures of prisoners, points to the demoralization of the German forces in this area.

It is too early to estimate with any degree of accuracy what effect the present big drive of the Allies may ultimately produce. The fall of Douai and Cambrai, which now seems not improbable in the near future, would put the entire German line out of joint between the North Sea and Rheims, however, and would be likely to force the evacuation of a great part of northern France now occupied by the Germans.

Operations by the French and Americans in the south may be counted upon to work toward such a result. There is a hint in today's despatches that some development of importance is impending on the southern front, where the left flank of the Hindenburg line is under Franco-American pressure.

CANADIANS HAPPY AT TAPLEY HOSPITAL

Special Star Cable from Our Own Correspondent. Copyright.

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 20 Cockspur street, London, Sept. 3.—A Montreal officer now in a London hospital is extremely cheerful despite a wounded arm and the loss of his left leg. He joked about the things he would do when he got his wooden leg. Truly the Canadian wounded seem to be all the mark at Tapley's. The only disagreeable thing they have to talk about is the anti-tetanus injection. They have to undergo this four times. The first effect on some is a feeling of sickness, but others seem little af-

One Montrealer said:

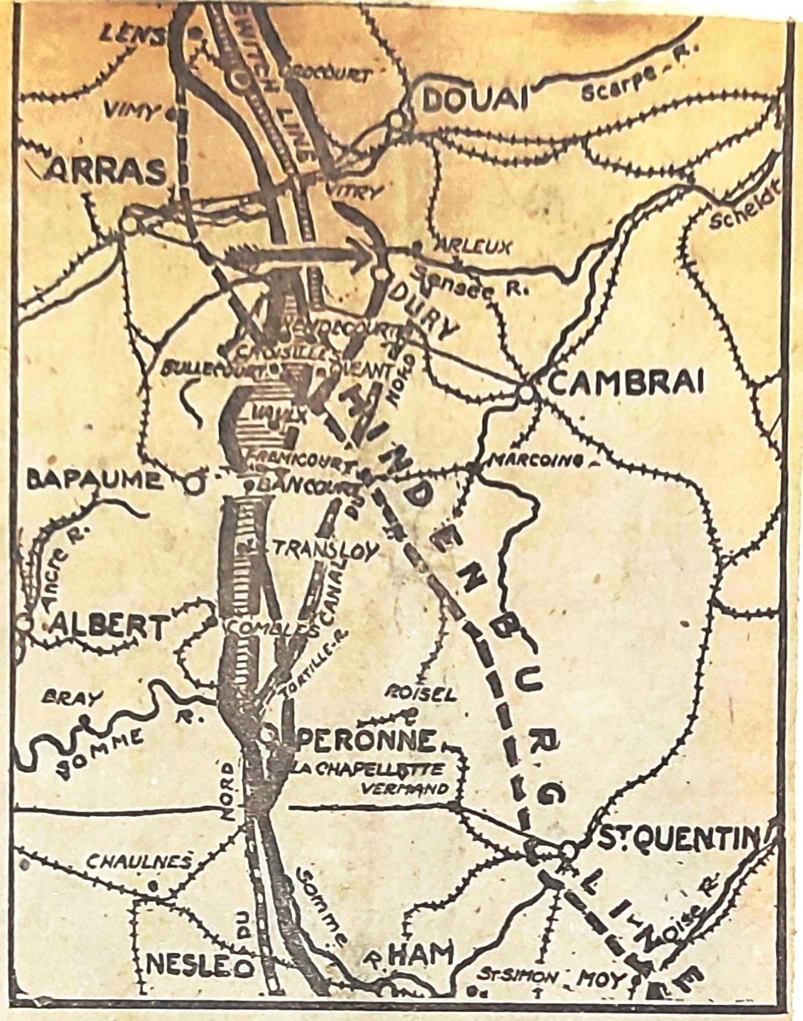
"After a short but magnificent barrage, we went over at 4.20 a.m. We formed part of the centre of the Canadian advance. It was very misty and we could not see very far ahead. We had to steer by compass and map. The Germans retreated as we advanced, and a good many prisoners came in on the way to our objective.

"We encountered a good many machine guns, but these were tackled by the tanks and infantry, without incurring much loss. The mist came in very useful, as the Germans could not see us, and we reached our objective on time.

"The next day we were in spport and had to travel over 5,000 yards to reach our objective. There, the wood in front was full of machine guns, and we had to face a very heavy fire. I had only gone between 400 and 500 yards when I got hit. The first day was glorious and I would not have missed it for anything. I heard our battalion reached its objective the second day successfully, though not without losses."

Another officer of the same battalion, speaking of the first day's attack, said the casualties were very light. "One reaching our objective we had to consolidate, and other battalions leap-frogged us," he stated. "We stayed in our postions that night and the next morning began a march at eight o'clock to reach our new position. We kept going till twelve, over very rough ground. In the afternoon we became the support troops, in case of a counter-attack. We lost most when we were going through the wood which was being shelled.

WINDERMERE.



The greatest victory of the present offensive is indicated by the arrow showing the breach in the famous Drocourt-Queant switch line, built as a stonewall defence back of the Hindenburg line, and called by the Germans the Wotan line. Smashing it has given us the long sought prize of Lens and the possession of the whole switch line. The black line to the right shows approximately the battle front at noon today. The captured Wotan switch line is shown between that and yesterday's front. The shaded area shows Sunday's gains compared with yesterday's and today's.

PROGRESS BEYOND DROCOURT-QUEANT LINE

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 3, 12.31 p.m.—In heavy fighting last night beyond the Droucourt-Queant line the British are reported to have made further progress on a front of 13,000 yards. The villages of Saudemont and Ecourt, more than a mile and a half beyond Dury, the capture of which was announced last night, are reported to have been taken today. The village of Etaing, two miles north of Dury, fell late yesteray at about the same time the British further south were capturing Villers-Lez-Cagnicourt. These captures were effected after most bitter fighting.

The enemy was in force, at the last reports, to the southwest and the north of Queant. From the ridges he was pouring a heavy machine-gun fire at the British, who were returning the fire and gaining ground at the same time.

On the Somme battlefield the British are driving at a pace generally east in the direction of the Canal du Nord, where the Germans have erected wire. Their trenches here, however, have only been half dug, it is rumored.

The Germans, it seems to be expected, will offer determined resistance along this line, as they are now lying in front of it, and then retire back of the canal, if necessary. With their lines at the canal in such an embryo state, however, little protection will be afforded the enemy should he be forced to take refuge behind them.

On the northern half of the Drocourt-Quenant battle front there were some 3,000 prisoners in the cages last night. Thousands more had been taken to the hospitals wounded, while probably more than 3,000 additional captures had been effected on the southern half of the front.

In one place along the line of battle eight German divisions—or rather four comparatively fresh divisions and the remnants of four other divisions—were fighting against three British divisions.

An officer from one of these enemy divisions, which was the second guards reserve, said, however, that his division has been in the fighting for more than a week, and that its effectives would number less than a thousand men. In his battalion only himself and twenty-four of his men survived, he declared. He added that the German losses had been heavier than any they had previously suffered.

In their push northwestward along the Bapaume-Cambrai road the British have reached Beugny.

Unofficial advices from London this morning reported the British in today's advance to have pushed some three and a half points beyond this point. The town of Villers-au-Flos, southeast of Bapaume, was in British hands early last evening, after severe fighting.

After taking Sailly-Saillisel the British pushed on across the Bapaume-Peronne front, and in the fighting just to the north were well on their way toward Rocquigny. The Germans were in heavy force in the region of Noreuil, and hard fighting was in progress there.

There is every sign that the enemy is hurrying his retirement on this part of the British front to get behind what is left of his defensive line. This new line of defence he expected to take up behind the Canal du Nord, is not considered very strong, and is too near Douai and Cambrai to be comfortable to the enemy.

Constant movements toward the rear of the German lines on the Somme front in the regions of Ham and Guiscard are reported by the correspondent of Le Journal (Paris) at British headquarters. Hospital and dressing stations are being hastily cleared, while convoys are moving northeastward harassed by Entente airplanes.

The determined German resistance at the crossroads north of Villers-lez-Cagnicourt was overcome by the British this morning and Haig's men are now shoving forward in the direction of Cambrai.

A strong British force is driving forward on the northern reaches of the Hindenburg line. The British are well inside the Drocourt-Queant line.

So far as learned no organized counter-attacks have been developed by the Germans, but on the extreme British left determined opposition is developing.

British troops today advanced well to the east of Peronne and are making steady progress.

The British today pushed forward well to the east of Noreuil and the Australians made steady progress to the east of Peronne.

AUSTRIANS DRIVEN BACK.

By Associated Press.

Rome, Sept. 3.—Austro-Hungarian detachments were driven back by the Italian advanced posts at Stelvio and Tonale, on the western end of the Austro-Italian front, the War Office announced today.

CANADIAN LOSSES IN FIRST STAGES OF ATTACK LIGHT

British Barrage Was Most Wonderful of War—Previous Week's Fighting Prepared Jumping-Off Place for Blow Which Smashed Switch Line

Special Canadian Press Cable by J. F. B. Livesay.

WITH THE CANADIAN FORCES September 3.—Supported by what is said to be one of the greatest artillery barrages put on in this war, the Canadians, after the seeming desultory fighting of the past few days, went into action in force yesterday morning, together with other British troops, south of the Scarpe. The kick-off was at five o'clock, and by half-past six the enemy was pierced at several points opposite to us.

Our left stormed Dury, and in the centre pushed out along the Cambrai road as far as the outskirts of Villers-lez-Cagnicourt. Our right penetrated the wood of Cagnicourt and thrust itself into the village. These points lie well behind the Queant-Drocourt lines.

Our own losses in the first day's fighting were light. The enemy was overwhelmed by the volume and intensity of our fire, and by our counter-battery work smothering his return fire. The men went in quietly confident, taking their time to secure the victory of which they were sure. Thousands of prisoners came in during the day. Our men say they encountered heavy machine gun fire, but as soon as they stormed the trench system the enemy surrendered. A British force on our right also rushed forward.

The weather was clear and cold, and the roads were in fair shape. The pursuit was pushed forward by tanks and the motor machine gunners.

ONTARIO MEN DID WELL.

The honors of the day went to an Ontario battalion, which made an advance over hard going of over one thousand yards, mopping up seven hundred and sixty prisoners, most of whom were captured in dugouts.

Exactly a week ago the battle opened at three in the morning with a concentrated barrage fire, under a curtain of which the Canadian troops engaged carried their first rush far through the famous Hindenburg line. On Tuesday the advance was continued. Wednesday we were held up by strong enemy reserves, thrown in with orders to hold the line at all costs. They were supported by hundreds of machine guns.

Resuming their advance on Thursday, the troops concerned, including some first-rate Imperials, settled down to a systematic reduction of the advanced enemy strong posts, with the view of establishing a solid line. That was being fully accomplished. The jumping-off positions yesterday morning were all that could be desired. The objectives of the first phase were thus fully attained. The fighting of last week was on a relatively minor scale, confined to a limited number of our troops, but it was tough and bitter going throughout, every foot of ground being stubbornly contested by the best troops the enemy could throw in. From his reserves at Douai and Cambrai he sent in wave after wave of counter-attacks, thus suffering very severe losses.

During the week the Canadians captured over five thousand prisoners and a number of guns, with hundreds of machine guns. Enemy dead strew hillsides.

J. F. B. LIVESAY.

Miss Grace Wharram, Waterville, P.Q. 1.00
A. C. Evans, 325 Peel St. . . 1.00

QUEANT CAPTURED WITH OTHER TOWNS; BRITISH HOLDING SWITCH LINE

Over 10,000 Prisoners in Latest Smash—Lens, Canadian Objective for Two Years, Taken at Last—Enemy Retreating Over Wide Front—Gains Multiply Fast

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The British advanced four miles on a twenty-mile front in the region of Buissy this morning, it was learned authoritatively.

The British are now in undisturbed possession of the Drocourt-Queant line.

The enemy left these positions without resistance. He is hurriedly retiring southward.

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 3, 1 p.m.—The British have captured the city of Lens.

The town of Queant also has been taken. Lens was evacuated by the Germans, the British moving in.

More than 10,000 prisoners were taken by the British yesterday. Additional prisoners were taken this morning.

In their push beyond the Drocourt-Queant line the British have advanced to a point just to the west of Buissy, two and one-helf miles northeast of Queant, and occupied Pronville, a mile and a half southeast of Queant.

The British also hold Doignies, Velu, Bertincourt and Rocquigny, representing an advance to a maximum depth of four miles on a 20-mile front effected this morning.

BERLIN, Sept. 3, via London.—South and east of Arras, the British have succeeded with strong superior forces in throwing back our infantry line on both sides of the Arras-Cambrai high road, says the official statement issued today by the German army headquarters.

"Northwest of Queant, and on the northern fringe of Noreuil," the statement says,

THREE MONTREAL MAJORS ON LIST

Maj. S. J. Mathewson, Maj. A. E. Dubuc and Maj. J. M. Bales Wounded

ALL ON LIST BEFORE

Pte. J. D. McCrory and Pte. J. P. P. Murphy Each Wounded For the Third Time

Private cablegrams were yesterday received by Mr. S. J. Mathewson that his son, Major Sam. J. Mathewson, M.C., of a Montreal Highland Regiment, had been wounded by shrapnel at the front on August 28th, this being the second time that he had been wounded. The last cable received by Mr. Mathewson was of a decidedly cheerful nature, reading: "Small shrapnel wound in neck, unlikely to make Blighty last long." A further cable received yesterday from Major Mathewson said: "Shrapnel removed; feeling fine."

Coupled with these personal cables was official information received by Mr. Mathewson that Major Mathewson had been wounded during the recent advance fighting, and had been removed to the Princess of Wales Hospital, at Marylebone, London.

This is the third son of Mr. S. J. Mathewson, to be included in the casualty lists. One son, Kenneth, was killed while serving in the Royal Flying Corps two years ago, while the other brother, Capt. Arthur Mathewson, was shell shocked while serving with the 42nd Highlanders, and invalided home four months ago, as permanently incapacitated for further service.

NAVAL BRIGADE CUTS ARTERIES OF HUN LINES

With Splendid Dash and Resource They Captured Pronville

ASTRIDE CAMBRAI ROAD

Men Were From Drake, Hood, Anson and Hawke—Foe Panic-Stricken

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to the New York Times and Montreal Gazette.
Registered in Accordance with the Copyright Act.

With the British Armies, Tuesday, September 3—More than 10,000 prisoners behind our lines are the best human proof of yesterday's victory, when our troops broke the Drocourt-Queant line and today the enemy is in hard retreat from a wide belt of country north and south of the Arras-Cambrai road, in a desperate hurry to escape, lest his transport and troops may be encircled by our men who are pressing their pursuit.

The capture of Queant last night by our naval brigades, with Pronville behind it, gives us Remy, a most important pivot where the Drocourt line joined the main Hindenburg line, which has been completely turned, so that this fortress position on which the Germans set their hopes of safety in defence, is now in jeopardy. Lowland Scots of our 17th corps are walking along the Hindenburg line southeast of Queant, clearing it of any men who may still be in hiding there, while the naval men of the Drakes and Hoods and Ansons and Hawkes are following the line of the Hindenburg support trenches and curving downwards to the valley of the Hirondelle river and across its slopes to get astride the Bapaume-Cambrai road, which is the enemy's line of retreat for all his heavy transport, scurrying away and burning their stores behind them. There are great possibilities of success in this situation today, when beyond any doubt the enemy is more panic-stricken (and he has all need to be) than at any time in this war. He has lost his strongest defensive positions, many battalions of men, of which he is in desperate want, and is at his wits' end to gather fresh reserves in time to make a stand before much more is lost.

Our troops, among whom I have been today, are not in a mood to make things easy for him and are exerting their utmost strength of body and spirit, not heeding their need of sleep or rest, to keep those Germans on the move and battled out of their halting places.

In my message of yesterday I spoke of how the German command had scraped up every unit of every division which still gave some hope of fighting quality, in order to counter-attack us with ferocity and gain back their Hindenburg line. Ten divisions were identified against us in the region of Cagncourt and Drury and we took prisoners of every company of every regiment. Yesterday I saw them streaming without escort over the battlefield, beaten and glad of capture, and today again I have seen many more, trudging down our tracks after last night's progress.

T.

5,000 TO 6,000 CAPTIVES TAKEN BY CANADIANS

Reward of Sanguinary and Intense Fighting

DEADLY HORNETS' NESTS

Hidden Machine Guns Exacted Full Price Before Operators Surrendered

By J. F. B. LIVESAY.

Special Correspondent to the Canadian Press.

With the Canadian Forces in the Field, 9.30 a.m., Sept. 3, via London, Sept. 3.—The Canadian Corps captured yesterday between five and six thousand prisoners, but it was only by intensive and sanguinary fighting. More than ever the enemy relied on his machine gun nests. A single gunner ensconced in one of these might inflict a hundred casualties on our advancing infantry. It is small solace that the destruction of such a nest led invariably to the capture of a hundred or more Boche sheep in the dugouts behind. They surrendered willingly enough. Their machine guns had exacted their price.

NO RUNAWAY VICTORY

Canadians Fought Hard For Monday's Advance

By J. F. B. LIVESAY.

Special Correspondent to the Canadian Press.

With the Canadian Forces in the Field, 2 p.m., Sept. 2, via London, Sept. 3.—At noon today the Canadian forces attacking, had passed through the portion of the Queant-Drocourt switch line confronting them, thus breaking down the enemy's main line of resistance in this sector. On either flank British home troops were well up in the heat of battle. Reports of villages or positions won are apt to prove deceptive, as these may be held only by outposts, and are then liable to change hands before an energetic counter-

attack. Sections of our troops, for instance, have been reported to be at points considerably east of the main line now occupied. That line is roughly as follows:

Blache, St. Vaast, on the Scarpe, to Eterpigny, this being unchanged, thence in a wide northeasterly sweep to east of the strong point of Dury, which village we captured after a hard struggle, thence south through the village of Villers-lez-Cagnicourt to just east of Cagnicourt proper, joining up with other British troops at the Bouch Wood.

Our drive is being rushed forward and is making steady headway, though there is not that rapid going which distinguished the early days of the second battle of Amiens. The enemy evidently means to contest to the last ditch the triangle Ecourt-St. Quentin-Sauchy-Marquion. He has withdrawn most of his guns behind that line, though a number were captured in the first drive.

Prisoners to noon were estimated at three thousand, but these figures are subject to correction as the returns at the Corps' cages are tabulated.

This is no runaway victory. Every inch of the ground is being sharply contested. The enemy relies primarily on machine gun nests, supported by his heavy artillery. It is these that have occasioned our worst and heaviest casualties. In one case the machine gun crews lay doggo until the tanks had passed beyond them, then emerged from their dugouts and poured a destructive fire into our infantry. "It isn't the rifle that shoots them guys," said a walking case at the front dressing station after the battle, "it's the machine gunners."

NO HEART FOR FIGHTING.

A very large proportion of the prisoners taken were machine gunners. These surrendered as soon as their guns are out of action. They have no taste for close quarters with Canadians. That assertion has been made before, but today there was overwhelming evidence from many different quarters that the Boche will fight his hardest to keep his machine guns going, but once these break down, he cries, "Mercy, Kamerad." He is in no humor to go to it at close quarters with the Canadians.

The clean wound of a machine gun when it does not kill outright leads to a big proportion of walking wounded cases, and it was interesting to collect the views of these as they came fresh from battle. "Our battalion has taken three trenches, and is still going strong," said a British Columbia Highlander. Another British Columbian insisted that everything was going fine and that his battalion had taken more prisoners than its entire strength.

The member of a Southern Saskatchewan unit said: "We've got the Boche licked and the battle couldn't be going better. I hope to get back from Blighty in time to shove him into the Rhine."

A private of a famous Hampshire battalion—it belonged to the Old Army—who is fighting on one flank of the Canadian Corps, took his wound lightly: "I don't believe it is a good Blighty," he said, "but anyway, I'm just as glad not to be out of his push. We helped the Canadians to save Arras, and now we are pushing in with you again and to a very different tune."

QUEBEC TROOPS WON IMMORTAL GLORY MONDAY

French-Canadian Battalion Irresistible in Smashing Switch

RINGING WITH PRAISE

Press Unanimous in Saying Canadians' Most Brilliant Feat of War

Special Cable from The Gazette's Resident Staff Correspondent.

Registered in Accordance With the Copyright Act.

London, Sept. 3.—A famous French-Canadian battalion won immortal glory in the latest Canadian offensive against the German switch line. While they suffered many casualties they inflicted terrible loss on the Germans. In the last charge even non-combatant members of the battalion joined.

The Canadians here are confident our corps has broken the Germans' upper defence line and will turn the flank of the Hindenburg line.

To break the German line and capture Lens have been the goal of every Canadian, and this ambition has been satisfied. The Canadians fought at Vimy and Hill 70 on the way to Lens to release the great French coal city from the Hun. Taken from their task to finish the job at Passchendaele they returned and spent the winter again before Lens. Taken away again to perfect them for this great offensive they have fought in the battles of Amiens and Arras, and finally yesterday broke the Wotan line and freeing Lens at the same time. To break the German line entailed a sacrifice, but since August 8 our casualties are still less than the prisoners taken, and the work accomplished is greater in proportion to the losses than any previous Canadian action. Of our officer casualties, fortunately the majority wounded are not serious.

When the story can be told of a famous Quebec battalion and its stubborn fight, it will outrank its glorious record at Hill 70 and Courcelette.

The Canadians in London are jubilant. It is a proud record to be the first to break what was supposed to be the impregnable German line.

In a great hospital here scores of wounded Canadian officers cheered when the bulletin was read that their corps had turned the trick. These officers were men who had fought at Amiens and Arras.

The British press gives credit to the Canadians. The Daily Telegraph heads its article: Canadians dash through Drocourt line—astounding victory. The Express heading reads: Canadians smash through Drocourt switch, while the Times line reads: Canadians' big triumph.

A Standard editorial says: There will be great rejoicing throughout Canada at the notable part played by its sons in this great victory.

An artillery staff officer who left the front yesterday evening says the Canadian corps, although fighting steadily for nearly a month, displayed most wonderful bravery, dash, and tenacity in the attack on the Wotan line. The corps is determined to add to its notable victories in smashing the German line.

MOST BRILLIANT FEAT

Canadian Achievement One of Greatest in Whole War

Canadian Associated Press.

London, Sept. 3.—Warm tributes are paid the Canadians in newspaper comment today. The Times says: "The Canadians won imperishable fame by making a breach in the Drocourt-Queant line. This is the bare record of what was done by men from overseas. They would be quick to resent the odiousness of comparisons but we in this country have a special reason to observe the doings of Dominion troops and there has been abundant material in this battle."

The Daily Telegraph says: "September has opened with an atmosphere of almost bewildering success. There can be no doubt that one of the most shattering blows yet dealt was inflicted on the enemy yesterday."

The Daily Express says: "The English and Canadians have swung across the famous switch line. It is puerile for the Germans any longer to pretend they are merely ceding territory according to plan."

The Daily Sketch says: "Those splendid thrusting troops, the Canadians, have accomplished one of the most brilliant feats of the war. They have smashed an immensely strong line beyond repair."

The Daily News says: "The piercing of the switch line promises a new chapter in the war. The 'impregnability' of the Hindenburg defences has been shattered again by the Canadians and that disturbing truth must have a profound effect on Ludendorff's strategy."

The Daily Chronicle says: "The Drocourt line has been carried by Canadian and English troops in most gallant fashion. This great victory opens out very large possibilities and places Cambrai and Douai in jeopardy."

turning to New York, Sir John Eaton, Lord Shaughnessy,

LEAVE VESLE REGION; FLEE BEFORE BRITISH

Haig's Men Waiting Till Gas Clears Before Entering Lens, Now Clear of Huns—Rumancourt and Many Other Towns Taken — German Retreat Speeds up

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 4. — Field Marsh al Haig's forces today crossed the Canal du Nord and reached the western outskirts of Neuville-Bourjouval, nearly a mile to the east of the Canal, according to advices received here from the battle front.

The British also reached the northwestern part of Havricourt Wood.

Other British forces occupied Moeuvres, six miles west of Cambrai.

By Associated Press.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 4.—The Germans are in retreat on the French front east of the Canal du Nord. French cavalry was in pursuit during the night, and this morning had pushed to within two miles of Guisard, on the Noyon-Ham road.

By Asociated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 4, 4.30 p.m.—The Germans are contemplating a general retirement from the Vesle region, where they have been facing the Americans and French along the river, according to indications reported from the battle front today. The recent Franco-American successes in the south apparently have prompted such a move.

Large convoys, the advices state, were seen moving toward the river in this area today, and bridges are being destroyed.

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The city of Lens has been definitely evacuated by the Germans, according to reports from northern France today. The British, it is said, are refraining from occupying it only because of the gas fumes remaining there.

Patrols protected against the fumes have entered the city, it is stated, and found it clear of the enemy.

By Associated Press.

CONSTANTINOPLE WAS BOMBED BY BRITISH ON 4 SUCCESSIVE NIGHTS

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Constantinople was bombarded on four successive nights in the latter part of August, the Admiralty announced today. The arsenal, the dockyard, the Turkish War Office, the airdrome at Galata, the seaplane base at Gallipoli, and Chanak were attacked.

The raids, which were carried out by the Royal Air Force, occurred on August 25, 26, 27 and 28.

On Aug. 26 and Sept. 1, the Royal Air Force, co-operating with the navy, carried out successful bombing raids on Ostend and Zeebrugge, on the Belgian coast. Thirteen tons of bombs were dropped and large fires were started, the statement announces.

LAST MINUTE FLASHES

Special to The Star by United Press.

BOSTON, Sept. 4.—Every fire fighter of the city of Boston will go on strike Monday morning at 9 o'clock, unless their demands for higher wages are granted, it was announced today.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (delayed). — Despatches reaching the War Department from Irkutsk, Siberia, via Peking, dated Aug. 13, says the Bolshevik army east of Lake Baikal has been destroyed by the Czecho-Slovaks; that Cossacks are co-operating with the Czechs, and that all Americans in Siberia are safe.

CANADIAN TRIUMPHS OF PAST MONTH ARE THE MARVEL OF WAR

First Drive at Amiens and Present One Through Wotan Line Unparalleled in Present War—Losses Heavy, But Magnificence of Victories Makes Them Light

Sp...

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Sept. 4, Noon. —British troops were reported this morning to have taken the town of Moeuvres, three and one-half miles southeast of Queant, but the capture of the place was not confirmed.

The Germans are in full flight in the region of the Canal du Nord, and appear to be more than ever disorganized. A thousand more prisoners were captured last night by Field-Marshal Haig's forces.

Canadian Press Despatch from Reuter's, Limited.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Paris papers print the following semi official statement:

"The hour seems close at hand when the superb efforts of the Allies will begin to bear fruit," one of our great chiefs said yesterday. "We are in the last lap and close to the winning post."

Special Star Cable by Lowell Wellett, of the United Press.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Sept. 4, 11:35 a.m.—Evidences are piling up that the Germans are retiring from Wytschaete and Messines ridges.

These ridges in Flanders, between Ypres and Armentieres, weer the scene of most desperate fighting in the German drive of last April.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—The Entente Allies have reduced the length of the western battlefront by nearly sixty miles since July 18, by pressing back the Germans from the territory which they conquered in their offensive of March, April and July. This places at the disposal of the Entente Allied commander-in-chief a considerable number of divisions which heretofore had been engaged in holding the line.

FOE DAMS SCARPE TO FLOOD LAND

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—In an effort to cover their retreat the Germans have dammed the Scarpe river and flooded the country over a considerable area, according to a despatch from the British front to the Daily Mail today.

REPORT HUTIER TO STAND ON OISE

Special Star Cable by United Press.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 4.—Gen. von Hutier is preparing to make a stand on the Oise river, according to reports here today, crediting this statement to the German Chancellor, von Hertling.

The Oise runs east and west, crossing the Hindenburg line at La Fere and behind that line it turns at right angles and runs north.

[Special] Canadian Press Cable by J. F. B. Livesay.

WITH THE CANADIAN FORCES, Sept. 4.—The second phase of the battle of Arras is over. It was decided within twenty-four hours. The enemy is in full retreat, and the British army, on the right of the Canadian corps, is marching unopposed through villages which yesterday were in the hands of the enemy. It has crossed the famous Hindenburg line with little opposition.

The first phase of the battle was that of preparation, the second of victory. It is difficult to write with becoming modesty of the deeds of the Canadian corps during the past few weeks, but the Canadian people are entitled to know the facts.

On July 30, the last great trek in the silent watches of the night began. At twenty minutes past four on the morning of August 8, the Canadian corps, in the centre between the Australians and English, and directly in front of Amiens, opened the battle of that name. They were up against an enemy flushed with victory and preparing a new offensive. All his guns were in forward positions, and two thousand rounds lay beside them. They were waiting the word to push ahead, and thus is accounted for the great captures of artillery.

By August 20, the battle was over and won so far as the Canadian corps was concerned. Those two weeks of fighting dealt a tremendous blow at the enemy's morale. Von Hutier, the German commander in that area, is a brother-in-law of Ludendorf, and the great general staff sought to make excuses for him by publishing the statement that he was up against the elite of the French army and the celebrated Canadian corps. Now excuses must be made for von Below. It will suffice that he, too, was up against the Canadian corps, fresh from that victory.

CREDIT DUE BRITISH.

Five days later the Canadian corps went into action in front of Arras. Due credit must be given to those gallant British troops, including famous divisions, who, during the eight days' battle, fought alongside the Canadians.

The battle opened at 3 o'clock on Monday of last week. The first drive carried our troops through the Hindenburg line in front of Arras, and within grappling distance of the main line of enemy resistance, known by them as the Wotan line, and by us as the Queant-Drocourt switch. The rest of the week was spent in consolidating our positions, straightening out the line, and preparing a favorable strategic jumping off point for the great final task of breaking through the switch.

This was not completed until midnight of last Sunday. Five hours later, the assault started, accompanied by the greatest concentration of artillery this war has ever seen. By evening we had carried the whole line in front of us, and had penetrated beyond. This was done in face of the most desperate resistance yet encountered.

In the fighting of the past month, depending primarily on his innumerable machine gun posts, the enemy sought to stay our advance until he could evacuate his guns and material. Today not a Boche is left this side of the Canal du Nord. Our casualties have been heavy, as they are bound to be in operations of this kind, but when taken in conjunction with this second tremendous blow to the enemy's morale, and the immense number of prisoners we have captured, they are relatively light.

ATTACKED 1914 DEFENCES.

In the present battle we attacked him on the ground he has held and fortified since 1914. He has challenged us to attack him there, and until now we have not taken up the gauntlet. The Canadian corps has succeeded here as completely as it succeeded at Amiens.

These two great victories under such opposing conditions within one month are without parallel in this war. If the Canadian corps did nothing more this year its laurels are safe. Outside of the crushing blows to enemy morale, these victories have reverberated widely elsewhere. London, Paris, and every Allied capital has been heartened.

Up to yesterday, well over 5,000 unwounded Boche prisoners have passed through the corps' cages as the fruits of Monday's battle. Add to these the wounded which crowd our dressing stations and the total cannot be less than 7,000. To these add the forty-five hundred captured last week and the nine thousand odd of the battle of Amiens, and the Canadian corps is thus credited with over 20,000 prisoners, as the result of a month's work. This number is in excess of our total casualties, so far as current figures show.

Fed on victories and not knowing what it is to fail, the Canadian corps is ready to go in again when such another task shall be required of it.

J. F. B. LIVESAY.

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CAVALRY FORCES HUN BACK

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—Toward Guiscard, five miles north by east from Noyon, French cavalry today is forcing the Germans back, according to reports received here this afternoon. The enemy is withdrawing from the right bank of the north canal.

In the region of Jumecourt, north of Soissons, the Chauny-Laon railway has been passed. The French are making progress toward Ainzy-le-Chateau along the Allette.

General Mangin is reported advancing along the Soissons-Guignicourt railways.

Operations in the Jumecourt region and along the two railways named, which follow the general lines of the Vesle and the Aisne rivers, are evidently part of the big flanking manoeuvre against the Germans holding the Vesle line and against the Chemin des Dames positions.

BRITISH TAKE RUMAUCOURT

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 4. — The British have secured a hold on the west bank of the Canal du Nord by taking Rumaucourt, to the north of Sains-les-Marquion, according to advices from the battlefront today.

Further south along the canal they are reported to have captured Inchy-en-Artois, Demicourt, to the east of Doignies and Hermies, three miles northeast of Bertincourt. Near the Somme the British, the advices state, have crossed the canal of Haut Allaines, slightly more than two miles north of Peronne.

From Hermies southward, the British line is indicated as running to the west fo Rumaucourt, a mile and a half east of Bertincourt.

Midway between Nieppe and Sailly, in the **Lys salient, the British** have captured the village of Croix-du-Bac.

Since the opening of the combined Franco-British operations on Aug. 8, no less than 97 German divisions have been engaged on the battle front.

Information from the front today is that the coal-mining city of Lens is still mainly in German possession. British patrols, however, are reported in the western portion of the town.

There were widespread reports yesterday that Lens had been evacuated by the Germans and occupied by the British. These reports emanated from an authoritative source in London, and were generally accepted as correct until the receipt of last night's official British communication which failed to confirm them.

WHOLE BRITISH FRONT MOVING UP

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Sept 4.—Noon. — Exploiting their successes of yesterday the British today pushed forward to the Canal du Nord and are establishing posts on the western bank.

Attempts to cross the canal have in every case been met with heavy machine-gun fire, and it is evident the enemy intends to stand here as long as possible.

Reports from the north and south indicate that virtually the whole of the British front is being moved up. Local attacks in the north are helping the Germans to decide to move faster.

In the Drocourt battle zone the British have occupied ground east of Inchy-en-Artois and are holding the canal crossings northwest and southeast of the town.

BRITISH REPORT FURTHER PROGRESS

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The text of the British official statement follows:

"On the battlefront minor actions are reported in diferent locations. We have reached the east side of the Vaux Woods, north of Moislans, and have advanced slightly at other points.

"Generally our troops have reached the line of the Canal du Nord, and north of the Arras-Cambrai road have occupied Ecourt St. Quentin.

"In the Lys sector further progress was made by us yesterday and last night, both south and north of the river. Our troops are approaching Neuve Chapelle and Laventie, and have gained possession of Sailly-sur-Lallys, Nieppe, and Le Romarin."

FRENCH PRESSING ENEMY BACK

PARIS, Sept. 4.—The text of the official statement today reads:

"Yesterday during the night and day the French continued to press back the enemy from the Canal du Nord and back on the Ailette and the Aisne.

"French troops captured the Chapitre wood north of Chevilly, and further south French elements advanced, pursuing the enemy, and are approaching Crisolles.

"North of the Allette the French carried their lines to the western outskirts of Coucy-le-Chateau and Juvencourt. To the south the French progressed east of Leuilly and reached the outskirts of Clamecy and Braye and penetrated Bucy-le-Long. The number of prisoners taken in that region exceed 1,500.

"On the Vesle front French elements crossed that river at several points."

(Contin...

MAJOR MATHEWSON AMONG WOUNDED

Major J. M. Bales, Another Montreal Officer, on the List

Advice by cable reached S. J. Mathewson yesterday that his son, Major Sam. J. Mathewson, M.C., of Montreal, has been wounded in action. The information states that the wound is not of a serious nature, the message reading: "Small shrapnel wound in neck, unlikely to make Blighty last long," and the last message reads, "shrapnel removed; feeling fine." He is at present a patient in the Prince of Wales Hospital, Marylebone. One brother of Major Mathewson, Kenneth, was killed two years ago whilst serving in the Air Force and a second brother, Capt. Arthur Mathewson, was invalided home four months ago suffering from shell shock.

FOE YIELDING ALONG 150-MILE BATTLE-FRONT

Realignment From Flanders to Champagne Seems Imperative

DEFENCES OUTFLANKED

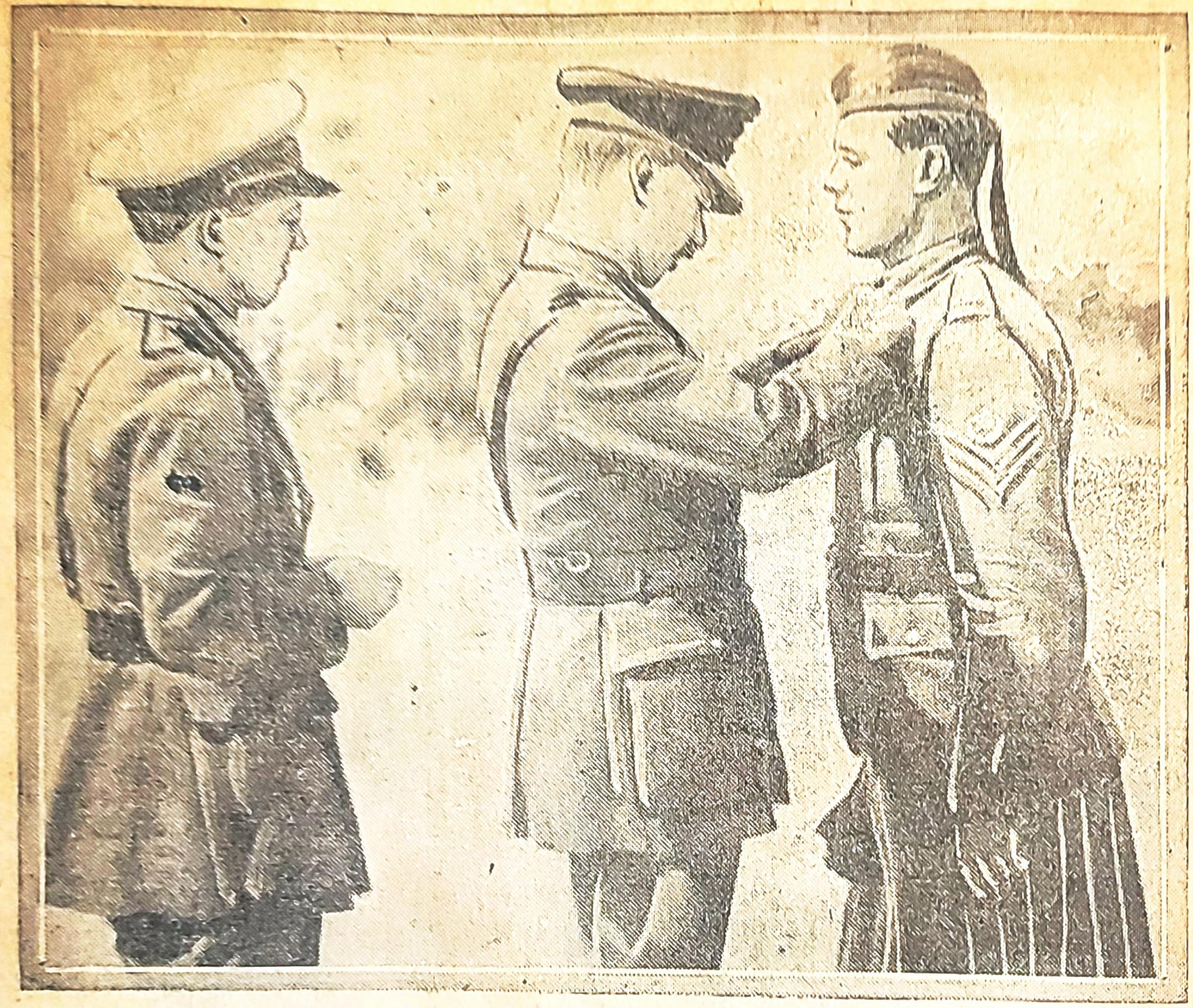
Long-Predicted Retirement in Soissons-Rheims Sector Has Begun at Last

ALLIES' SMASHING GAINS

From Ypres to Peronne British Chasing Enemy Eastward—Lens Reported Evacuated

DEBACLE FURTHER SOUTH

GENERAL TURNER, V.C., DECORATING A CANADIAN



Sergt. Ovenden, of the Royal Highlanders of Montreal, is the recipient of the M.S.M. The fact that the Canadian pinning on the decoration himself won the Victoria Cross in South Africa does not take away from the value of the ribbon. The picture was taken at Bramshott Camp.

French Advance of Seven Miles Wipes Out Noyon Salient—Franco-Americans Cross Vesle on Twenty-Mile Front

Associated Press Summary.

New York, September 4. — The Associated Press tonight issues the following:

The Germans are now giving ground over the entire 150-mile battlefront from Ypres to Rheims.

Seemingly the question whether the Germans will be able to hold even relatively their present line from Flanders to the Champagne is being answered. And the answer apparently is in the negative.

The strategy of General Foch, which imposed upon the G mans the necessity of falling back i. Flanders, Artois and Picardy, now likewise is compelling the enemy to withdraw from the Vesle river between Soissons and Rheims, northward toward the Aisne, in order to avert disaster.

Outflanked on all defensive works along the western part of the battleline and in great danger of a turning movement eastward from the regions of Noyon and Soissons, the German High Command at last has been forced to begin the retrograde movement in the Soissons-Rheims sector which the military experts long had predicted would be necessitated through the successes of the British, French and American armies.

The climax to the German manoeuvres along the Vesle culminated when the French virtually swept away the last remaining portion of the old salient in the region of Noyon, and the French and Americans north of Soissons and along the Vesle reached positions dominating the Aisne and the Chemin-des-Dames and crossed to the north side of the Vesle on a front of nearly twenty miles.

All behind the front toward the Aisne, huge fires are to be seen where the enemy is making his way as fast as possible northward, in all probability harassed by outposts of French and American troops and by artillery fire and the machine-guns and bombs of the Allied aviators.

FACE CRISIS IN NORTH.

While the debacle in the south seems complete, in the north the Germans also are facing a crisis. Everywhere from Peronne to Ypres Field-Marshal Haig's men are keeping hard after the enemy, whose line daily is being sent back further eastward, giving the British better points of vantage from which to work in their task of regaining as their first objectives St. Quentin, Cambrai, Lille and Armentieres. From Ypres to Lens additional towns have been re-captured and the old salient more nearly reclaimed. Lens, the famous coal city, is said to have been entirely evacuated by the Germans, and the British are only awaiting the dissipating of the noxious gases, and the rendering of the city safe from the possibility of the detonation of mines in the subterranean coal chambers, to enter it.

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Special Star Cable by United Press.

ROME, Sept. 5.—Intense artillery fighting on the whole Italian front was announced today by the War Office. There wa moderate reconnoitering activity.

Gazette.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1918.—SIXTEEN PAGES

CAPTURES HIS FATHER

This Did Not Moderate Feeling of Doughboy, However

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Special Cable to the New York Times and Montreal Gazette.
Registered in Accordance With the Copyright Act.

With the American Army in France, September 3.—In the American force fighting north of Soissons are many German-Americans. Apropos of the work of these men, a high American officer told me this story:

Four German prisoners were carrying a stretcher on which was a wounded Doughboy, and marching behind them was another American soldier with fixed bayonet.

When the prisoners put down the stretcher for a rest one of them turned around and recognized in the American guard his son, who had years ago moved to America. As the story goes, the father started to embrace the son, who held his rifle at attention and reminded the prisoner that he might be his father, but he was nevertheless a Boche, and must march ahead.

KAISER IS AGING

Hair Is Quite White and Shoulders Stooped

Associated Press Cable.

Geneva, September 3.—Swiss who saw Emperor William and King Ferdinand quite closely at their Nauheim conference recently, according to the Democrate, declare that the German ruler has greatly aged and that his hair is snow white and his shoulders stooped. The Emperor's eyes are feverish, his gestures abrupt, and his face, which is severely lined and tanned, gives the general impression of a man suffering a great sorrow.

The Democrate learns that the Emperor's visit to King Ferdinand was for the object of obtaining Bulgarian divisions for the western front in order to release German reserves similar to the way Austro-Hungarian troops are being used to fill the gaps caused by the heavy losses during the present retreat. In the meantime German recruits barely 18 years old have received orders to prepare to join the fighting forces on the first of October.

PURSUIT OF FOE SLOWS BECAUSE OF GUN NESTS

Advance British Guards Face Concentrated Machine-Gun Fire

FLOODS ARE INCREASING

Damming of Sensee and Trinquis Has Multiplied British Difficulties

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to the New York Times and Montreal Gazette.
Registered in Accordance With the Copyright Act.

With the British Armies, Sept. 4.—The pursuit of the Germans on a very wide front astride the Bapaume-Cambrai road has necessar-

From Arras southward to Peronne, English, Scotch, Welsh, Canadian and Australian troops everywhere are harassing the enemy, meeting his violent machine-gun fire with such irresistible pressure that the enemy has been virtually non-plussed and has retired at some points almost precipitately.

Eastward of the old Drocourt-Queant line, the enemy has been pushed across to the east bank of the Canal du Nord, where at last counts he was endeavoring to vent, by the use of innumerable chine-guns, a British advance the ditch.

To the north of Peronne, ove eight-mile front between Mois and Demicourt, the British at se points have forced their way a the canal and on Wednesday were pressing the enemy well eastward.

SUBMARINE DETECTORS

Edison Invention For Chasers Has Radius of Four Miles

Special to The Gazette.

Baltimore, Md., September 7.—Only the operations of the apparatus thus far kept secret, which Edison has invented for the detection of submarines, have become known. The device is electrical in its operations and is fastened to the rapid U-boat chasers. Through its intricate machinery the presence of a submerged U-boat within a radius of four miles of the chaser can be detected. The position of the submerged craft can also be detected with reasonable accuracy. The chaser must come to a full stop before the location of the submarine can be detected. It has not yet been found feasible to attach the apparatus to large ships.

De Bunsen in Washington

Washington, September 4.—Sir Maurice de Bunsen, head of the British mission that recently visited the Latin-American countries, and six members of the mission, were presented today to Secretary Lansing and the State Department.

WILSON ENDORSES AIM OF ZIONISTS

LONDONERS DEBATE END OF WAR DATE

SOVIETS TO FIGHT ENTENTE'S FORCES

gen, quoting from the Poli-

eath of General Korniloff has ported many times since the w of the Kerensky Govern- Last May it was reported had been killed in a battl Soviet troops.

ES FALLING OUT.

Star Cable.

CH, Sept. 5.—Turkey has se to Berlin protesting agai entary Brest-Litovsk treat s to Turkish interests in s, it was reported here to

OB FOR TROTZKY.

ciated Press.

NHAGEN, Sept. 5. — , the Bolsheviki Ministe as been elected presiden sian Supreme War Counc ing of the Soviet execu Bureau despatch from Mos ettish leader, Wazzettes, ected commander-in-chief Russian fronts.

supplementary agreement est-Litovsk peace treaty, ch says, were ratified by a us vote of the Soviet execu ittee with two absenti than 150 persons were pre ratification.

War Minister, Trotzky, report of the situation a which he characterized a whole favorable.

THE KERENSKYS ARRESTED.

Associated Press.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 5.—All the re lives of Alexander Kerensky, th rmer provisional Premier of Rus a, have been arrested by the orde the Bolsheviki extraordinary com ission, according to the Izvestia, Moscow.

The newspaper reports the sur pression of a revolt at Erjansk aftr the town had been placed under martial law. Fifty-three Anarchists were arrested.

KORNILOFF DIES ON SCHEDULE.

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—General Korniloff, formerly Russian commander-in-Chief, has been killed by a shell in Yekaterinovar, according to an Exchange telegraph despatch from

RHEIMS ARMY JOINS IN ATTACK

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Sept. 5, 3:45 p.m.—General Berthelot's army around Rheims, in [co]operation with American divisions, is today helping Generals Humbert [a]nd Mangin develop their success won elsewhere on the Aisne-Vesle line.

The armies around Rheims have hitherto not been engaged in the [p]resent battle. This is an entirely new operation.

It is apparently General Berthelot's's belief that von Hindenburg in[t]ends to continue his retirement east of Rheims. Gen. Bethelot is there[f]ore preparing to attempt to catch the Germans off their balance when this [m]ovement toward the Belgian border begins.

The line of the Vesle has been entirely taken. Undoubtedly tonight the French and Americans will appear on the banks of the Aisne. Allied troops [a]re reported already reaching the Aisne south of Vailly.

BRITISH TAKE PLOEGSTEERT

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Marked pro[g]ress was made by the British last [n]ight along the Flanders front, ac[c]ording to today's War Office re[p]ort.

The text of the official statement [r]eads:

"Sharp fighting took place yester[d]ay north of the River Lys. During [t]he morning our troops attacked and [c]aptured Hill 63, southwest of Mes[s]ines, taking over a hundred prison[e]rs. In the afternoon we attacked [a]nd captured Ploegsteert village, [w]ith another hundred prisoners and [a] number of machine-guns. North [o]f Hill 63, our troops were continu[o]usly engaged in the sector of [W]ytschaete, where the enemy at[t]acked repeatedly but without suc[c]ess.

"On the Lys front our troops now [h]old the general line of Voormezeele-[W]ulverghem - Ploegsteert - Nieppe - [L]aventie-Givenchy.

"South of Neuve Chapelle as far [a]s Givenchy we have regained the [o]ld line held by us prior to April 9, and east of Givenchy we have occupied portions of the old German positions.

"On the southern battlefront the enemy strongly attacked our new positions at Inchy-en-Artois yesterday evening, but was repulsed after sharp fighting.

"We have improved our positions south of Moeuvres and east of Hermies and have taken Neuville-Bourjonval.

"The enemy counter-attacked yesterday evening east of Manancourt and was repulsed. Fighting has taken place also in the neighborhood of Peronne and our line has been improved slightly.

"During the past four days the British troops have taken over 16,000 prisoners and more than 100 guns."

Ploegsteert village and wood have been the scene of some of the bitterest fighting of the entire war. Thousands died in battles around Ploegsteert during the late 1914 and the 1915 campaigns, and there were stubborn struggles there last year. Ploegsteert is known to British soldiers everywhere as "Plug street."

FRANCO-AMERICANS ON AISNE HEIGHTS

By Associated Press.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—The text of the [o]fficial statement today follows:

"During the night French troops [m]aintained contact with the enemy [r]earguards and made progress east [o]f the Canal du Nord and in the di[r]ection of the Aisne. East of Vesle [t]hey crossed the Somme Canal in the [r]egion of Voyonnes and Iffoy. Fur[t]her south they went beyond Mom[b]leux, Esmery-Hallon and Flavy-le-Meldeux, carrying their lines north [o]f Guiscard as far as the outskirts [o]f Berlancourt.

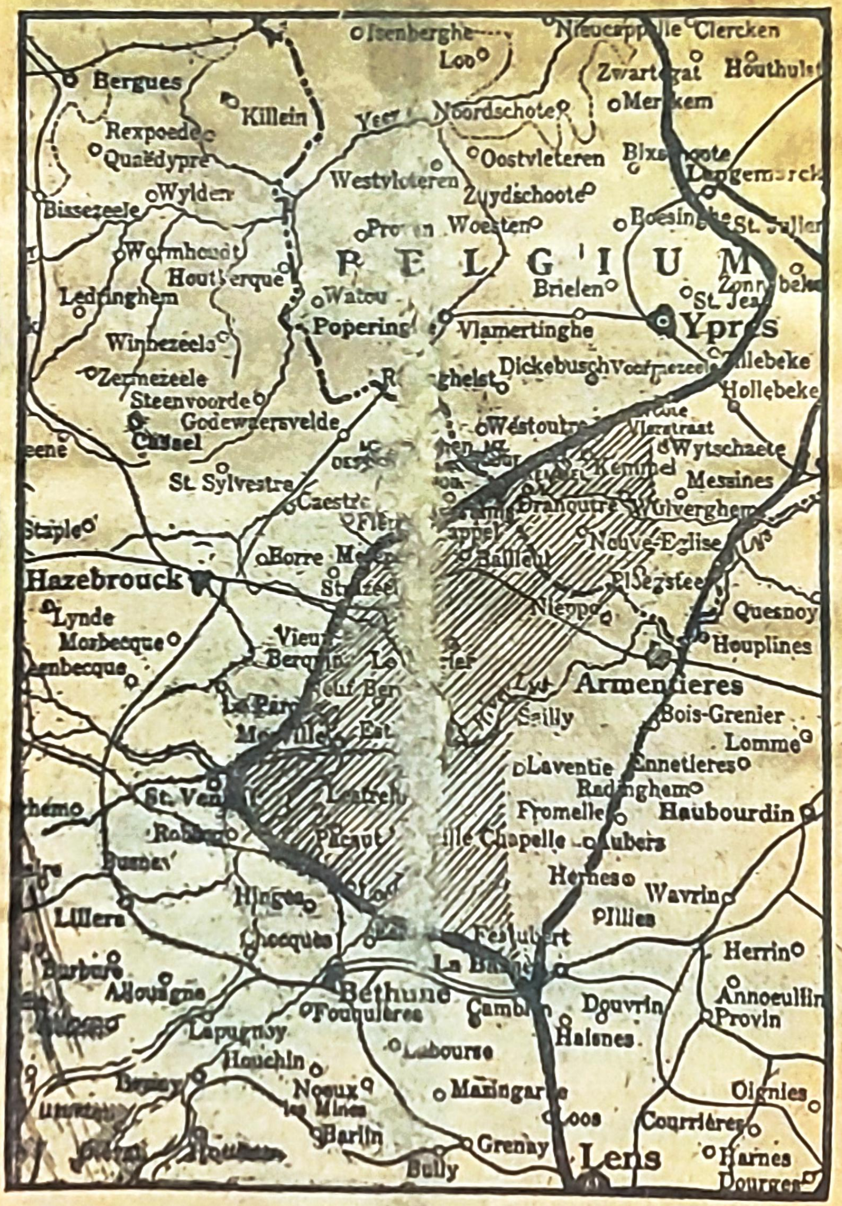
"Between the Allette and the Aisne the French captured Clamecy, Braye [a]nd Missy-sur-Aisne. Late yester[day] ... Mont des Tombes and east of Leuilly, maintaining their positions.

"On the front of the Vesle Franco-American troops reached the heights dominating the Aisne. Enlarging their action, the troops made another crossing of the Vesle between Venteaux and Jonchery."

Nearly forty tons of explosives were dropped by 148 Entente Allied aeroplanes on the towns of Brancourt and Anizy-le-Chateau, south of Coucy forest, on August 29, in connection with the advance of General Mangin's army, says the Matin. Important material damage was done.

In the course of the aerial operations fifteen fights took place. Six ... were shot down.

BEATING BACK THE HUN IN THE NORTH



Today's gains near Ypres, including the recapture of Ploegsteert (Plugstreet), practically wipes out the Lys salient. The recapture of [W]ytschaete and Messines will recover all the German gains during their [l]ast offensive.

HAIG'S MEN HAVE TAKEN PLOEGSTEERT AND HILL 63 FRENCH ALSO ADVANCING

Enemy in Full Retreat Along Entire Line From Ypres to Rheims — Main German Force Already Across the Aisne—French and Americans Driving Ahead—British Army Continues Triumphant Advance

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Sept. 5, 3:23 p.m.—The forces under Field-Marshal Haig are still closely following the German withdrawal in the Lys salient, in Flanders, it was learned here this afternoon. The enemy has lost enormous material of every description.

By Associated Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 5, via London.—Between Ypres and Labassee in the Lys salent, the British yesterday pressed forward against the new German lines, the German War Office announced today.

Between the Somme and the Oise rivers, the statement adds, the Germans continued their movement out of the region of Roye. Rear guards, which had been left behind to retard the French, followed the Germans slowly.

"Eastward of Soissons," the statement said, "we withdrew our defences from the Vesle without being disturbed."

GERMANS GO BACK ACROSS THE AISNE

Special Star Cable by United Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMIES IN FRANCE, Sept. 5, noon.—The main German forces have retreated across the Aisne. American artillery, supporting the pursuit, is over the Vesle. Bridging material is being rushed forward to be used in crossing the Aisne and the Oise-Aisne canal beyond it, if the enemy withdrawal continues to the Chemin des Dames.

American patrols are filtering down the draws on the slope of the plateau north of the Vesle. This plateau is entirely in the American sector. There is some German shelling of this terrain, and bitter resistance is being made by machine gun companies in the ravines on the northern slope.

Fires continue at various points where the enemy is destroying his stores.

The pressure north of Soissons, where French and Americans are moving eastward in their flanking movement, was steadily maintained today. American artillery participated with the French in sweeping plateaus over which the Germans are retreating.

FRENCH PUSHING FORWARD HOURLY

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Sept. 5, 10:20 p.m.—North of the Oise, on the southern flank of the Picardy battlefront, the French line is pushing forward hourly, according to advices from the field today. The advance is so steady that it is impossible to outline the present location of the foremost troops.

The Germans are withdrawing in the general direction of St. Quentin. According to captured German officers, the enemy has established a new provisional defence line, which runs through Ham, Berlancourt and Dampcourt.

Berlancourt is just north of Guiscard, which the French have captured.

Jussy, Chauny and La Fere are in flames.

On the Vesle front the Germans are now halfway to the Aisne.

HUNS RETREATING FROM YPRES TO RHEIMS

By Associated Press.

PARIS, Sept. 5—Victory still smiles on the Allied armies. The enemy is in retreat along the whole line from Ypres to Rheims. Honors yesterday were with the French-Americans of the Allied right wing, which at last gained the reward of several days persistent effort.

The enemy, who has lost heavily in men, announces by a heavy destruction of material his intention of abandoning, if he has not already done so, Chauny, Jussy, Lafere, and probably Ham. There can be no doubt of his retreating to take up the positions of the Hindenburg line which he held after the strategic withdrawal in 1917. Only this time the Allied troops are forcing his movement and pressing hard on his heels, causing him heavy losses.

In a short time now we shall have recovered all of the ground lost since March, and shall have gained east of Arras a position which is a permanent threat for Douai and Cambrai.

In addition, in less than six months Ludendorff will have irremediably ruined the effectiveness and morale of those western German armies, so formidable at the beginning of the year.

WAR SUMMARY

By Associated Press.

The British, after their victorious drive through the Hindenburg defences, are knocking at the gates of Cambrai, but apparently are momentarily pausing before attempting to force an entrance. Prisoners to the number of more than 16,000 and guns exceeding 100 in number have been taken by them in this advance.

Meanwhile the centre of greatest activity has shifted to the Franco-American front, where the Germans are in full retreat on a wide front north of the Vesle, with the French and Americans in pursuit and reported as having reached the Aisne in their chase.

Between these two sectors another considerable German retrograde movement is in progress. The French pressure in the region north and east of Noyon has forced a German retirement on a wide front in this sector, and advances of five to seven miles have been scored by the French forces within the past 48 hours.

The town of Guiscard has been captured and the French have pressed beyond until they are now but little more than two miles from the important road centre of Ham. They are approaching Ham on both sides of the Somme, and its speedy fall seems probable. The Germans here are apparently heading back for the St. Quentin-La Fere line.

Between the Ailette and the Aisne the French also are gaining ground. They have crossed the Aisne at several points northeast of Soissons and have taken the town of Missy-sur-Aisne on the north bank, where they were already in progress of Bucy-le-Long. Further north on this front they have taken the towns of Braye and Clamecy.

The Franco-American operation on the Vesle front has been extended further eastward, towards Rheims, and new crossings have been effected on the 2 1-2 mile front between Venteaux and Jonchery, seven miles west of Rheims.

In the north the Germans are continuing to move backward along the Flanders front. The British are accelerating the retirement by sharp attacks, in one of which they captured the village of Ploegsteert. They have regained their April line on the southern part of this front, from Neuve Chapelle to Givenchy, and have even pushed beyond it in spots to the eastward of Givenchy.

The Germans are still clinging to the Messines ridge, the highest ground of this sector, but from the manner in which they are being forced back further south it seems doubtful if they will be able to hold it much longer.

On the Douai-Cambrai front and immediately to the south the enemy gives signs of stiffening resistance, but nevertheless the British have moved further ahead at various points. Their most notable gain was southeast of Bertincourt, where they took additional ground east of the Canal du Nord and captured Neuville-Bourjonval.

The Germans made an effort to dislodge Field-Marshal Haig's forces from their position along the canal, east of Cambrai, attacking at Inchy-en-Artois. They were repulsed, however, as they were further south in an attack east of Manancourt.

DARING ORIGINAL TACTICS USED BY CANADIAN LEADERS

Took Germans Clean by Surprise—One Battalion Suddenly Appeared at Rear of Enemy Instead of at Front as Expected

Special Canadian Press Cable by J. F. B. Livesay.

WITH THE CANADIAN FORSES, September 5.—Some very brilliant battle tactics were pulled off during the recent engagements by individual brigades and battalions. Since August 8 the Canadian corps hes bumped into no less than thirty-one enemy divisions, a number of which have been put completely out of action for the time being. It met as many as fifteen divisions in the fighting of the past week.

Its success is accounted for, not alone by the valor and tenacity of the individual soldier, but by a high standard of leadership throughout all ranks.

Last week-end a brigade whose commander is well known in Alberta, was set the task of taking and consolidating the positions in front of Cherisy, north of Hendencourt, including Uptom Wood and the Crow's Nest. A frontal attack had failed. On the right a British corps had pushed out ahead of us into Hendencourt.

The Brigadier resorted to a device novel to modern warfare. Ignoring the front entirely, he advanced his brigade through the left of the British lines, passed back of Hendencourt and fell upon the rear of the enemy troops holding the position that were actually deployed for a counter-attack. His artillery laid down a barrage in front of them. Our troops advanced from the south, their right sweeping round by the east, and thus, untouched by the barrage which was on their left, caught the Boche entirely by surprise and took many hundreds of prisoners.

"In war one expects frontal attacks, but one does not expect an attack in the rear," the captured commander explained.

A REMARKABLE FEAT.

A battalion, not then engaged, and which, in three years and a half of war, has never failed to get its objective, was in line here on Sunday night preparatory to the kick-off on Monday morning last. At midnight a fresh German division attacked it, sending in six battalions. Our troops fought back step by step to the jumping-off line, taking a hundred prisoners and standing adamant. They jumped off with the rest, and reached their objectives well within schedule time.

The comradeship of two battalions, who fought at the second battle of Ypres, was shown in a recent attack. The first battalion had taken a wood, but in the advance a gap was opened up between it and the second battalion engaged, which occuped a line some distance off and at a tangent. The Boches went in with a very heavy counter-attack against the wood, retaking it and pushing the battalion out in front of them.

Seeing its peril, the officer commanding the second battalion, on his own initiative, led his battalion in on a flank charge, putting the enemy to rout. This brilliant action saved what might have developed into a very compromising situation. The battalion in question comes from eastern Ontario.

On Tuesday, the Canadian troops occupied the line of the Canal du Nord and pushed strong patrols east through the line of Oisy le Verger and Marguion. The Canadian corps has now penetrated through the battle-stricken belt and is again in country that shows little of the devastation of war. The Hun left it too quickly to destroy it, but he is shelling it with heavy guns.

CIVILIANS STRANDED IN ECOURT.

The villages which, until now, have escaped, will soon be reduced to heaps of tumbled brick and mortar. Such a village was evacuated by the enemy, but forty-eight persons, mostly old men and women, remained hidden in their cellars and gave an enthusiastic welcome to the British troops who released them after four years of slavery.

They had been set the task of slaves, the women even toiling in the trenches. Two young men of twenty-two, fired with the desire to lay down their lives in the service of France, escaped through the bombardment to our lines. They are middle-class and educated.

"In our house," they said, "were billeted German officers all July. They were very cocky through the reverses on the Somme. What did it matter? Then came the Canadian attack on this line and their tone changed. On Sunday night they rushed in, threw together a few of their effects, leaving the rest and started off in a great haste to Marquette. They said their divisional headquarters had been moved to Cambrai, which was now denuded of troops. They expected to make a stand before Douai. A non-commissioned officer, not a bad fellow, who had shown us some kindness in our misery, shook his fist in our direction.

" 'We are beaten, 'he cried,' and the army knows it. Our men are demoralized. They surrender in flocks. If these miserables of Berlin do not make peace soon, a great catastrophe will overwhelm the Fatherland.' "

J. F. B. LIVESAY.

TOKIO REPORTS SUCCESSES.

By Associated Press.

TOKIO, Aug. 29—Delayed—Reporting the military operations of the Entente Allied forces in Siberia, an official statement issued today by the Japanese War Office says:

"The right column of our troops pursuing the enemy beyond the Uyeraya River, halted on August 26 at Medoujiya, ten miles east of Sny-akoff. Our left column occ[illegible] ...le eminence north of [illegible] ...r centr[illegible] ...d

BRITAIN ROUSED OVER MURDER OF ENVOY IN RUSSIA

Public Behind Government in Demanding Full Reparation

DIFFERENT DEATH FOR KORNILOFF

All Kerensky's Relatives Arrested—Tokio Reports Successes

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The attack on the British Embassy in Petrograd last Saturday, involving the sacking of the Embassy and the killing of Capt. Cromie. the British Attache, has aroused intensest indignation here. The London morning newspapers in their editorials denounce the act in the strongest terms, and endorse the British Government's action in the demand upon the Bolshevik Government for reparation and the threats of outlawry for the members of the Soviet Government should it fail to give complete satisfaction, or should further acts of violence be committed against British subjects.

They assure the Government that it will have the support of the nation in enforcing the punishment of the perpetrators.

The Times says that the account of the affair given by the Bolshevik newspapers Pravda shows that it was a considered act of the Bolshevik Government, and not a mere outbreak of brigandage. It calls for the exemplary punishment of the murderers and their accomplices. It approves the British warning against further acts of violence, adding that there are about 100 British subjects yet in that part of Russia in which the Bolsheviki rule.

The Daily Telegraph interprets the meaning of the outrage thus:

"The Bolshevik leaders know that their course is nearly run, and having waded in blood to power they are resolved to shed still more blood before the fatal hour strikes for their own bloody end."

The Chronicle asks how much longer the Russian people will endure the corrupt and bloodstained tyranny which has ruined a once great country and made it a by-word of contempt.

According to Foreign Office's advice, Capt. Cromie opposed the Bolshevik troops and killed three soldiers with his own hands. Capt. Cromie was killed and his corpse was mutilated. The documents at the embassy were destroyed.

It is feared that similar outrages will be committed against the French embassy at Petrograd. Precautionary measures have been taken, the Foreign Office says, and some French soldiers already have arrived at Petrograd.

The Bolsheviki are reported to be encouraging the populace to massacre the British and French.

40 BRITISHERS ARRESTED.

By Associated Press.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 5.—Details of the "search" of the British Embassy in Petrograd last Saturday are given in a despatch from Moscow quoting the newspaper Pravda. Forty persons, for the most part British subjects, were arrested, the newspaper states. The reasons for the action, it says, was that the Moscow authorities had received a report regarding a connection between various counter-revolutionary organizations in the British Government and the Embassy.

One of the Bolshevik commissioners, it is added, was instructed to investigate the report, it being supposed that the counter-revolutionists, Savinkoff and Filonenko, were hiding in the Embassy. Accompanied by a detachment of scouts, the account continues, this commissioner, M. Hillier, went to the Embassy and, proceeding to the first floor, was met by shots which killed one of the scouts and wounded another. A fight ensued in the corridor and the scouts were obliged to fire, it is declared, and Capt. Cromie was killed.

The police then entered the Embassy and arrested forty persons, including Prince Schaschowsky. It is alleged that weapons and compromising documents were found in the Embassy.

WAR SUMMARY

Continuing their pressure along the front from Rheims to Ypres, the Allied forces are pushing back the Germans on virtually this entire 150-mile line.

In the north the enemy armies are still in retreat before the British and the French, who are capturing town after town as they make rapid strides towards the line from which the Germans attacked in their offensive of last March. Ham is almost within the Allied grasp, and Chauny is seriously threatened.

Telling progress has been made by the French and Americans along the southern part of the front. The French are before the old Hindenburg positions along a considerable stretch in this sector, where they are closing in upon the bastion of St. Gobain, the keystone of the German defensive system in the west.

The Americans have moved up along the Aisne line, reaching the heights south of the river. The Germans north of the stream appear inclined to halt temporarily, but there seems to be no question that they will speedily be forced to resume their backward march and not halt it again until their old line at the Chemin des Dames is reached.

Through the continued French progress on the German right flank north of the Aisne, however, even the Chemin des Dames line seems virtually outflanked, and the retirement may not stop short of the Allette.

The campaign for Cambrai has halted as far as the push on the direct line for the city is concerned, but the advances which the Anglo-French forces are making southward along the line are calculated to work notably toward the success of the main drive. The Somme and the Canal du Nord water barriers have been passed in this sector and the German stand back of the Canal in the north may be rendered futile, as the enemy left flank on the canal line at Havrincourt is menaced by the drive further south.

"FOGHORN" M'DONALD DISCHARGED, WORE UNIFORM, ARRESTED

Declares He Signed on for Duration of War and Six Months After — Disputes Government's Right to Discharge Him—Summary Trial Fixed

Can the Canadian Military authorities, discharge a soldier during the duration of the war?

This is the point at issue, in the arrest of Major Neil (Foghorn) MacDonald for wearing the King's uniform after he had been notified of his discharge.

In the beginning of the war Neil MacDonald, well known from one end of Canada to the other, volunteered for war. He was not of the tender year's class that the service demanded, his age at that time being . But the age limit of 45 was no barrier to him. Solemnly and with malice aforethought only to the extent that he wanted first of all to serve his King and Country, Neil MacDonald declared that he was just 39 years of age. The attestation paper was made out accordingly and duly signed, witnessed and filed.

That done Private Neil MacDonald donned the uniform. And Private MacDonald intended then and Major MacDonald still intends to wear that uniform until the peace overture is played or the cold hand of death shall intervene.

Eventually the 54 year old private, found himself "over there" and in the midst of things that kill or make. From one stage of importance to another he advanced in rank, becoming in turn a sergeant cook, transport sergeant, lieutenant in charge of the battalion transport.

Then when the Forestry Corps was formed, he was transferred to that branch of the service, on account of his intimate knowledge of Canadian lumbering methods. This transfer caused his return from France to England, where he was in charge of a company of foresters in the Windsor Castle forests. His work was so well done there that he eventually was awarded major's rank. One day Major McDonald, who had been three full years overseas, was granted a two months' leave to Canada.

The story is now soon ended. During Major MacDonald's leave to Canada he was one day notified that he was discharged. That event happened very early in the present year, since which time he has received no pay. He is understood to have informed Ottawa times without number that he signed up for the duration of the war, and six months thereafter, or until his services were no longer required. Major MacDonald says that the war is not yet over, and until it is, his contract does not expire. About the six months after. Well, he says that is another story, if the Government don't want him then, he will don mufti without a murmur.

FACED COURT TODAY.

Following his arrest at the Corona Hotel last evening at the hands of Detectives Laberge and Lavoie, acting on the complaint of the Provost Marshal, Major McDonald was arraigned before Judge Cusson this morning on a charge of wearing the uniform of an officer from March 23 last to the present date, while not on duty and without permission. The accused was represented by W. K. McKeown, K.C., who stated that his client would strongly contest the accusation, and asked for a summary trial, which was fixed by the judge for September 13.

The prosecution, which is in the hands of Louis Gosselin, K.C., acting for the Provost Marshal, contends that Major McDonald was struck off the actual duty list on March 23, and was placed in the reserve. He ceased to have authority to wear his uniform under routine orders. Moreover, under order-in-council No. 17, he could not again don his uniform without permission of the officer commanding the military district. The maximum punishment upon conviction for the offence of which Major McDonald is accused, is a $100 fine or three months' imprisonment.

On the Flanders front, the British pressure seems likely to drive the Germans further than they apparently had intended going in their retirement. Field-Marshal Haig's troops are pressing in upon Armentieres, both going north and south, and their thrust seems likely soon to be considered as threatening Lille, the great manufacturing centre of Northern France, southwest of Armentieres.

In this sector the British are moving east from Neuve Chapelle and have pushed at several points beyond the old German line.

The French forces of General Mangin's army have crossed the Aisne northeast of Soissons, captured Coucy-le-Chateau and threaten the German defences in the Chemin des Dames. To the north General Humbert's French army has crossed the Somme Canal and advanced from two to four miles in a flanking movement on Ham.

From Ham the Germans are believed to be utilizing the main roads to St. Quentin and La Fere with the object of falling back on the old Hindenburg defence line between those cities.

German rearguards have been driven back on the British front north and south of Peronne and larger forces of Germans have been engaged between Athies and Nurul, and also about Moeuvres and Neuville-Bourjouval. Between Givenchy and Neuve Chappelle the British have regained all of the ground taken from them by the Germans last April. Further north on the Lys front the British have pushed their lines forward south and southeast of Nieppe and northeast of Wulverghem.

YESTERDAY'S ALLIED GAINS





KEY TO POSITIONS.

Old battle lines as at March 21, prior to the German spring offensive, shown by square dotted lines.
Farthest German advance up to July 18 shown by round dotted lines.

Battle lines Wednesday night shown by continuous broad black lines.
Allied gains of yesterday shown by shaded portions.
Small inset map represents the Vesle River front.

Gains shown on the above maps are those reported only in the British and French official reports. All the towns mentioned in the reports are not shown on these maps, but should be included within the shaded portions.



THE WESTERN FRONT AT THE END OF AUGUST.

American troops hold the line in Alsace, Lorraine, and along the Vesle, and are assisting the French and British at other points. The British crossed the northern end of the Hindenburg line between Arras and Douai.

HAIG CROSSES SOMME AND CANAL DU NORD; HAM VIRTUALLY TAKEN

British Cross Waterways on Big Front—French Take Important Hills and Reach Hindenburg Line—Haig Also Takes Bussy—Americans Push Forward

By Associated Press.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Sept. 6, Noon. —Australian troops have crossed the River Somme on a wide front to the south of Peronne.

British troops have captured the towns of St. Christ, Brie, Lemesnil, Doingt and Athies, and are now advancing to the east of those places.

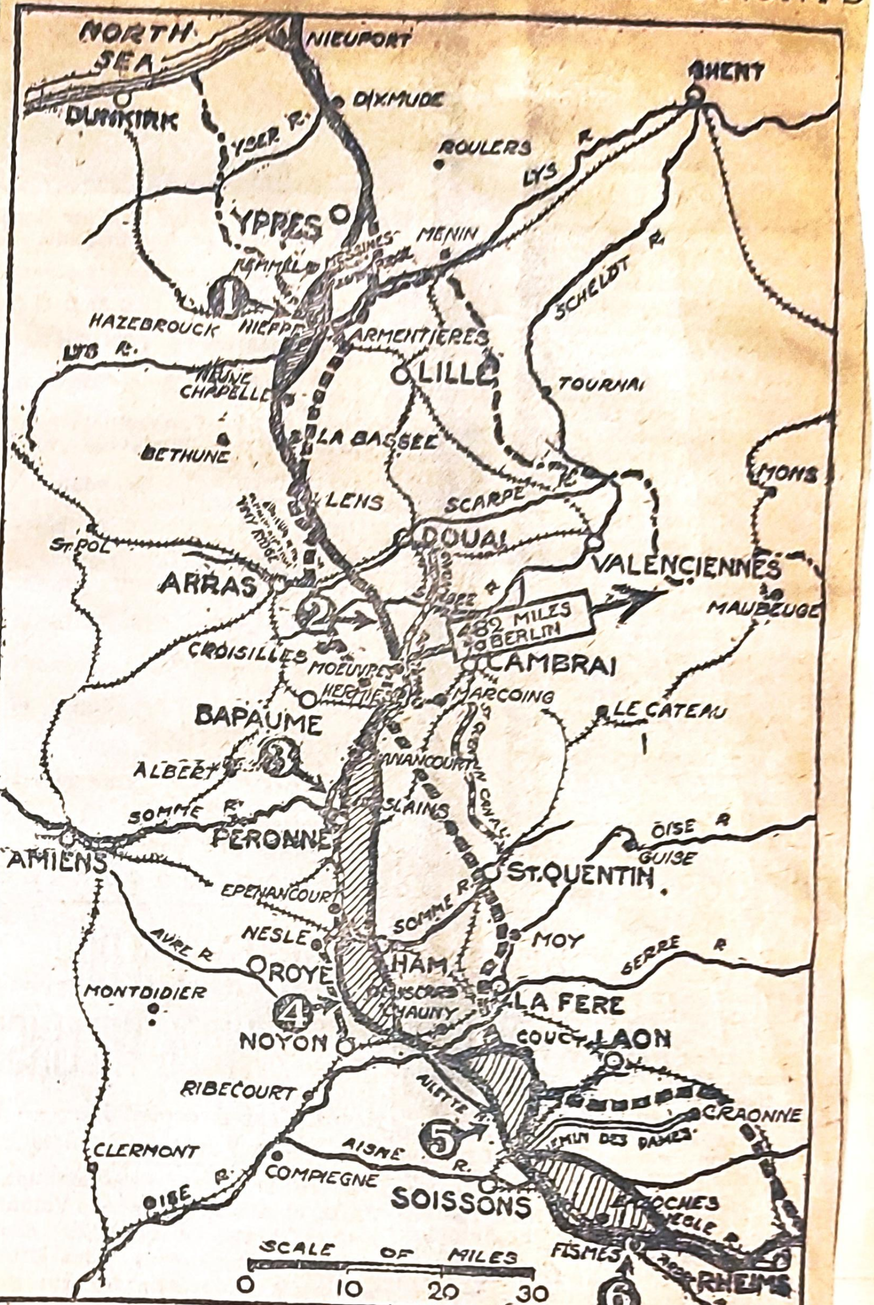
Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—British and French troops are driving for St. Quentin on a front of about sixteen miles north and south of Peronne. The British have advanced from two to four miles along their front, crossing the Somme, while the French further south have crossed the Somme canal and seized Offoy. At their point of greatest penetration, the town of Mons-en-Chaussee, the British are twelve miles from St. Quentin. They have taken eight towns.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Since August 8 the Germans have employed in the western front fighting 103 divisions, 1,236,000 men, it was estimated today. Of these, twenty-nine were placed on the battle-line, withdrawn and then sent into action again. In addition, five Austrian divisions were used. One of them was broken

PRESSING FORWARD ON SIX FRONTS



The numbered arrows show the direction and extent of the continued allied gains along the whole line: (1) in Flanders, (2) towards Douai, across the Canal du Nord, (3) and (4) in front of Peronne and Noyon, (5) where the French have forged across the Hindenburg line at Coucy, and (6) where they have made big gains on the Aisne.

ENEMY HOLDING ON IN FORCE IN FRONT OF CANADIAN ARMY

Evidently Means to Defend Canal du Nord Bitterly —Canadians Having Well-Earned Rest — Defeated 11 Hun Divisions Monday

Special Canadian Press Cable by F. B. Livesay.

WITH THE CANADIAN FORCES, Sept. 6—Our patrols report the enemy is holding the Canal du Nord in front of us in strong force. He has very strong machine-gun posts in the wood of Quesnoy, on the border of the Sensee River Valley, and north of this valley he holds strong ground.

He holds the villages and woods fronting us across the Canal du Nord, which is here in some parts fifty yards across. The enemy has blown up the locks and nearly every bridge. The British troops have crossed the canal further south.

Meantime the Canadian corps is having a well-earned rest. Some of its units suffered heavily from enemy machine-gun fire.

Nothing in the desperate battle of last Monday was more remarkable than to see the enemy's troops streaming away eastward, while down through these beaten masses came his picked corps of machine-gunners, prepared to sell their lives dearly.

The extent and significance of that great victory, when the Canadian corps stormed the famous Queant-Drocourt switch, hitherto regarded as impregnable, may be best judged by the fact that the Canadians and British fighting in this sector met and overwhelmed on that day the elements of no fewer than eleven enemy divisions, including picked troops and divisions brought in fresh from reserve. These elements have been all positively identified by prisoners taken from them, and they may be recapitulated in detail with profit.

STUCK TO THEIR PROGRAM.

The battle divided itself materially into two topographical sections, north and south of the Arras-Cambrai road. Chronologically it was regulated into three stages by the program prepared beforehand by the corps commander and his staff. This program, despite heavy losses, was carried out to the letter, and th[...]ment in [...] itself [...] re[...] th[...] fixe[...] ject[...] spiri[...] mass[...] emy [...] Nort[...] gaged [...] namely [...] off, the [...] cluding [...] 360th [...] these [...] that [...] being given to the Fifty-Eight division. In the second stage they defeated and passed over the enemy's Third Reserve Divisions, including all the battalions of the 34th Fusilier Regiment, and and the 49th Reserve Reserve Regiment, and all but two battalions of the Second Grenadier regiments.

Advancing after a halt to reorganize for the third and final stage, the units engaged overthrew the enemy's One Hundred and Eleventh Division, consisting of all the battalions of the 164th and 73rd Regiments, as well as all but one of the battalions of the 76th Regiment.

In addition to these three divisions our troops south of the Cambrai road withstood and defeated counter-attacks by various enemy elements, identified from prisoners captured as follows:—51st Regiment, 167 Regiment, 70th Cavalry Division, consisting of the 26th Dragoons and 4th and 15th Uhlans, and the 4th Jaegers.

ATTACKED FOUR TIMES NUMBER

Allowing for the weakening of the enemy divisions, the force opposed was still about four times that of the Canadian troops actually thrown into the assault. The enemy was entrenched on either ground, among fortifications whose construction dates back to the battle of the Marne, and which year by year have been improved and strengthened, bringing them up to the latest developments of defensive warfare. Even yet the slopes are dotted with concrete pill boxes, perfectly concealed in front, but from the rear exposing a mass of reinforcements from within, where a single gunner can hold up a company.

Blazing a trail through the jungle of wire, tanks passed by these deadly fortresses unbeknowing, leaving them to reserve their deadly fire for our advance infantry. Behind these were the German trenches and elaborate dug-outs, and these yielded their quota of prisoners, only after the machine gunners had been silenced.

It was against these great odds [...]

[...] been visiting friends in Montreal, returns to town today.

Miss Katharine Rouse is the guest of Mrs. T. Howells Leggett, in Montreal.

Sir James Lougheed has returned to Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Falkner are in Montreal.

By Associated Press.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Sept. 6, Noon.—Along the whole front from its southern extremity to the Bapaume-Cambrai road the fire of the enemy's big guns is dwindling. This indicates that the Germans are making strenuous efforts to get their artillery behind the Hindenburg defences.

The British have captured more posts around Havrincourt wood. In many places north of the Sensee river the Germans are firing thousands of gas shells indiscriminately.

By Associated Press.

PARIS, Sept. 6,3:3 5p.m.—General Mangin's troops are now in sight of Laon, having reached positions within ten miles of that city.

General Berthelot's soldiers have reached the Aisne on a large front.

General Humbert's army is making steady progress and has succeeded in completely removing the German menace from Noyon.

HINDENBURG DEFENCES FALLING

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—British troops today captured Neuve Chapelle and Bussy.

Field-Marshal Haig's forces crossed the Canal du Nord on the whole front except from Havricourt north to the Scarpe.

Between the Somme and the Oise, French troops have captured hills known as the Outrecourt Massif, which is within three miles of Chauny.

The French have secured a good hold on the northern bank of the Allette, and on the terrain between that river and the Oise. They are approaching, if they are not actually on, the Hindenburg line at St. Gobain Massif.

Attention frequently has been called to the Somme du Nord and Tortille water line as being a check to the progress of tanks. This check has now been overcome and except in the north there is now no waterline between the Entente Allies and the Hindnburg lie.

From Havrincourt the British line now runs to the west of Equancourt and through Bussy to Mons-en-Chaussee, Athies and Matigny, three and one-half miles northwest of Ham.

BRITISH CROSS THE SOMME

LONDON, Sept. 6. — The text of the official statement today reads:

"Yesterday our troops forced crossings of the Somme south of Peronne in the face of the vigorous resistance of the enemy's rearguards on the east bank of the river. The villages of St. Christ-Briest and Le Mesnil-Bruntel were captured, with a number of prisoners, and our troops, pressing forward astride the Amiens-St. Quentin road, have reached Athies and Mons-en-Chaussee.

"Eastward of Peronne, we have taken Doingt. We made important progress on the high ground between Peronne and Nurlu.

We hold Bussy (north of Peronne) and are nearing Templeux la Fosse, Nurlu and Equancourt, where there was sharp fighting yesterday and last night.

On the Lys front, west of Labassee, we gained ground and beat off a counter-attack.

"By successful attack carried out yesterday evening English troops advanced on the line northwest of Armentieres, capturing several prisoners."

GERMANS' RELUCTANT ADMISSIONS

By Associated Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 6, via London. — Strong enemy attacks from the Neuville - Manancourt - Moislains line, northeast of Peronne, were repulsed yesterday, says the official statement issued today by the German War Office. From Peronne and over the Somme the enemy only hesitatingly followed the German rear-guards, the statement adds, and German troops stand in fighting contact with the French on the Anizy-Barisis-Lafaux-Conde line.

On the heights northeast of Fismes, the German War Office says, strong American attacks were repulsed. East of Soissons the enemy followed the Germans across the Vesle.

FRENCH ARMIES CONTINUE ADVANCE

By Associated Press.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—The text of the official statement reads:

"In the course of the night we continued to advance on the entire front between the Somme and the Vesle. Our troops continued to cross the Somme in the region of Epapancourt, and further south pushed forward at several points as far as the road from Ham to Peronne. South of Ham the French occupied Lt Plessis-Patte d'oie, and Berlancourt, and passed beyond Guivry, Caillouel-Crepigny and Abbecourt.

"North of the Allette we attained the approaches to Sinceny and the plateau north of Lendricouht. South of the Allette we are along the Vauxaillon ravine.

"On the Vesle front the Americans carried their lines as far as the outskirts of Villers-en-Prayeres, and occupied Glemies."

10,980 MEN, 262 OFFICERS, TAKEN BY CANADIANS

Penetration in Latest 'Show' Over 12 Miles

GUNS STILL UNCOUNTED

Thousands of Enemy Dead Left on Field After Monday's Battle

By J. F. B. LIVESAY.

Special Correspondent to the Canadian Press.

With the Canadian Forces, 9 a.m., September 6.—Yesterday our infantry cleared up the area included in the triangle south of the Sensee River and west of the Canal du Nord. The enemy carried on an intermittent bombardment of our line and supports from both the north and the east, but he appears to have withdrawn his batteries from our immediate front. He still holds the east bank of the canal, which, with its marshes beyond and the hills gently sloping down to them fringed with dense woods, makes his position very strong.

Prisoners taken by the corps numbers 9,131 in the Amiens "show," and 11,242 in the present "show," the latter including 262 officers, making a total of 20,373. The penetration in front of Arras has been twelve miles and a quarter, against fifteen miles at Amiens. The count of guns captured in the first week of the present "show" has not been completed, owing to the scattered country. Fifty-six square miles have been recaptured by the Canadian corps. Since Monday morning we have captured 34 field guns, 13 5.9-inch guns, ten 4.1-inch guns, 2 4.1-inch long naval guns, six anti-tank guns and several hundreds of trench mortars and machine-guns. The capture of enemy artillery has not been on the same scale as in the southern battle, because here we have attacked the enemy in his defensive positions, while there we caught him preparing for a grand offensive with all his guns out in front.

These figures do not include several thousands of enemy dead left on the field, and take no account of the damage done to his 31 divisions encountered. Therefore, our casualties are small as compared with the loss, both moral and material, inflicted.

"VIVE LES CANADIENS!"

Repatriated French Peasants Hail Their Deliverers

By J. F. B. LIVESAY.

Special Correspondent to the Canadian Press.

With the Canadian Forces, noon, Sept. 5, via London, September 6. — "Vive les Canadiens! Vive les Canadiens!" With these words did the lorry loads of repatriated French citizens greet a Canadian officer. These forty-six persons, for four years held in slavery by the Hun in their village of Ecourt St. Quentin, had been freed by the Canadian corps. Their village, well behind the Boche lines, had escaped the ravages of war. In spiteful rage he is now levelling it to the ground by long-range bombardment, exactly as he still directs his fire upon Arras. They were delivered at last, but it was with saddened hearts that they drove through the desolation of No Man's Land, where they had been wont to visit the fairs and feast days of neighboring smiling villages. They passed beyond into virgin France, and in passing they sent a message of gratitude to the Canadian nation. Their deliverance was actually effected by a Canadian artillery officer. A young girl, a slender brunette, embraced him, kissing him on either cheek. "In me," she cried, "the French people salute our savior."

DAY OF HIGH RENOWN

Canadian Corps Defeated Eleven Enemy Divisions

By J. F. B. LIVESAY.

Special Correspondent to the Canadian Press.

With the Canadian Forces, September 5, via London, September 6.—Our patrols report the enemy holding the Canal du Nord in front of us in force. He has very strong machine-gun posts in the wood of Quesnoy, on the border of the Sensee River Valley, and north of this valley he holds strong ground.

He holds the villages and woods fronting us across the Canal du Nord, which is here in some parts fifty yards across. The enemy has blown up the locks and nearly every bridge. The British troops have crossed the canal further south.

Meantime the Canadian Corps is having a well-earned rest. Some of its units suffered heavily from enemy machine-gun fire.

Nothing in the desperate battle of last Monday was more remarkable than to see the enemy's troops streaming away eastward, while down through these beaten masses came his picked corps of machine-gunners, prepared to sell their lives dearly.

Higher Rank for Major Bishop

Canadian Associated Press.

London, September 6.—Maj. W. A. Bishop, the noted airman, has been gazetted a lieutenant-colonel.

Lieut.-Col. Bishop, V.C., D.S.O., is Canada's greatest aviator, and was recently recalled from service at the front for special admi[illegible] duties in [illegible]

SEVERAL OFFICERS IN CASUALTY LIST

Lt.-Col. Clark Kennedy, Commanding Montreal Battalion, Wounded Second Time

MAJ. ARCHAMBAULT HIT

Right Arm Fractured By Bullet—Lt. G. W. Abbott-Smith Wounded and Lt. A. M. Fraser Died of Wounds

Private cables were received yesterday stating that Lt.-Col. W. H. Clark Kennedy, D.S.O., C.M.G., Croix de Guerre, had again been wounded, and admitted to the Marylebone Hospital in London, with a bullet wound in the knee. Lt.-Col. Clark Kennedy on the outbreak of the present war volunteered for service overseas, with the other officers of the 5th R.H.C., and was attached to the 13th R.H.C. as captain, going with them to Valcartier. He was reported killed in action at Langemarck in April, 1915, where so many of the Montreal Highlanders were casualties, but later reports showed that he had come through that action unscathed. Later on he served with distinction with the Highlanders, and was promoted major, while despatches early in January, 1916, announced that he had been awarded the D.S.O. for brilliant services in action at Ypres, for which services he was also awarded the Croix de Guerre by the French Government. He was later promoted brigade major with a brigade in the Second Canadian Division, and continued with distinction in this capacity for a year or more. Following this he was transferred to the command of a Montreal battalion, previously commanded by Lieut.-Col. John A. Gunn, with rank as lieutenant-colonel, announcement of this promotion being made last February. Since that time he has been at the front almost continuously, and has won further honors for distinguished services, being awarded the C.M.G. a few months ago.

LIEUT. H. NEWMAN AMONG WOUNDED

Private advices were received here today that Lieut Henry Newman, of the 13th Battalion, has been wounded in action in France and is now in hospital suffering from gunshot wounds. No other details were given in the brief cable.

Lieut. Newman is a son of Mrs. T. H. Newman, The Linton, Sherbrooke street, and a brother of John S. Newman, manager of the McClary Manufacturing Company in this city.

Capt. Frank Ross Newman, a brother of the wounded officer, died of wounds received in action in 1916.

ON EVERY FRONT THE ALLIES ARE FORCING ENEMY SWIFTLY BACK

British Take Hancourt Beyond Peronne, Gain Ground North of La Bassee, and Advance Towards Messines—French Take Tergnier, three Miles from La Fere — Franco-American Line on Aisne Advanced

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 7, 1 p.m.—British progress on practically the whole battlefield from Havrincourt Wood to the River Aisne continued this morning with rather greater rapidity than had been expected.

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 7, 1 p.m.—Tergnier, three miles west of La Fere, has been captured by French troops.

The French have advanced on a twenty-mile front to an average depth of two miles and at some places to a depth of four miles. They occupied Tergnier without opposition.

The French troops also reached the forest of Coucy, and are now on a big stretch of entirely new ground.

HUNS PREPARING NEW MEUSE LINE

Special Star Cable by United Press.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 7.—On the Belgian-Dutch frontier German members of the Landsturm Sappers corps today are building a new line of defense.

It is believed the German command proposes to make this conform to the Meuse line in the event that a retreat to it is necessary before winter.

The Belgian-Dutch frontier runs from 28 to 150 miles behind the present fighting front in France and Belgium.

FRENCH MAKE GREAT ADVANCE

By Associated Press.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—To-day's War Office report follows:

"Between the Somme and the Oise French troops continued to make progress during the entire night, overcoming local resistance and forcing back the enemy rearguards.

"Advancing on both sides of the Somme, the French occupied Pithon, Sommette-Eaucourt, Dury and Ollezy. Further south the French are holding Gugny and have reached the western edge of Genlis Wood.

"North of the Oise French troops are in Tergnier. They have pushed east of this village to the railway and canal. North of the Ailette the lower forest of Coucy is entirely in our possession, as well as Barisis, which was captured in heavy fighting, notwithstanding the stubborn resistance of the enemy.

"North of Quincy-Bas the French have passed beyond the villages of Aulers and Bassoles-Aulers. South of the Ailette Nanteuil-la-Fosse, Condo Fort, and Conde-sur-Aisne are ours.

"There is no change north of the Vesle."

BRITISH REPORT HANCOURT CAPTURED

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The text of today's official statement reads:

"Our troops made further progress yesterday and last evening east and northeast of Peronne and have taken Hancourt Sorl-Le-Grand and Motz-en-Couture. North of the latter village we have penetrated the western portions of Havrincourt wood. We have taken a number of prisoners.

"North of the La Bassee Canal our patrols gained ground in the German positions about Canteleux and Violaines. Further north we carried out a successful minor operation yesterday evening between Hill 63 and Wulverghem, as a result of which we captured fifty prisoners and advanced our line a short distance in the direction of Messines."

FOCH IS HOLDING MILLION AMERICANS FOR RESERVE BLOW

Little Likelihood of Any Comeback from Boche, Who Lacks Manpower—Capture of Wotan Line Greatest War Feat of History

Special Star Cable from Our Own Correspondent. Copyright.

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 20 Cockspur street, London, Sept. 7.—W. Wilson, the well-known critic, gives me the following statement on the week's war happenings:

"The situation in the west has never been so good. The capture of the Wotan line is one of the greatest feats of war in history, and has undoubtedly produced a very depressing effect on the German army, which now knows that no obstacle can hold back the British.

"The German pretence that the line was never meant to be seriously held will not stand for a moment. If so, 10,000 of the best German troops would not have been left prisoners in our hands and casualties of over that number incurred in addition by the enemy.

"A noteworthy feature of our modern attacks is that we suffer less loss than we inflict, largely through the use of tanks and the perfect co-operation of the tanks, infantry and aircraft.

"No immediate crushing victory is to be expected, but it is very improbable that there will be any serious setback. The Germans in their offensive lacked the powerful reserves which Foch possesses in the million American troops who have not yet been thrown into the battle. The presence of this great force is the gravest embarrassment for the German command.

"It has been suggested that the Germans may try a great offensive in Italy to revive their prestige. The suggestion is ridiculous. It assumes that Foch will go to sleep. His direction has given the Allies that precision and co-ordination which tell more and more as the Germans get more exhausted. He is not likely to put in his American reserves until the British and French have tired out the German troops and soundly battered them.

"I expect at any moment a big German naval raid to take attention off German mishaps on land."

WINDERMERE.

GERMAN POPULACE IN STATE BORDERING ON DEMORALIZATION NOW

Recent Utterances of German High Officials Confirm Nervous Anxiety of Nation — Sensational Development in Near Future Forecasted

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Public interest today is quite equally divided between the unbroken advance of the Allied armies and the apparent signs that the German people are in a state of nervous anxiety, bordering on demoralization.

More editorial space is being given here recently to future events than the retreat of the German army. The belief that something like a panic has seized the German populace is not based upon stories from neutral sources, which have raised false hopes in the past, but upon the utterances of the leaders in the German nation, and the appeals of German newspapers to the public to keep its head, while they themselves admit the seriousness of the military situation.

The Emperor's ... of a ... formation reaching him is so sensational as to inspire scepticism, but declares that he has received corroboration from authoritative sources which establishes the authenticity of the information beyond a doubt.

He asserts that the German army is filled with despondency and seething with mutinous spirit, and that alarming outbreaks have occurred in several units, principally Bavarian and Silesian.

One incident on the Arras front terminated in a whole Bavarian division being disarmed and transported to Bavaria, where it was placed in a prison camp, and the mutiny of one of the Silesian regiments resulted in nearly a hundred of its men being executed.

20,000 DESERTERS IN BERLIN.

A huge number of desertions are ...

WAR SUMMARY

By Associated Press.

Haste marks the flight of the ... mans all along the battlefront ... France from the river Aisne to ... old enemy defenses before Cam... The Allies are not within stri... distance of Cambrai and St. Q... tin, while La Fere is in more ... mediate danger and Laon is wi... range of French guns.

On the Aisne front the French ... Americans have reached a cri... stage in their advances and ind... tions point to a stiffening of the ... man defence in an effort to s... off the evacuation of their st... positions on the Chemin des Da...

The Americans occupy position... the woods and hills south of ... River Aisne on an extended front ... the Americans' left the French ... taken Coucy-le-Chateau, and ar... possession of their old trenches d... inating the Chemin des Dames. ... this point the French are appro... ing positions of vital importanc... the Germans if they plan to fur... resist the Allied pressure to... Laon.

In the Noyon sector the Fr... now hold the important junc... point at Ham and the further ret... of the Germans in the directio... the old Hindenburg line betwee... Fere and St. Quentin is anticip... To the north the British have ... vanced to a depth of seven m... southeast of Peronne on a line f... Monchy-Lagache, Pincourt ... Vraignes.

In this advance the British m... stiff resistance only around N... and Equancourt, where they ... advantage of the natural defence ... the high ground. Slight gains ... also made by the British in Flan... where Wulverghem, Neuve Cha... and Bussu were captured.

The recent advances by the ... ish and French have almost cle... the Noyon salient, and with ... Quentin menaced and La Fer... immediate danger of capture, ... Germans face the necessity of ... paring a new defensive line to ... rear of the old Hindenburg lin...

To the south and east, where ... terrain is more favorable, the ... mans apparently are taking adv... age of this handicap to the Fr... and Americans in delaying ... further retreat back of the Ch... des Dames.

Their success in such a manoe... depends largely upon the powe... the French in the vicinity of Rhe... In fact, a hammer blow by ... French north and west of the c... edral city may not be an unexpe... manoeuvre on the part of Mar... Foch to start another retro... movement of the Germans.

NAVY PROUD OF ARM...

Awaits Chance To Aid Crushing Enemy

London, Sept. 7.—(Canadian P... Despatch from Reuter's, Limite... Sir Eric Geddes First Lord of ... Admiralty, has telegraphed to ... Marshal Sir Douglas Haig the he... test congratulations of the Admi... on the triumphant continued ... vance of the British armies ... France. He says that the nav... following every movement of ... sister service with admiration ... pride, and hopes that it may ... soon have a chance of follo... the example of the army in crus... the enemy.

FRANCO-AMERICAN LINE IS ADVANCED

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE AISNE FRONT, Sept. 7—Additional forces and supplies were brought up by both the Americans and the French during last night, and early today the Franco-American line was again advanced. The Allied artillery of both heavy and small calibres is being used to tear holes in the enemy lines.

The new forces were brought up along the Aisne to the west of Fismes where the Germans are entrenched along the Canal parallel to the river. The big guns behind the Franco-American line were set in play upon formations far to the rear, while every crossroad was subjected to a punishing fire.

HUNS WRECKING RAGE UPON TOWNS

Special Star Cable by William Philip Simms, of the United Press.

PARIS, Sept. 7, 10:30 a.m.—With boundless rage the Hun hordes are systematically pillaging first, then burning and dynamiting all cities and towns as they retreat. Allied troops have only two words, "vengeance" and "reprisals."

Military experts today are convinced the Germans will be forced to give up the St. Gobain highlands, the key to that region, as well as the Chemin des Dames. The concerted advance of the Franco-British forces toward Cambrai and St. Quentin is now distinctly menacing to St. Quentin.

MANGIN'S ARMY GREATEST HUN DANGER

AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Sept. 7, via Reuter's. —Already by sheer strategy, Gen. Mangin's army has displaced some thirty miles of the army's front and is removing it at one extremity almost a third of that distance northward. That the Germans know they have to fear an even more complete strategical disturbance at its hands is dramatically proved by the dead with which they tried to bar the path. Those dead lying at Juvigny plateau were not sacrificed in any reckless spirit; they were devoted to an attempt to frustrate the greatest danger that now threatens the German line in France.

The French have possessed themselves of the plateau northward of Landricourt on one side of the Ailette, and have reached the ravine at Vauxaillon on the other, while further north they are on the borders of the forest of Coucy, close to Fresnes.

Seeing that they thus have penetrated the line which one had almost grown to regard as a German frontier, it is no wonder that the enemy is sacrificing guns, men and morale in a desperate effort to gain breathing-time for some fresh allotment of their reserves, since hereabout the Massif of St. Gobain, between La Fere and Laon, is the essential hinge of the line.

TO THE RHINE!' RY OF CANADA'S GALLANT SONS

Have Fought Through Desolation To Green Fields Beyond

ENEMY GUNS ARE ACTIVE

Destructive Fire Directed on Forward Villages in Possession of Canadians

By J. F. B. LIVESAY.

Special Correspondent to the Canadian Press.

With the Canadian Forces in the Field, Sept. 7, via London, Sept. 8.—The line was quiet yesterday except for heavy enemy shelling from the north and west. To the north, from the high slopes on the other side of the Sensee River, his gunners have a clear view of our movements along the Cambrai road, and keep up a persistent fire, while from the commanding slopes east of the Canal du Nord he is able to direct a destructive fire on the forward villages in our possession.

His aircraft too, seem to have been more active lately. About six o'clock this evening his fighting aircraft came over in great force, and engaged in a battle with an inferior force of our own. Honors were about evenly divided, for although he brought down one of our machines, at least one of his went down behind his own lines. Early in the evening a flight of enemy planes swept low down over part of our northern trench system, firing their machine guns but inflicting little damage.

A gallant story is told of two signallers of a Manitoba field battery which has fought since the battle of Ypres salient in 1916, through the Somme, Vimy Ridge, Lens, Hill 70, Passchendaele and the recent battle. They are chums, one coming from London, England, and the other from Winnipeg. It was just before the opening of a very important "show", when it was vitally important that telephone connection between the battery and brigade headquarters should be maintained at all costs. They discovered that the line was down, and though the enemy was strafing with a very deadly shell fire, they methodically went

CANADA'S CORPS UP TO STRENGTH DESPITE LOSS

Smallness of Casualties Feature of 30-Day Battle

RECORD HARD TO EQUAL

One German Put Out of Action For Each Canadian Engaged

Registered in Accordance With the Copyright Act.

Special Cable from The Gazette's Resident Staff Correspondent.

London, September 8.—In what will be probably known as "the thirty days' battle," Canada's army corps has made a record which will probably be unequalled in the war. In the Amiens, Arras, and Wotan fights they were in the centre of the advance, and at the first place made the greatest advance in two days ever made by any troops on the west front. In the thirty days battle they captured more prisoners than their total casualties and inflicted losses on the enemy equal to the number of Canadians engaged, in addition to enormous quantities of artillery and supplies captured.

The features of the big battle are the small number of Canadians killed or seriously wounded, and the total casualties. If the Germans continue to strive to save their artillery by early retirement and make their defence with machine-guns, the seriously wounded and killed will not be numerous. Already scores of officers wounded at Amiens have returned to their battalions. Our men are in such fit condition that they soon recover from flesh wounds. In addition to the morale of the Canadian corps its success was due to its hitting power. This is only obtained by keeping the battalions up to strength and the battalions having assurance that behind them are ample reserves for all eventualities.

After thirty days of the hardest fighting in France Canada's army corps is ... to strength. After

Major Alex McMurtry, who received a shrapnel wound about a month ago in France, but has since recovered sufficiently to return on duty. Major McMurtry went overseas with Creelman's Brigade of the Canadian Field Artillery, in September, 1914. Last year, as the result of a fall from his horse, he was obliged to be off duty for six months. During that time he returned to Canada and married Miss Isabella Strathy, of this city. Major McMurtry was formerly on the staff of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company.

Word has been received by his parents that Capt. Rennie Ogilvie McMurtry, of the Canadian Heavy Artillery Headquarters' Staff, received a gunshot wound on August 31, and is now in hospital in Boulogne preparatory to being sent to England. Capt. McMurtry was actively engaged as a member of the firm of Brown, Montgomery and McMichael before going overseas with Cape's battery, at the end of 1915.

LT. J. G. BOLE KILLED

Promising Young Toronto Lawyer and Literary Man

Toronto, September 9.—Lieut James Gordon Bole, promising young Toronto lawyer and literary man, was killed in the Canadian advance on August 28th, according to information just received by his father, W. W. Bole, director and inspector of the National Drug & Chemical Co. Lieut. Bole was born in Moose Jaw, and received his preliminary education at Tuckwell's School in Winnipeg. He was a graduate of the University of Toronto.

CROWDING THE GERMANS OUT OF FRANCE



Reading from left to right the five lines on the map show: (1) the farthest extent of the German advance, when the enemy was almost upon Paris in 1914; (2) the limit of the German advance this year after the Kaiser's five drives; (3) the present battle line, which has already partly wiped out the old Hindenburg line; (4) the Hindenburg line; (5) the so-called line of the Meuse, to which the Germans would have to retire if a purely defensive warfare were forced upon them by Marshal Foch.

CANADIAN CAPTURES IN ONE MONTH WERE OF GREAT MAGNITUDE

Took One-Seventh Total Gun Captures of Allies for Year—At Amiens Captures Approximated 67 Square Miles, with 27 Villages

[Sp]ecial Canadian Press Cable by J. F. B. Livesay.

WITH THE CANADIAN FORCES, [Se]pt. 9.—It was a month yesterday [sin]ce the Canadian Corps went into [act]ion before Amiens. In that bat[tle] and in the more recent battle of [Ar]ras, it has added two important [ch]apters to the deeds that redound [to] the honor of Canada. In that brief [spa]n its captures of guns have been [on]e-seventh of the total guns cap[tur]ed by all the Allied nations this [yea]r.

[I]t is possible now to lift the veil a [litt]le and give a connected account [of] these operations.

[D]uring the period July 1 to July 10, [the] Canadian Corps concentrated in [the] Monchy - Breton - Liggereuil-Le [B]uro-y-Dieval - Auchel - Chateau-[]-la-Haie area, and held in re[ser]ve. For the previous two months [the]y had been constantly practising [op]en warfare. On July 10 the corps [wa]s released from the reserve, and [rel]ieved a corps in the line from Tel[eg]raph Hill south. This line was [he]ld by three divisions, and our sec[on]d division, which had been attached [u]p to that time to another corps, thus [lo]sing the benefit of the period of [t]raining, was taken out and put into [r]eserve, to go through the same course.

The general plan adopted during this period of holding the line was to foster in the mind of the enemy the idea of a pending attack, in order to [r]etain or draw his reserves into this [a]rea, and consequently an aggressive policy was adopted. Active patrolling was carried out by day and [n]ight, and raids were constantly ef[f]ected. The artillery carried out a [v]igorous program of harassing firing [a]nd counter-battery work. From [p]risoners it was learned that the en[e]my expected an attack, and that [t]roops had been frequently rushed [f]orward to defend the Drocourt-[Q]ueant line.

[M]OVED TO NEW FRONT.

On July 30, the corps was trans[ferred to the] Fourth Army and or-[dered] ... Maucourt, Maharicourt, and Chilly were captured.

On the third day the corps was reinforced by a British division, and the attack was proceeded with. The villages of Quesnoy and Fouquescourt fell on this day. The fighting was intense, since the enemy had been driven back on to a system of trenches easy of defence and was making the most of it.

SOME BITTER FIGHTING.

The next few days saw probably the the bitterest contest of the battle. From the capture of Parvillers, Ramery, Hallul, all of which, together with Fresnoy, Guyencourt, Chavette and Franscart, were ultimately taken, the time up to August 19 was taken up in consilidating for defence the positions won, and on that date the corps handed its line over to the French and proceeded to move north. Thus ended the battle of Amiens, then probably the most noteworthy achievement of the Canadian corps.

The following facts best illustrate the magnitude and importance of the operation. The area captured approximated sixty-seven square miles. The average depth of penertation into enemy territory was thirteen and a half miles. Villages captured number twenty-seven. During this battle we engaged sixteen enemy divisions, of which nine were fully engaged, four partly engaged, and three others identified.

We took 9,131 prisoners of all ranks, 100 guns and howitzers, 1,040 machine guns and trench mortars, nine railway steam engines and five pigeon lofts, besides countless booty in the shape of equipment and vast stores of munitions.

Happy in the realization that they had inflicted on the enemy one of the worst defeats he had yet suffered the Canadian corps on August 20 moved to a new field on which they were to reap fresh and even finer laurels.

The interval between August 20 and 25 was devoted to getting the divisions in line, preparatory to the great attack on August 26. All was ready on the night of the twenty-fifth. The disposition was as foll[o]ws: On the north, between the [S]carpe river and the Arras-Cambral [ro]ad, was the third Canadian divi[si]on; between the road and Neu[vil]le Vitasse the second Canadian [di]vision; the first and fourth Cana[dian d]ivisions had been left on the ... [co]mplete the relief ...

No. 14,

R. A. M., G. R. Q.

The Companions of the above Chapter are requested to attend the funeral of our late Companion Wm. J. Wilkinson, from his late residence, 2279 Hutchison Street, on Tuesday, Sept. 10th, at 2:30 P.M.

Companions of other Chapters are respectfully requested to attend.

By Command of the Ex Z.

H. G. STEWART,

No Regalia. Suite E.

LIEUT. ANDREW FLEMING.

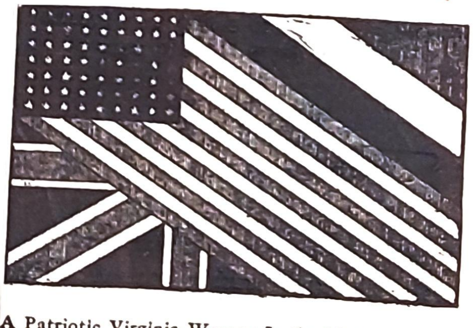
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Adair, of 18 McTavish street, have received a private cable from Major Orr Ewing, that their nephew, Lieut. Andrew Fleming, has been dangerously wounded. Lieut. Fleming is a native of Pollokshields, Glasgow, Scotland, where his mother at present resides. He was educated at Hutchesontown Grammar School, Glasgow, and came to Canada about seven years ago. He was secretary-treasurer of the Hartt & Adair Coal Co., in Montreal. In 1916 he went overseas as a lieutenant of the 148th Battalion, under Lieut.-Col. Alan Magee, and was later transferred to a unit of Montreal Highlanders. Two brothers are on active service with the Imperial Army.

LIEUT. TOM STEPHENS.

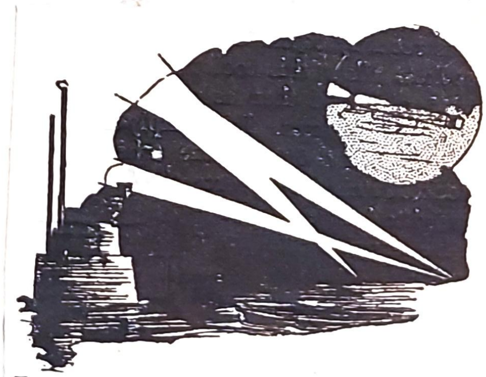
Mr. Thomas Stephens, superintendent of the Back River Jockey Club, received word yesterday that his son, Lieut. Tom Stephens, M.M., two bars, had been wounded on September 2nd. He joined the battalion commanded by Lieut.-Col. Gascoigne and while at Valcartier volunteered to fill a draft going overseas. He won his promotion on the field four months ago. This is the third time he has been wounded.

SECOND-LIEUT. F. ROLLAND.

Mr. F. F. Rolland, Trafalgar avenue, has received a cable from the War Office, London, England, stating that his son, Second-Lieut. Frank Rolland, Leinster Regiment, transferred to the 12th Royal Irish Rifles, had been wounded in the left arm. Lieut. Rolland, who is a graduate of the Royal Military College, Kingston, went overseas last April. He trained at Portsmouth, Eng., for a short time prior to going to France. He is 19 years of age. Two of his brothers, Lieut. Stuart A. Rolland and Corp. C. R. Rolland, are overseas with a Montreal unit.



A Patriotic Virginia Woman Is the Maker of This Anglo-American Flag



Torpedoes That Do Not Explode, but by Means of Searchlight Attachments Confuse the Enemy, Have Recently Been Patented

HAIG ATTACKS POINTS ON HINDENBURG LINE; MORE TOWNS CAPTURED

Patrols Occupy Vermand and Vendelles — Attacking Gouzeaucourt—French Four Miles From St. Quentin and Close to La Fere—Foch Holds All Crizat Canal

By Associated Press.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Sept. 9.—In Flanders the British have gained another 1,500 yards to the west of Wutschaete, and from reliable sources it is learned that the Germans have removed virtually all their artillery to the east of the river Lys to cover the lines they held prior to their April offensive.

West of the Lys, the Germans had left only old or captured guns, which they had planned to destroy or abandon when the time came.

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 9, 1 p.m.—Pushing ahead on the front between Peronne and St. Quentin, British patrols have occupied the towns of Vermand, five and one-half miles northwest of St. Quentin, and Vendelles, two miles north of Vermand.

The British this morning were attacking Gouzeaucourt, southeast of Havrincourt Wood. They are on the western and northern edges of Ephey, within two and one-half miles of the Hindenburg line opposite Le Catelet, and their patrols are reported to have passed through the village.

French troops now hold the Cozart canal practically along its whole length. They are only four miles from St. Quentin and their cavalry patrols are close to La Fere.

ADVANCE TOWARDS ST. QUENTIN

By Associated Pres.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Sept. 9.—Field-Marshal Haig's forces this morning advanced in the area west and northwest of St. Quentin, and are now five miles from the Hindenburg line. They are still pressing forward.

The British made a formidable thrust this morning north of the Arras-Cambrai road.

In Flanders it is stated that the Germans have removed their artillery to the east of the Lys river.

FALL OF LA FERE IS PROBABLE

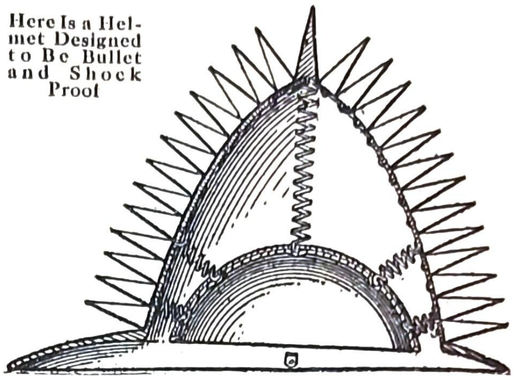
Special Star Cable by William Philip Simms of the United Press.

PARIS, Sept. 9, 10:00 a.m.—The French are at the gates of La Fere, which is still aflame. The fall of this bastion of the Hindenburg line, which the Allies were unable to occupy in 1917, is probable. St. Gobain in the wooded hill country centring about that town is tenable only with difficulty.

The St. Gobain forest is one of the strongest defences of Laon. The French can attack via Servais at the north, via Fresnes at the south, and via Barisis and Aulers.

La Fere is one of the principal Allied objectives. It is behind the Hindenburg line, twelve miles south of St. Quentin. The town is one of the strongest points in the Hindenburg defence system and is of the highest strategic importance.]

Here Is a Helmet Designed to Be Bullet and Shock Proof



CANADIAN BIRDMAN DOWNS 53 PLANES

Major Raymond Collishaw Hopes to Get Sixty Before Leave

By Canadian Press.

OTTAWA, Sept. 10. — An official of the Naval Department has received a letter from Major Raymond Collishaw, D.S.O., D.F.C., officer commanding the 203rd Squadron, Royal Air Force, whose home is in New Westminster, B.C., in which this distinguished Canadian aviator mentions that he has downed his fifty-third Hun machine.

The letter, which was written from France, and bears the date of Aug. 4th, states that Major Collishaw has recently been awarded a bar to the D.S.O., which he had previously won, and also the Distinguished Flying Cross. He says that he is hoping to get away on leave and pay Canada a visit some time this fall.

When the war broke out, Major Collishaw was mate in the fishery patrol vessel "Fispa," which was operating off the coast of British Columbia. He was among the first to join the Royal Naval Air Service in the year 1915, and subsequently proceeded overseas. He saw service in Mesopotamia, in France, near the Swiss boundary, at Verdun, and he is now located in France at a point which cannot be mentioned for military reasons.

He states that he hopes to bring his total of Hun machines downed up to sixty before he leaves for England. He encloses copies of congratulatory communications which he has received from General Currie, commanding the Canadian Corps in France; General Salmond, Commander of all the R. A. F., in the field; General Horne, commanding the First Army, Wing Commander MacLean and others.

FALL IN!
The rookies form a complex maze
Of figures twisting various ways,
And trip upon each other's heels,
And glide as on banana peels!

'TENTION!
The heads on pivots swing about
And feet are moved as with the gout.
The arms are hung as sticks of oak—
The regulars think it quite a joke!



H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT INSPECTING THE 42D BATTALION OF HIGHLANDERS AS THEY MARCHED OFF TO THE SHIP THAT CARRIED THEM TO EUROPE

A sight to be seen at regular intervals in Canada

Geographical Magazine March 1916.

Special Star Cable by

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Sept. 10, Noon —British troops, like the French, are edging closer to St. Quentin. An outpost was reported established this morning near Fresnoy-le-Petit, three miles from the Hindenburg line. Fresnoy-le-Petit is slightly more than three miles northwest of St. Quentin.



Photographs by Chesterfield & McLaren

SEEN EVERY WEEK THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA: TROOPS LEAVING INLAND POINTS TO EMBARK FOR THE EUROPEAN WAR

Mother Goose at Sea

BY, BABY BUNTING, daddy's gone ahunting,
Gone to get a Teuton's skin, just to make the baby grin;
Gone to get a helmet, too, to make the baby laugh and coo.

Sing a song of sisters,
Seven ships at sea,
Semaphoring chattily;
"Tres bien" and *"ouil"*

When the night has settled,
Silence rules the deep—
'Cause the Hun might catch you,
Talking in your sleep!

Neptune had a little roll
Its motions were unpleasant;
But everywhere old Nep did go,
The roll was always present.

It followed us to sea one day,
The tricks it played were scurvy;
It turned the sailors light and gay—
The soldiers topsy turvy.

Tom, Tom, the Pacifist's son,
Sailed to France to down the Hun;
When he returns, he'll sure insist
On putting the Fist in Pacifist.

The Hatchet,
Published on the high seas.

There was a Boche who fancied,
With many a German curse,
That he would run this planet and
The whole darned universe.
He'd crush all those who said him nay
And dip them in their gore.
There was a Boche who fancied this;
There isn't any more.

Sheridan Reveille,
Camp Sheridan.

Off For the Trenches

WHEN a regiment of American dough-boys departed from its billets in a little town back of the front and marched away to our trenches in Lorraine, this poem was found tacked up on a door:

By the rifle on my back,
By my old and well-worn pack,
By the bayonets we sharpened in the billets down below,
When wer'e holding to a sector,
By the howling jumping hector,
Colonel, we'll be Gott-strafed if the Blank-teenth lets it go.

And the Boches big and small,
Runty ones and Boches tall,
Won't keep your boys a squatting in the ditches very long;
For we'll soon be busting through, sir,
God help Fritzie when we do, sir—
Let's get going, Colonel Blank, because we're feeling mighty strong.

Stars and Stripes, A. E. F.

80



MANY CANADIAN WOMEN HAVE VOLUNTEERED AS NURSES FOR THE EUROPEAN WAR
This picture shows H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught inspecting those who went with the University of McGill Hospital Corps

Lorraine Limericks

THERE was a young fellow from —
Who put on what Tommy calls s...
His canteen on the hike
He'd hit when he like,
And sweat blood for each drop they
drank.

There was a young fellow from ——
Who doted on corn-willy hash;*
But he always objected
Whenever elected
The spuds for that same hash to mash

There was a young man from (deleted)
Who up in an airplane was seated;
His bombs he threw down
On a Hun fact'ry town,
And its output was sadly depleted.

*Yes, there once was a man who did.

Tears filled the soldier's eyes,
Though brave and true was he,
For he was peeling onions
By the hour on K. P.
Stars and Stripes—A. E. F

GIBERCOURT FALLS TO FRENCH; HAIG ADVANCES IN THE LYS SALIENT

British Push Forward in Downpour — Four British Air Attacks on German Sub Bases—Both French and British Edging Toward St. Quentin

Special Star Cable by United Press.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 10.—German war correspondents report that Douai is being evacuated, according to despatches here today.

Douai is one of the most important German bases in northern France. It is ten miles behind the Hindenburg line, but the British have already crossed that defence system before it, and are six and one-half miles from the city at the farthest point of their advance in that region. Douia has been held by the Germans since their first sweep across France in 1914.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Sept. 10, 1 p.m.—British forces below Ephey attacked at 5:15 o'clock this morning. The assault was made on a front of 300 yards, despite the rain, which is sweeping the battlefield and mud that impedes operations.

Ephey is on the Hindenburg line a short distance south of Gouzeaucourt, where the British attacked yesterday, winning important territory.

AUSTRALIANS ADVANCE AGAIN

By Associated Press.

BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Sept. 10.—The continued downpour of a cold fall rain has thoroughly drenched the battlefields, but notwithstanding this slight line-straightening gains have again been made by the British in face of increased enemy resistance, especially in the region southwest of Cambrai.

The line northeast and southeast of Hesbecourt, east of Roisel, has been advanced by Australian troopst in a driving storm and posts have been established well to the eastward of the former front. In the same general locality the British forward movement continues today.

The Germans seem to have throw n in more machine-gunners here,and, as they came from fresh divisions, they are holding out a little better than the troops they relieved who had become so fatigued or disheartened that some of them during recent days surrendered without firing a shot, when they saw the British advancing.

The Germans delivered a number of counter-strokes but all except one broke down. In one attack the Germans penetrated the forward British positions but the line was immediately restored without much difficulty.

Heavy artillery firing is reported, especially from the German big guns in the valley of the River Scarpe.

British troops have now drawn their lines closer about the coal centre of Lens.

The British line northeast of Nieppe, in the Lys salient, was advanced during the night and the British positions in the Ploegsteert region were improved. Kemmel is under fire from the heavy guns.

North of La Bassee the Germans evidently are trying out the British strength. They have made three attacks on the British posts, but each time they were repulsed with heavy losses.



1776-1918.

JOHN BULL—"'Doth not a meeting like this make amends?'"
UNCLE SAM—"Sure!"
—*Punch* (London).

The Charge of the Tank Brigade

(Shade of Tennyson, forgive!)

Half a league, half a league,
Half a league onward,
Move like the scythe of Death,
Tanks, by the hundred.
Boche bullets harmless glide
Down from their metal hide,
While from that steely Hell
Showers of shot and shell
Volley'd and thunder'd.

Was there a *Boche* that stayed
To see how they were made?
Not when each Fritzie felt
His hours were number'd.
Theirs not to peek and pry,
Theirs not to wonder why,
Theirs but to sprint, or die.
Straight to Berlin they fly,
Huns by the hundred.

Tanks to the right of them,
Tanks to the left of them,
Tanks back and front surround
Fritz, Hans, and Herman.
Rolling the wires straight,
Onward they navigate,
Crushing each creature that
Smells like a German.

What is that yellow streak
In the dim distance? Speak!
Is it a circus freak?
Has Nature blundered?
Hush! 'Tis the Kaiser's kin,
Trying to follow in
Vain his retreating chin.
Small blame you wondered.

Honor the Tank Brigade!
Honor the fleet that made
Every last *Boche* afraid
Prussia was sunder'd.
End all this sin with them,
Help us to win with them,
On to Berlin with them!
War-Lord, *who blunder'd!*

—VILDA SAUVAGE OWENS in the New Times.

HUNS OBSTINATE IN CLINGING TO HILLS ON AISNE

Heavy Downpour of Rain Hinders Advance by Mangin

ANGER AT DEVASTATION

Germans Receive "Orders" To Loot When Towns Are Being Evacuated

By G. H. PERRIS.

Special Cable to the New York Times and Montreal Gazette.

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With the French Armies, Tuesday Evening, Sept. 10.—French patrols reached Travecy on the north of La Fere this morning and over the whole front on both sides of St. Quentin, the armies of Generals Debeney and Humbert are approaching or have already reached our trenches of the middle of March.

A heavy downpour of rain this morning suggested the fall of the theatre curtain upon a completed act. We are, however, not back everywhere upon the positions of six months ago, for the enemy is holding obstinately to the eastern corner of the hills between the Vesle and the Aisne and except on the west about Laffaux, General Mangin is no yet near the Chemin-des-Dames. Our troops will be very grateful for the brightening of the weather this afternoon, for the field of the French advance toward St. Quentin and St Gobain is now a wilderness in which not the least shelter and scarcely any fuel are to be found. I notice that authorized writers in the German press glory in this fact.

"A decisive struggle," says Col. Gaedke, "will be made more difficult for the enemy by the devastation of the regions that now form a buckle before the German armies and will contribute to their successful defence."

The official Wolff message of September 1 says: "We will find for the winter only ground completely bare and devastated," and on the following day the same agency remarked: "The abandonment of this sector (north of the Oise) was prepared with our customary care. We have been able, without being interrupted, to take away from this region all material of any use to our adversary."

Customary care. Of the German army, from the highest to the lowest commands, the execution of acts of wholesale destruction and of theft is characteristic, to which since the beginning of the war, I have often had to testify, at first with reluctance, afterwards with a deepening and now with a long confirmed disgust.

The popular term "Hun" misrepresents the facts. These are not acts of savagery, but cold-blooded and highly scientific rapine. They are not accidental, but fundamental parts of the German campaign. Cities like Noyon and scores of villages, sometimes, it is true, much damaged by bombardment have been afterwards completely razed by fire and explosives. Every useful article has been first removed. One of my companions brought away from Noyon on Sunday one of the German notice boards, directing soldiery to "Korps beutesammetstelle," or loot store, which was conveniently fixed near the station. Detailed instructions lie before me for the seizure, throughout the occupied country, of the wool filling of mattresses and cushions, of which it is stated 10,000 tons had already, on July 3, been obtained and from which millions of uniforms have been made. Instances could indefinitely be multiplied. It is a western replica of the indemnity of six milliards which the same men are squeezing out of Russia through the Bolsheviki preachers of the formula, "No annexations, no indemnit...

WORLD WATCHES FOR MOMENTOUS ALLIED MOVES

May Bring Quick Change in Entire German Front

LOWLANDS ARE SLOUGHS

British and French Continue to Make Progress on Higher Ground

NEARING OBJECTIVES

Recovery of St. Quentin, La Fere and Armentieres is Apparently Near at Hand

Associated Press Summary.

New York, September 10. — The Associated Press tonight issues the following:

The critical military positions of the Germans, from the region west of Cambrai southward to the St. Gobain massif and around this strong bastion eastward to the territory north and northeast of Soissons, continues to hold the eyes of the world.

For the moment the tactical manoeuvres of the belligerents in Artois and Flanders, as well as eastward of Soissons into the Champagne, although they still are of the greatest importance, necessarily continue to take second place in interest to those sectors which are filled with momentous possibilities, where a successful move by the Allies may bring a quick change in the entire German battlefront, or, on the contrary, a determined stand by the enemy, with the large reinforcements in material and gun power he is known to have assembled, may result for at a time at least in a stalemate in the game which is being played by the Allies to crack the already demoralized German line.

The heavy rains of the past few days have turned lowlands throughout the fighting zone into quagmires, but on those sectors of the high ground between Cambrai and Soissons the storms have not kept the British and French armies from moving forward, nor have they served to lessen the strength of the enemy's resistance.

Near Gouzeaucourt and Havrincourt, the British have pressed on a little further toward Cambrai, in the former region after having put down counter-attacks by the Germans, who endeavored to reclaim the high ground won by the British in Sunday's fighting.

OBJECTIVES IN SIGHT.

To the south the French, from the district west of St. Quentin southward to the western side of the St. Gobain forest, have pushed eastward toward the Oise river, which they are virtually upon all along this front, with their flanks now resting dangerously near both St. Quentin and La Fere. St. Quentin now stands only a little more than three miles away, while La Fere is so closely encroached upon from the west and outflanked from the north that seemingly it soon must fall.

The manoeuvres of the French have aided materially their programme of turning the St. Gobain forest from the west and also the capture of St. Quentin, and the French and Americans, who are fighting shoulder to shoulder northeast of Soissons, continue to carry out successfully a co-related movement having the conquest of the St. Gobain forest in view and also the outflanking of the German positions to the east. In their latest endeavors the Franco-American forces have made some slight progress in the face of the extremely stubborn resistance of the enemy. Likewise, in the sector east of Soissons, the French and Americans have gained additional ground between the Vesle and Aisne rivers.

Far to the north the British now...

CAPT. C. A. BOURASSA GIVEN AS WOUNDED

Maj. G. W. Shearer, D.S.O., Wounded But on Duty; Lieut. I. Ibbotson Wounded

SGT. EDWARD ROACH DEAD

Pte. R. Levesque Wounded Second Time — First Time in List After Action at Lens

Captain Charles Auguste Bourassa, Croix de Guerre, eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Julien and Mrs. Bourassa, of 1358 St. Hubert street, who was wounded on September 2nd, went overseas at the outbreak of the war as a lieutenant with the Canadian Cyclist Corps. He was awarded the Croix de Guerre last August, and at the same time received his captaincy. He is 27 years old, and prior to going overseas was the accountant of Short and Trower, Limited, St. James street. His brother, Captain Paul Bourassa, of the 2nd Quebec Depot Regiment, is at present stationed at Valcartier Camp. Captain C. A. Bourassa was a lieutenant in the 85th Regiment prior to going overseas.

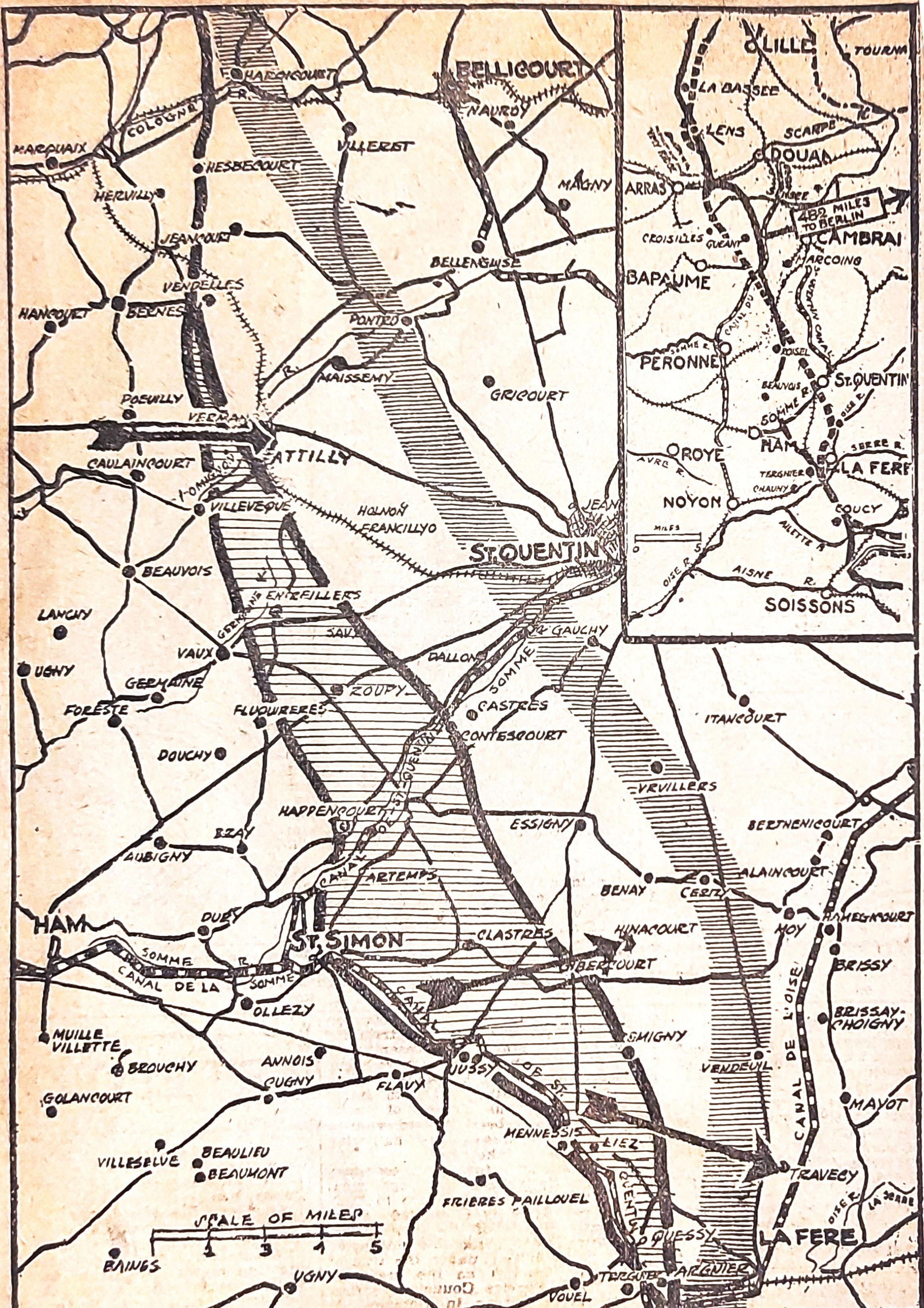
MAJOR G. W. SHEARER.

Major George Wyman Shearer, D.S.O., who, according to a cable despatch from England on Monday, has returned to duty after being wounded in recent fighting, was vice-president of the James Shearer Lumber Company, Ltd., of which his brother, Mr. J. Gilman Shearer, is president. Major Shearer graduated from McGill as an engineer, and early in the war obtained a commission, and proceeded overseas with a battery. He has been twice wounded, the previous occasion being early this year. He was awarded the D.S.O. in the last King's Birthday honors. Major Shearer's home is at 627 Carleton avenue, Westmount.

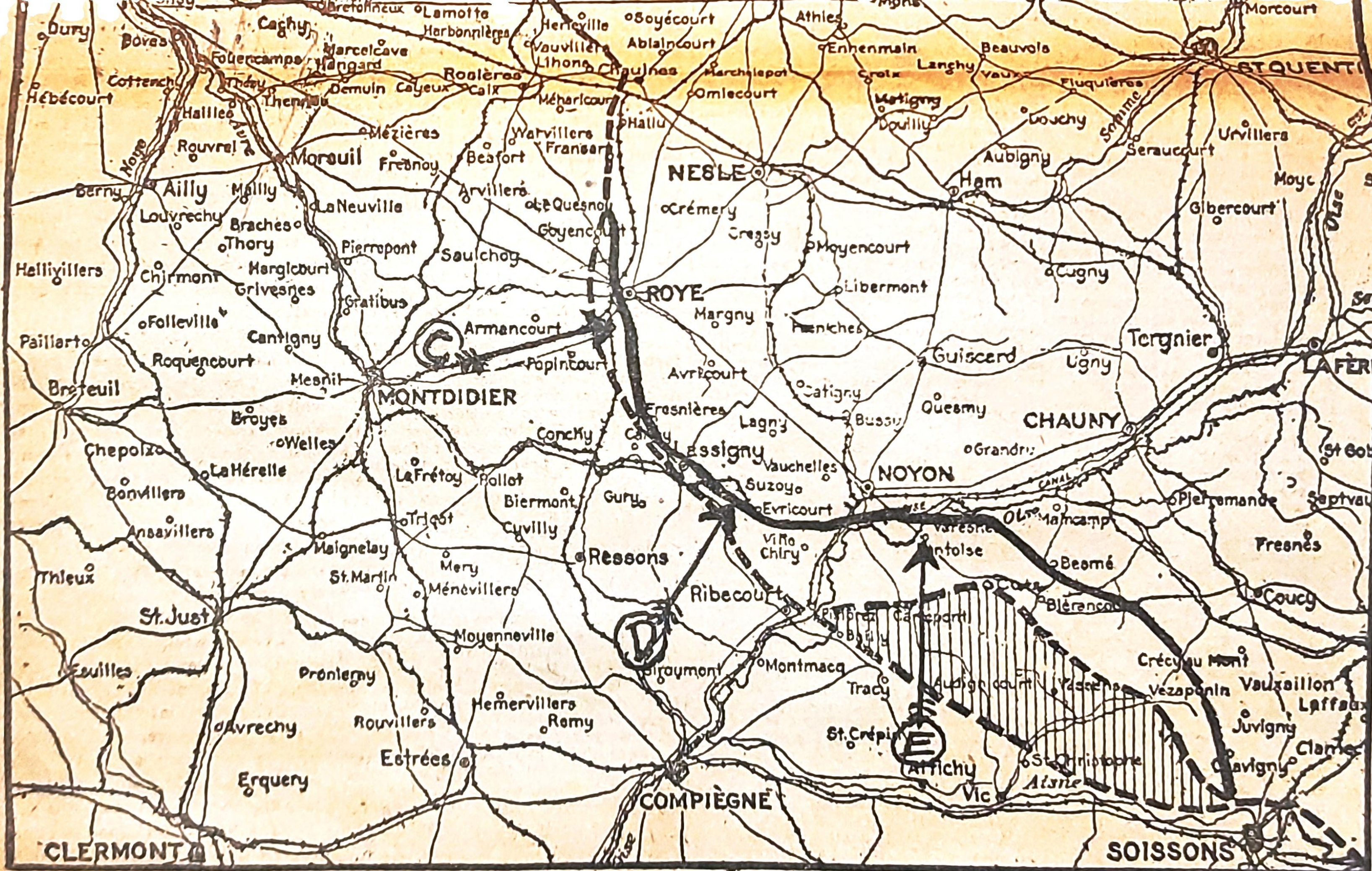
LIEUT. IVAN IBBOTSON.

Lieut. Ivan Ibbotson, who was severely wounded on September 4 and is now in the British Red Cross Hospital at Boulogne, is a son of Mrs. E. B. Ibbotson, of 66 Rosemount avenue, Westmount. His father was the late Lieut.-Col. Ibbotson, at one time commanding officer of the 5th Royal Highlanders, of this city, and at the time of his death, in 1908, commander of the 12th Infantry Brigade. Lieut. Ibbotson received his commission in the 5th Royal Highlanders here in 1916, qualified at the Royal School of Infantry in Halifax, and went to England with one of the Highlanders reinforcing companies in 1917 whence he was transferred in March last to a Highland unit at the front. He is now only 21 years of age, and previous to receiving his commission was attending the Westmount High School, where he was very active in athletics and was a promis...

PINCHER PLAY AT ST. QUENTIN AND LA FERE



The shaded portions show early gains this week; the arrows indicate the direction of three important thrusts which resulted in valuable gains today. At Attilly the British and at Hinacourt the French are pressing forward in a nut-cracker drive on St. Quentin, and at Travecy the French have outflanked the vital strong point of La Fere.

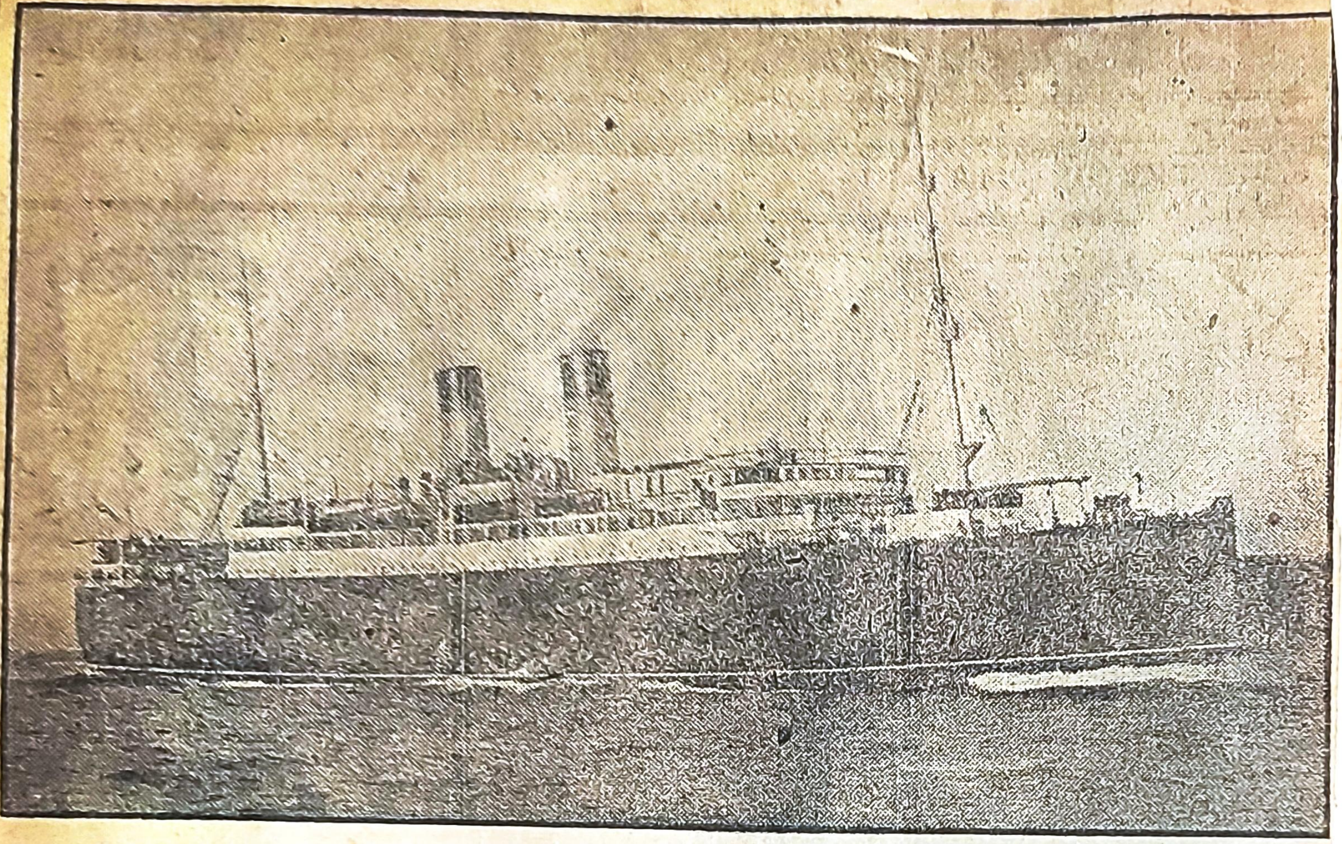


A—Where Haig is striking at Bapaume. In this sector the British have captured several thousand prisoners. B—Captured yesterday in the great British drive. C—French dominate the roads of retreat from Roye. D—Where General Humbert is pressing back the Germans. C—Where Generel Mangin's successful drive is threatening a complete German withdrawal.

WHERE FOCH IS OPERATING HIS NEW PINCERS



CANADIAN LINER IS TORPEDOED



C.P.R. S.S. Missanabie, now in service as transport, sunk by Huns Sept. 9, second day out from British port.

The full facts in connection with the sinking of the S.S. Missanabie, are not yet ascertainable, but it is known that the loss of life has not been great. Probably not more than six of the passengers lost their lives. There were 59 returning soldiers on board but their names are not known at the offices of the C. P. R. Ocean Steamship Company.

The Missanabie left an English port on the 8th in command of Capt. William Hains, carrying a small passenger list and a crew of about 200. It is not known whether or not she was convoyed, but late on the 9th she was torpedoed and sunk in a very short time. She was a splendidly built and equipped twin-screw steamship, having been launched on the Clyde in 1914. She was what is termed a two-class boat carrying ... class of cabin passenger ... and the third class, and engaged i[n] the C. P. R. Steamship service be[tween] England and Montreal. Sh[e] has not been used in the troop trans[port] business during the entire wa[r] period, but has made successf[ul] trips, most of them in command o[f] Commander Evans now of the S.S. Melita. Recently the S.S. Missanab[ie] has been engaged in transportin[g] American soldiers and supplies fro[m] American ...

HAIG GETS FOOTING IN PEIZIERE AND EPEHY; FRENCH TAKE TRAVECY

La Fere Outflanked if Foch Can Hold Latter Village—Americans Mowing Down Attacking Enemy — Despite Bad Weather, Nibbling Process Goes On

Special Star Cable by United Press.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Sept. 11, 11 a.m.—British forces launched an attack at 3 o'clock this morning northwest of Peiziere. As this is cabled it is reported that the British have captured important ridges.

Peiziere is a northern suburb of Epehy on the Hindenburg line, midway between Cambrai and St. Quentin.

500,000 HUNS LEFT IN FIELD

Special Star Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—During two months, the Germans have left five hundred thousand men upon the battlefields, of which 300,000 were dead, the Paris correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company estimated today.

CLOSING IN ON HINDENBURG LINE

By Associated Press.

BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 11.—British troops today gained a footing in Peiziere and Epehy on the railroad between Roisel and Marcoing.

In general the British are continuing to close in on the Hindenburg line by a series of small actions and mano euvres.

The lines in the northern part of the battle zone have now been advanced through the village of Trescault, 3 1-2 miles southwest of Marcoing, to the eastern edge of the place, where the troops are actually in the old British trenches facing the Hindenburg line.

PARIS, Sept. 11, via the Havas Agency.—The village of Travecy, near the southern end of the main Hindenburg line, has been captured by the French according to reports received here. If the French can hold this town the important enemy position at La F ere, a northerly defence of the St. ... will be virtually outflanked.

STRONG ENEMY ATTACKS BEATEN OFF

By Associated Press.

LONDON, April 11.—The text of the British official statement today reads:

"We advanced our line yesterday in the direction of Attilly and Vermand.

"In the evening the enemy again strongly attacked our positions on the ridge west of Gouzeaucourt. Sharp fighting followed, as a result of which the attack was completely beaten off except at one point where one of our posts remained in the enemy's hands.

"Local fighting took place yesterday afternoon and evening in the neighborhood of Moeuvres and at Ecourt-St. Quentin. In the former case an attack by a strong party of the enemy succeeded in entering our trenches, but was repulsed by our counter-attack. At Ecourt-St. Quentin also the enemy was repulsed after stiff fighting.

"We advanced our line slightly during the night west of Erquinghem (west of Armentieres.)"

ARTILLERY BATTLES ON FRENCH FRONT

Special Star Cable.

PARIS, Sept. 11. — Outside of artillery fire on the Aisne, the Vesle and in the Champagne, there is nothing new to report, said to-day's French war report.

GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORT

By Associated Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 11, via London. — An attempt made by British forces to advance yesterday south of Ypres and north of La Bassee Canal, says the official statement issued to-day by the German War Office, was repulsed. Prisoners were taken by the Germans.

South of Gouzeaucourt and around Ephey British attacks reached the German first lines at a few points. The British were driven back, the statement adds, 3,000 prisoners being taken by the Germans.

OPERATIONS ARE SLOWING DOWN

Special Star Cable by William Philip Simms, of United Press.

PARIS, Sept. 11. — Through the most terrific rains since the fight began last March, the Allies today are not ceasing to batter the Germans, harassing them from Dixmude to Rheims. Nevertheless, the operations are steadily slowing down. Belgians, British, French and Americans are snuggling up closer to their former lines.

If the rains continue, mud will force a further slackening. Still, the weather has been exceptionally dry since before the offensive, and the ground is thirsty, so much of the moisture can be absorbed.

But an early setting-in of the rainy season, which is now liable at any time, would affect the whole trend of the remainder of the campaign.

Today, despite local fighting where the British and French are driving into the last German outposts westward of the Hindenburg line, the western front was marking time, pending the commencement of the new phase of the campaign.

Experts here are totally at variance regarding the nature of this new phase of the fighting. Some declare that Foch will not permit Ludendorff to get his second wind at the Hindenburg line, intimating that a great blow is practically certain. Others doubt whether there will be any really big efforts before the spring.

German critics, however, speak as if they were all drawing their inspiration from the same fountain, which hitherto has actually been the case. They admit the Allied blow was so serious that German plans, certainly as far as 1918 was concerned, were completely upset, and they suggest that no further offensive is possible from their side, although it is no secret that Hindenburg, by shortening his lines, has accumulated some 40 divisions of passable reserves, with perhaps as many more entering the process of reorganizat[illegible]

CANADIANS ARE BUSY

STABILIZING LINES UNDER HEAVY FIRE

Many Troops Getting Well-Earned Rest — Great Activity Behind Lines—Wounded Pleased to See Woman's Face So Close to Battle Line

Special Canadian Press Cable by J. F. B. Livesay.

WITH THE CANADIAN FORCES, Sept. 11.—The Canadian sector is quiet, and many of the troops are getting a well-earned rest. Some of the infantry battalions have been on the go steadily for six weeks, marching when not fighting, with never an hour to write a letter or darn a sock.

The front line is not yet stabilized, and is very active, as the enemy concentrates a harassing fire from both north and east, while his snipers are particularly busy. The lay of the land is in his favor at this passing stage of our general advance.

Behind the lines goes on the ceaseless activity of field ambulances, casualty clearing stations, and hospitals. The devoted work of the former is lightened now as, with marvelous celerity and method, the wounded are passed back to the forward hospitals, thence to be cleared when necessary to the base and evacuated to "Blighty."

During the heat of the fighting, advanced dressing station staffs worked without cessation day and night in their effort to cope with the casualties. And well they succeeded. A Canadian hospital lies not far behind Arras with serried lines of huts, rectangular, bare and spotless. Here our wounded first reach the hands of Canadian nurses.

GOOD TO SEE WOMAN AGAIN.

"Well, sister, you don't know how good it is to have a woman around again," said one of the men, and he said it in no depreciation of the stretcher-bearers, who are gallant men and have given freely of their lives in the recent fighting. They have dogged the steps of our fighting infantry through barrage, through wire and amid the hail of machine gun bullets.

To see a woman's face again after a month of battle and flame is in itself an inspiration and a comfort. They are the picked women of Canada. It has been their good fortune to be selected from the nurses who have volunteered at the base for this forward work. It is the nearest any woman may get to the battle-line. They toil unremittingly with heart and body. Their reward is the long trains of evacuated soldiers going to "blighty" with a chance for their lives.

J. F. B. LIVESAY.

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL REPORT

Special Star Cable.

VIENNA, via London, Sept. 11.—"On the Asiago plateau two enemy reconnoitering attempts failed," the War Office announced today.

"In the Asolone region, where the Italians penetrated our positions, a counter-thrust re-established the situation. On the Piave artillery fighting increased."

BOCHE BEING PUNISHED BY YANKS

AMERICAN FORCES ON THE AISNE FRONT, Sept. 11 (via Reuter's).—The Germans last evening were still attacking on the Mont Rouge plateau with desperate determination. The losses of the enemy in the last three days must have been appalling.

The German attacks, whether directed against Nanteuil, Laffaux or Vauxaillons, have been for the recovery of the ridge line at Mont de Laffaux which was captured by General Mangin's troops, with whom the Americans are fighting, before the Germans realized of what immense importance it was to them, or at least before they were able to take adequate steps to defend it.

How the German troops have been hurried here to attempt its recovery is evidenced by the fact that as many as five German regiments were represented among eighty prisoners taken yesterday.

This morning two fresh attacks were launched on either side of Nanteuil. Both were beaten back with severe losses.

Prisoners taken in this region, although they fought remarkably well, all showed complete despondency and more than one when captured remarked: "Thank God, it's all over!"

PERSHING SAYS ALL QUIET.

Special Star Cable.

WASHINTON, Sept. 11.—"Except for artillery fighting in Lorraine and in the Voges, today passed quietly in the sectors occupied by our troops," Gen. Pershing reported today.

REPORTED PETROGRAD IS BURNING

Indiscriminate Slaughter of Citizens is Reported

ALLIES NEED MORE TROOPS IN NORTH

Not Sufficient to Impress Peasantry—Speed Needed

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11. — A despatch from the American Legation at Christiania today said reliable information had reached there that Petrograd was burning in twelve diferent places and that there was indiscriminate massacre of people in the streets.

GERMANS QUITTING UKRAINE.

Special Star Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 11. — German troops are being withdrawn from the Ukraine and sent to the Western front, according to rumors circulating in Kiev, despatches received here from Stockholm today reported.

The Stockholm advices also said fifty Social revolutionaries were killed and 200 wounded in Moscow recently when Bolshevik troops dispersed a meeting.

All the Siberian railway eastward of Lake Baikal is now in possession of the Czecho-Slovak forces, a message from Vladivostok declared. The Czecho-Slovaks completed their occupation of the country along the railroad by seizing Nertchinsk and Srietensk.

The London Express learns that at least one thousand British subjects are held as hostages in Petrograd and Moscow, the Bolsheviki threatening to take revenge of them if harm comes to any more Soviet officials.

Reports of Bolshevik victories over the Czecho-Slovak troops were received today from German sources. The Rheinische Westfalische Zeitung printed a Moscow story that violent fighting was in progress toward Balashov and Kamyshinsk, and that in the direction of Ahapaujevsk the Soviet forces had driven back the Allies about 20 miles.

COMBIE WAS FRIEND OF SOVIETS.

By Associated Press.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 11. — Captain Combie, the British naval attache who was killed by the Bolsheviki, who mutilated his body and let it hang out of the Embassy window until the neutral diplomats threatened to leave Petrograd if it was not removed, was friendly to the Bolsheviki, and belonged to the group of British officials who urged recognition of the Soviet republic and cooperation with it, until Trotzky broke faith about permitting the Czechs to leave Russia by way of Siberia.

R. H. B. Lockhart, acting British Consul - General at Moscow, whom the Bolsheviki arrested on a charge of attempting to corrupt Lettish soldiers, also was very friendly to the Bolsheviki, and cooperated with Colonel Raymond Robins, head of the permanent American Red Cross mission to Russia, in efforts to establish better relations between the Entente Allies and the Soviet.

May 26, the date of the first clash of the Czechs with the Bolsheviki sharply remarks the decline of the Bolsheviki power. It then began to measure strength with the military organization, and there was a demonstration that soldiers fed on peace talk would not fight regular military units.

The Bolshevik officials of high and low degree now realize how colossal Trotzky's error was, and less than two weeks ago they caused it to be intimated unofficially in Moscow to the Entente officials that the Soviet Government is now willing to permit the Czechs to leave Russia as originally agreed.

But the change of heart was too late, as the Czech organizations have formed the basis for scores of anti-Bolshevik to unite in numbers far exceeding those of the Red army, and have demonstrated how weak the Bolsheviki is outside of Moscow and Petrograd.

ALLIES NEED REINFORCEMENTS.

By Associated Press.

ARCHANGEL, Sept. 11. — More Allied troops are urgently needed if the Russo-Allied campaign in northern Russia is to be carried to speedy success, in the opinion of virtually every officer and civilian observer here.

The Russian winter will soon be at hand, and before that time it is hoped to reach the hard pressed Czecho-Slovaks, establish a front against the Germans, and open an uninterrupted line of communication from Vladivostok to Archangel through Vologda.

The available forces have been sufficient to defeat much superior numbers of Bolsheviki, but it is pointed out that the necessity for more troops is not so much a question of maintaining the front, as of impressing the peasants and convincing them that sufficient power is at hand to insure final victory.

(Continued on Page Nineteen.)

WAR HISTORY.

Sept. 11, 1918—1501st day.

Sept. 11, 1917—British on the Somme carry a German trench near Villeret and advance their line nearly a quarter of a mile.

Sept. 11, 1916—German assaults from Berny to South of Chaulnes are repulsed.

Sept. 11, 1915—Russians repulse Turks in several positions on Caucasus front.

WAR SUMMARY

By the Associated Press.

The British were again moving forward today toward the Hindenburg line in the one sector where they are still some distance from it, near the centre of the Allied battlefront.

Some progress was made during the night in Vermand region, where Field-Marshal Haig's forces are closing in upon St. Quentin from the north, while the French are pushing up from the south.

Further north the British were reported today to have gained a foothold in the twin towns of Pelzlere and Epehy, two and a half miles from the Hindenburg line, opposite Le Catelet. The Germans are resisting strongly here, as this section of the line forms part of the defences of Cambrai on the south.

Their resistance in this sector is also taking the form of strong counter-attacks at Gouzeaucourt, just to the north.

The defence of Cambrai is likewise being carried to the aggressive side by the Germans along the Canal du Nord, where the British stand far inside the Hindenburg line after having broken the Queant-Drocourt switch.

In this aggressive movement the enemy last night sharply counter-attacked near Moeuvres, just to the east of Queant, and at Ecourt St. Quentin, north of the Arras-Cambrai road. In both cases the British held their ground, repulsing the Germans in stiff engagements.

The French drive in upon La Fere, a northerly defence of the St. Gobain bastion, is reported today to have made notable progress with the capture of the town of Travecy, on the Hindenburg line, two miles directly north of La Fere. The holding of this ground would result in the outflanking of La Fere on the northerly side.

The Germans have also been attacking on the French front where the line runs north from the Aisne towards the St. Gobain Massif. They are attempting to drive the Franco-American forces there off the Mont Rouge plateau, the Allied occupation of which is threatening the flank of the line far to the east. All their efforts have, however, been frustrated.

U. S. TRANSPORT HIT; ALL SAFE

Two Thousand, Eight Hundred Troops on Board Safely Landed

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A troopship with 2,800 American soldiers on board has been torpedoed. All hands were saved. The troopship was beached.

In order to save time, instead of launching the boats the men clambered down ropes to destroyers which swarmed around the stricken vessel and came close alongside.

This operation was greatly facilitated by the fact that the sea was not rough.

The troopship was a member of a large convoy approaching the English coast. The vessel was torpedoed 200 miles from shore at three o'clock on Friday afternoon last.

The transfer of the American soldiers from the stricken vessel to escorting British and American torpedo boat destroyers was quickly made without injury to anyone.

The soldiers escaped injury when the torpedo exploded and they were soon on their way to a British port. There was no sign of panic on board and the admirable behavior of the men was especially gratifying to the officers.

Many of the troops came from Chicago and Cleveland, and a large percentage of them were factory hands of foreign extraction.

U-BOAT LIFTED OUT OF WATER.

Several soldiers told the Associated Press that they saw the German submarine lifted clear out of the water, after one of the depth bombs exploded, and then entirely disappear.

Something had gone wrong with the troopship's engines, which compelled her for a time to lag behind the rest of the convoy, but the trouble had been fixed up and she was fast catching up with the other transports when a torpedo hit her just forward of the engine room.

The vessel at once began to sink by the bow. Many of the soldiers at the time were taking baths. They did not wait to dress, but made for the deck with what little clothing they could hastily lay their hands on. The water was rushing in at such a rate that it was thought the steamer would quickly founder.

To the surprise of most of the soldiers, the troopship did not sink. Some means apparently were found to check the inrush of water, and she got near enough to the shore to be beached. It is hoped that the vessel ultimately can be salved.

MEN IN ENGLISH REST CAMP.

By the Associated Press.

AN INLAND REST CAMP IN ENGLAND, Sept. 11.—The majority of the 2,800 American soldiers from the troopship which was torpedoed last Friday off the English coast, but was not sunk, and upon which there were no casualties, have arrived here none the worse for their thrilling experience.

To aid in caring for the men here the American Red Cross rushed large quantities of supplies from London

...ior

and taking the rest cure.

ALL HINDENBURG LINE UNDER FIRE.

Special Star Cable by British Admiralty Wireless Press.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The Hindenburg line, save where it is already in possession of the British, is under the fire of French or British guns along the whole of its length. The Germans have been forced back until they have reached ground which is seamed with old trenches and their retirment has naturally slackened. They are compell... relief in ... old style...

The W... remain... Seigfrie... the Se... merich... will p...

At ... the ... sout... quic... the ... clo... G... of...

Lt. 'Roddy' Lemieux Dies Of His Wounds



LIEUT. LEMIEUX.

Lieutenant Rodolphe Lemieux, only son of the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, former Postmaster General of Canada, has died of wounds in France. He was injured in the battle on August 26 and died before night.

He was twenty years of age and had been with the army for almost two years, having enlisted while a student at Bishop's College with Lieut.-Col. Blondin's battalion. In England he took a special course and then joined a famous unit in France as a lieutenant.

Lieutenant Lemieux intended to study law and was taking a preparatory course at Bishop's College when he joined the colors.

When Gen. Mewburn, Minister of Militia, and the Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, were in France recently they talked with Lieut. Lemieux and later conveyed his messages to his father here.

The official communication from Ottawa came to Montreal on Saturday night, but the Hon. Mr. Lemieux and his family were at Murray Bay yesterday. Mr. Lemieux was in Quebec and the sad news was communicated to him there. He immediately returned to Murray Bay to break the news to the family.

ENEMY REPORTED TO BE EVACUATING TOWN OF DOUAI

Equipment of Huge Arsenal and Important Airdrome Being Removed

BRITISH STILL GOING

Close in On Hindenburg Line By Series of Small But Successful Actions

Washington, September 11.—Systematic evacuation of the town of Douai, one of the important forward bases of the present German line in France, is described in official advices reaching Washington today. A vast amount of war material is being taken out of the town, the report says, including the equipment of the arsenal there, which was the largest establishment of the kind maintained by the enemy in the northern region of his advanced lines.

The advices state that the removal of this equipment has been in progress more than ten days and that the equipment at the Brayelle airdrome near Douai also was being taken further to the rear. The same precautions are being taken with equipment at an enemy aviation field at Lecelles, near St. Amand. That field, the report states, was specially established in connection with the raids by German aircraft along the English Channel coast.

It is between Douai and Cambrai that the British have broken through the first defences of the Hindenburg line, and this detailed statement of the German withdrawal of material from Douai appears to bear out previous reports that the enemy was preparing for the abandonment of this section of his great fortified line, which has been imperilled by the British advance.

Lieut. J. Gordon Bole Killed in Action.

It is with deepest regret that we have to announce the death of Lieut. J. Gordon Bole, eldest son of Mr. W. W. Bole, of Toronto, a director of the National Drug and Chemical Company.

Lieut. Bole was born in Moose Jaw, May 19th, 1890, and was educated in the Proprietary School, Winnipeg, and later graduated in Arts, Toronto University, (Class 1912). He took the law course at Osgood Hall Law School, and was to be called to the Ontario Bar on his return from the front.

Lieut. Bole enlisted in 1915 as a private in the Machine Gun Section, 19th Battalion 2nd Canadian Overseas Contingent; his devotion to duty soon earned him two stripes and he returned to Canada in 1916 recommended for a commission for gallantry at the Battle of St. Eloi, for which he was also mentioned in despatches. In 1917 he again went across as a lieutenant in the infantry, and had been for some months at the front before meeting his death. A younger brother, Wilfrid Bole, is also overseas, having gone with the mechanical transport.

ALLIED DRIVE PAUSES AFTER 8 FULL WEEKS

Torrential Rains Turn Lowlands Into Impassable Marshes

BIG RESULTS ACHIEVED

Foch Has Still Two Months of Good Fighting Weather Ahead

RACING FOR ST. QUENTIN

British and French Forces Each Three Miles From City—Progress Toward Cambrai—St. Gobain Massif Strongly Defended

Associated Press Summary.

New York, Sept. 11.—The Associated Press to-night issues the following:

Eight weeks to the day since it was launched, and for the first time, the great Allied offensive of Marshal Foch is at a virtual pause.

True, both the British and French on isolated sectors of the front extending from Flanders to the east of Soissons again have recorded advances, but Wednesday witnessed no such progress by the Allies toward strategic objectives as past days had brought them, before the torrential rains turned the lowlands into impassable marshes and the badly-worsted enemy rushed large reinforcements forward to stop the gaps through which the British, French and American armies were threatening to filter and wreck his entire military situation.

During the eight weeks that have passed, the Allied troops have cleared in almost its entirety the enemy-held territory from the Marne to the Aisne, in the great triangle which had Chateau Thierry at its apex and Soissons and Rheims respectively its western and eastern anchor points. From Soissons to Arras the old bulge westward to Montdidier and toward the door-step of Amiens has all but been obliterated. The Allies now are standing across a large portion of the old Hindenburg defense line and virtually are upon the remainder of it, while to the north, in Flanders, the deep salients which threatened the English Channel ports have been bent eastward and the enemy is expelled from the vantage points from which he had expected ultimately to make his drive in an endeavor to gain the seaboard and thus cause a diversion of the transport service from England to Southern France.

FOCH NOT THROUGH YET.

Until the rains began falling there had been no let-up in the Allied offensive, notwithstanding the fact that the German High Command had stiffened its resistance everywhere, discarding infantry units as such and turning them into machine-gun companies, and bringing up large numbers of guns of all calibre to hold the aggressors back. Wherefore it is not improbable that Foch, when the skies have cleared and the marshes disappeared, again will take up with full impetus his task of putting the enemy on his mettle, and continue for the two months of good fighting weather remaining, if not beyond that period, his efforts with his own great forces to drive the Germans farther back toward the Rhine.

The British and French troops apparently are in a hard race for the prize of St. Quentin, forces of both armies now being at equal distant points west of the city, the British in the vicinity of Vermand and the French at Etrillers and Coupy. To the north, the British in local operations have made further progress north of Epehy in the operation which has for its purpose the driving of a wedge midway between Cambrai and St. Quentin, and also have successfully sustained heavy counter-attacks by the Germans near Gouzeaucourt, where the Germans are trying hard to hold back the British push toward Cambrai.

North of the St. Gobain massif, the French have made additional slight advances, notwithstanding the bad condition of the terrain and the strong forces of the enemy aligned against them in an effort to prevent the turning of this important position from the west. Heavy artillery activity is in progress all along this front, and likewise on the sectors northeast of Soissons and between the Aisne and Vesle rivers, the operations on which have a direct bearing on those north of the St. Gobain forest.

The British have been successful in local encounters near Armentieres and in the region of La Bassee canal.

International Jury For Germans

Paris, Sept. 11. — The French Government has resolved to confide to an international committee, on which all the Entente Powers will be represented, the task of authenticating all violations of the law of nations which the Germans have been guilty of on the western front, says the Echo de Paris.

CANADIANS SEIZE CHANCE FOR REST

Save On Front Line, Sector is Enjoying Comparative Quiet

By J. F. B. LIVESAY.
(Special Correspondent of the Canadian Press)

With the Canadian Forces, September 10.—The Canadian sector is quiet and many of the troops are getting a well-earned rest. Some of the infantry battalions have been on the go steadily for six weeks, marching when not fighting, with never an hour to write a letter or darn a sock. The front line is not yet stabilized and is very active, as the enemy concentrates a harassing fire from both north and east, while his snipers are particularly busy. The lay of the land is in his favor at this passing stage of our general advance.

Behind the lines goes on the ceaseless activity of field ambulances, casualty clearing stations and hospitals. The devoted work of the former is lightened now as, with marvellous celerity and method, the wounded are passed back to the forward hospitals, thence to be cleared when necessary to the base, and evacuated to "blighty."

During the heat of the fighting, advanced dressing station staffs worked without cessation day and night in their effort to cope with the casualties. And well they succeeded. A Canadian hospital lies not far behind Arras, with serried lines of huts, rectangular, bare and spotless. Here our wounded first reach the hands of Canadian nurses. "Well, sister, you don't know how good it is to have a woman around again," said one of the men, and he said it in no deprecation of the stretcher-bearers, who are gallant men and have given freely of their lives in the recent fighting. They have dogged the steps of our fighting infantry through barrage, through wire and amid the hail of machine-gun bullets. To see a woman's face again after a month of battle and flame is in itself an inspiration and a comfort. They are the picked women of Canada. It has been their good fortune to be selected from the nurses who have volunteered at the base for this forward work. It is the nearest any woman may get to the battle line. They toil unremittingly with heart and body. Their reward is the long trains of evacuated soldiers going to "Blighty" with a chance for their lives.

NIBBLING AT LINE

British Make Gains in Series of Small Actions

With the British Armies in France, September 11.—(By the A.P.)—British troops today gained a footing in Peiziere and Epehy, on the railroad between Roisel and Marcoing.

In general the British are continuing to close in on the Hindenburg line by a series of small actions and manoeuvres. The lines in the northern part of the battle zone have now been advanced through the village of Trescault, 3½ miles southwest of Marcoing, to the eastern edge of the place, where the troops are actually ... old British trenches facing the

YESTERDAY'S ALLIED GAINS





KEY TO POSITIONS.

Very slight Allied gains, as shown in the shaded portions, were reported by the Allies yesterday, the bad weather having retarded progress.

Farthest German advance, up to July 18, shown by round dotted line. Present battle lines, where no changes were reported yesterday, shown by continuous broad black line.

Old battle positions prior to the German spring offensive beginning March 21, shown by square dotted lines.

Gains shown on the above maps are those recorded only in the British and French official reports.

From the Kaiser's Files

Hell, July 10th, 1918.

William Hohenzollern,
Potsdam.

Majesty:

IT IS my privilege as Secretary to inform Your Majesty that there has been forwarded to you, under separate cover, a set of engrossed and signed Resolutions, formulated by the Infernal Council of Elder Denizens, expressive of our deep appreciation of your meritorious and unflagging efforts to advertise, popularize and populate Hell.

Inasmuch as the time will come when such information may be of service to Your Majesty in distinguishing here your false from your true friends, I am setting down certain facts for your Imperial consideration and firm recollection.

You should know first that there were certain objectors to these Resolutions. I have a complete list of these ingrates. They were in the main malcontents and ne'er-do-wells influenced by Nero, whose signature, you will have noted, is missing from the Resolutions. Nero's personal animus in this matter arises doubtless from professional jealousy, although his followers aver your failure to fiddle at the sacking and burning of Louvain to be a sign of your inferiority to him, who fiddled while Rome burned.

Fortunately I could offset the weight of this argument by pointing out the historical doubt of Nero's having set fire to Rome, while your claim to personal responsibility for Louvain is beyond dispute. If I might be so bold, however, I would suggest that the judicious rendering of a few simple selections, worked up beforehand, in anticipation of the sacking of Paris will entirely destroy the force of Nero's argument.

Two much more dangerous arguments, because of their intangible features, were advanced against the Resolutions. One was that you were forcing personal displays of heroism, loyalty, honor and self-sacrifice upon millions of the Allied peoples—men and women—who would thereby certainly attain Paradise, whereas if left to themselves multitudes might eventually have found their way to us. Absurd, of course, to those of us who know the stubborn material of these millions, this argument has been speciously attractive to those maliciously inclined.

The other argument was the old one of dangerous competition. It was slyly advanced by the evil proponents of this argument that your ultimate design was to demean and to disrupt old Hell by instituting a new and greater one on Earth. There was a certain false air of credibility about this which might have influenced even the mind of the Prince of Darkness himself had we not been ever at his side, pointing out the tremendous advantage to the older institution in point of time alone, protesting your loyalty, and cunningly suggesting that imitation was ever the sincerest form of flattery.

I pause here to admit that I have a certain foreboding, accompanied with a plan of action, if this phase develops further, which, at the right time, I should like to commit to Your Majesty's private ear.

The brighter side of the picture was the loyal support accorded these Resolutions by your true friends. It is difficult to give them rank, both because of my own modesty and because of their nearly equal deserts.

Certainly I should name Machiavelli *second*, because of the soundness of his argument that your heroic violation of Belgium's neutrality and manly disregard of various Hague conventions set a pace for your conduct of the war which has put it—on your side—beyond all sordid precedents for wickedness and bestiality. Machiavelli commends you especially for the clever Brest-Litovsk peace treaty with the Bolsheviki of Russia. He takes great airs to himself on the argument that you are a deep studen[t] of his own nefarious works, and it would certainly do n[o] harm at the appropriate time to confirm him in this silly belief.

Again, Nebuchadnezzar has unflaggingly sung your praises, generously minimizing his own bold feat of carrying Israel into captivity, and pointing out that where he made slaves of thousands, you have driven to the yoke hundreds of thousands of Belgians, Poles, and Northern French. It would surely cement his friendship were you to suggest the smaller populations, and, therefore, the smaller opportunities, of his days.

Captain Kidd has done yeoman service in your cause, to which he was won over after your direction that no more notice be given before the sinking of foolhardy merchantmen, and that survivors be shelled. He now lauds everywhere "*Spurlos Versenkt*" above the Skull and Crossbones as the true motto for all seawolves to sail beneath. These last few days he has been quite beside himself with jo[y] over the heroic sinking of the fully-lighted hospital shi[p] *Llandovery Castle*, and swears that were he to return t[o] Earth he knows not whether he would follow the sea or [t]he air, since the Red Cross is now converted by yo[ur] instinctive good judgment to such a shining mark for those who prey in either element.

It would not do to overlook our Ladies. Lucretia Borgia has valiantly supported your claims since your bold murder of Edith Cavell, while Catherine de Medici, unselfishly belittling her massacre of St. Bartholomew, and her persecution of the Huguenots, praises you to the vaulted roof of Hell for Louvain and the killings of priests and laity. Especially does she cry up your treatment of that forward Belgian Prelate, Cardinal Mercier.

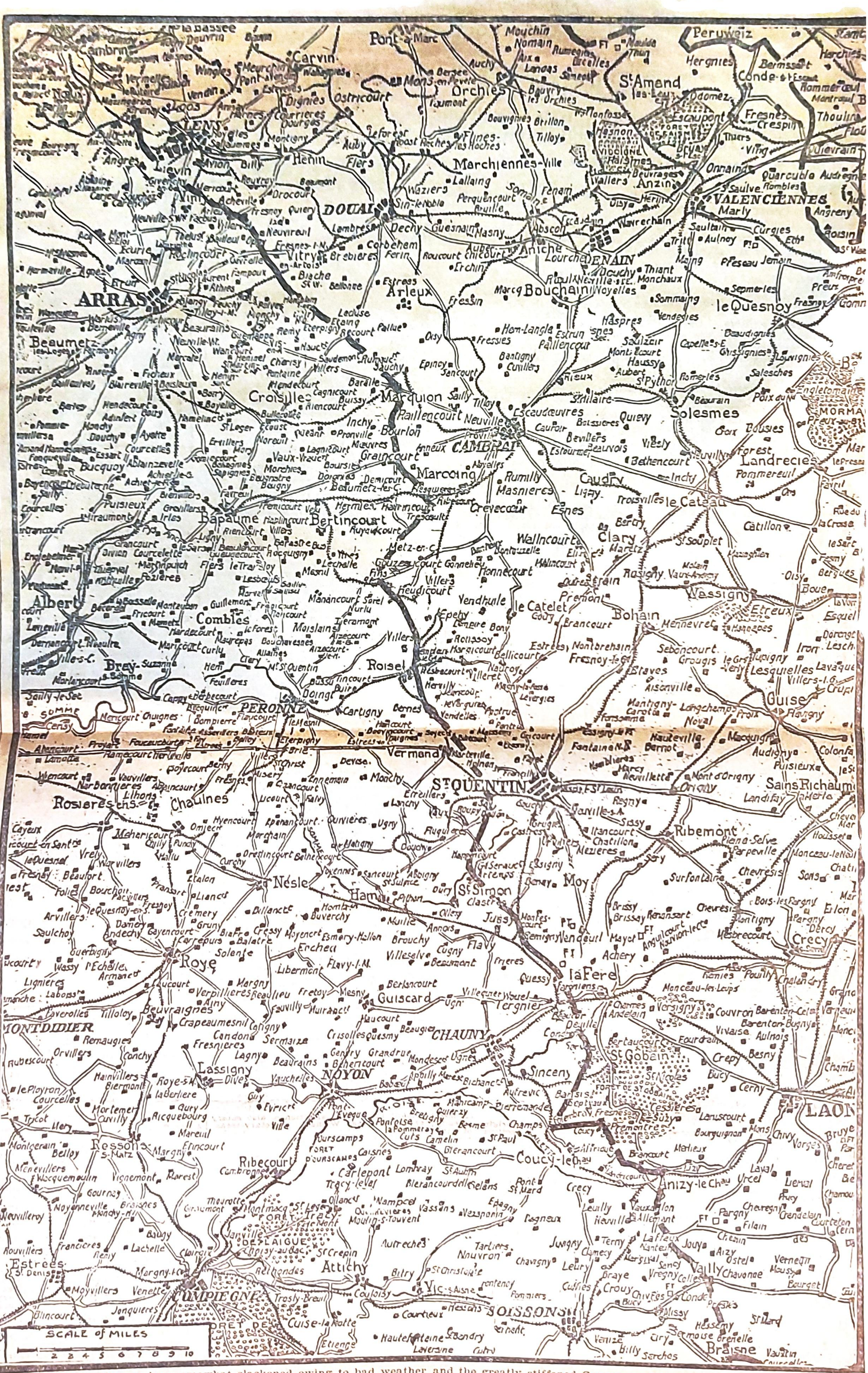
However, I have a complete list of your friends as well as of your enemies, and must draw this letter to a close in revealing to you my own identity and my modest claim for a meed of praise. Your Majesty—like your ancestors—possesses apartments in the old Castle of Nuremberg, and, therefore, well know its famous Iron Maiden. I was its humble artizan and lovingly placed hundreds of shrieking victims in its terrible embrace. How little we then knew of true torture! With Torquemada of Spanish Inquisition fame, also a stanch supporter of Your Majesty here, I often voice regret that we had not in those benighted days the splendid poisonous gases your cunning chemists have compounded for your enemies at your word. Failing them, we at least fell not below your own high standard in mutilation and maiming. That is a crumb of comfort.

Sire, we await with impatience that day when—your wonderful mission on Earth accomplished—it may be our felicity to greet and compliment in person the greatest Benefactor Hell has ever had.

I must have a care here with my words—but you will understand my meaning when I say that if on that day you sound the clarion for your "Place in the Darkness" we shall know and follow unfailingly our true Master.

(Signed) Ertrink of Nuremberg,
Secretary.

THE STEADILY ADVANCING ALLIED BATTLE LINE



The Allied advance has somewhat slackened owing to bad weather and the greatly stiffened German resistance, but at no point where stron[g] pressure has been exerted have the Allies failed to gain ground. Notably opposite the St. Gobain forest, the French are driving wedges into t[he] very strong position at Servais and Fresnes. Both La Fere and St. Quentin are being steadily surrounded

TED.

STAR 12/8/18

CAPT. E. C. EVANS IS WOUNDED

A private cable received in Montreal this morning, stated that Capt. E. C. Evans, a son of A. B. Evans, vice-president of the National Drug and Chemical Company of Canada, Ltd., had been wounded in the new Canadian offensive. Capt. Evans is with the 42nd Battalion.

MONTREAL
News Items

Since the publication of the last number of the Drug News, two of the directors of the National have received cables notifying them of their sons being wounded in the recent offensives.

Capt. E. C. Evans, son of Mr. A. B. Evans, Vice-President of the Company, was wounded for the second time, his injury being a bullet in the spine. The first report looked very serious, but later cables state that he is doing as well as can be expected, and the chances are good for his complete recovery. Capt. Evans is at Le Treport.

Mr. K. W. E. Evans on hearing the news that his cousin had been severely wounded, very kindly immediately left Liverpool for France, and has been keeping us well advised as to the progress the patient is making, and it has been a great comfort to the parents to know that everything possible is being done for their son.

Lieut. John Kerry, son of Mr. W. S. Kerry, Treasurer of the Company, has been wounded in three places, arm, leg and back, presumably from machine gun fire. While his condition is not considered serious it is bad enough to incapacitate him for some time. Lieut. Kerry is in hospital in Rouen.

Locations of Wounded

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Aug. 19.—The locations of the following wounded Canadian officers have been announced: At Rouen, Lts. J. A. Vipond, Manitoba, back, dangerous; H. Woods knee, severe; P. Lawson, arm, slight; H. Shillam, foot; W. C. West, thigh; Captain W. Jewitt, neck, slight, all Manitoba; Lts. O. E. Lennox, fractured leg; J. R. MacDonald, forehead; S. F. Ferguson, thigh; K. D. Ferguson, shoulder severe; J. J. Eyles, abdomen, severe; W. G. Tennant, leg, severe; L. G. Campbell, arm, severe; J. K. Maron, hand, slight; Capt. D. Ritchie, arm and legs, severe, all Ontario; Lts. S. S. Henderson, chest. At Le Treport, Captains W. S. McKinley, Quebec, slight; R. L. Junkin, chin, severe; H. E. Rose, Ontario head and face, severe; A. H. Rowberry, Ontario, thigh and leg, severe; E. C. Evans, Quebec, back, severe; Lts. J. Campbell, Alberta, leg, severe; N. A. McLean, Quebec, leg, slight; H. V. Bonner, slight; T. S. Bone, thigh and back, severe; J. I. Scott, scalp and knee, severe; J. A. McDonnell, thigh severe; O. C. Pease, shoulder, slight, all Ontario; E. L. Fick, shoulder, severe; M. R. Bryson, head, severe; H. D. Warren, shoulder, severe; H. V. Bonner, slight; S. Stone, thigh and back, severe. In London, Lt.-Col. C. E. Bent, Ontario, neck, slight; Captains R. N. Clements, Nova Scotia, legs, slight; E. A. McCusker, leg slight; Lts. J. R. McCullough, Ontario, head, slight; I. Delahay, Quebec, leg, severe; E. H. Jones, Ontario, foot, slight.

SIX MONTREAL MEN INCLUDED IN CASUALTY LIS

Five Local Officers and On Private All Wounded

By Canadian Press.

OTTAWA, Aug. 15.—Today's list 114 casualties reports, four Canadi soldiers killed in action, 15 died wounds, 4 died, 1 found dead, wounded and four ill.

The names of the Montreal men are

Lieut. R. P. Crowe, 199 Esplanade ave wounded.
Capt. E. C. Evans, Peel street, wounde
Lieut. S. W. Seage, 18 Lorne Crescen wounded.
Capt. R. L. Calder, 176 St. James S wounded.
Lieut. J. W. Jenkins, 503 Lansdow ave., Westmount, wounded.
A. Chew, 435 Bourgeoise street, wounded.

The list follows:

INFANTRY.
Wounded.

Lieut. O. E. Lennox, Toronto.
Lieut. H. P. Crowe, 199 Esplanade ave Montreal.
Capt. E. C. Evans, Peel St., Montrea
G. Desotto, Troy, N. Y.
Lieut. H. H. Henderson, St. Stephe N. B.
Lieut. J. R. McDonald, Alexandria, On
J. R. Paton, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Lieut. S. F. Ferguson, Nesleton ,On
Lieut. R. W. Kerr, England.
Lieut. D. K. Baldwin, England.
Lieut. D. M. Waterous, Brantford, On
Lieut. W. G. Tennant, Toronto.
Lieut. S. W. Seage, 13 Lorne Crescen Montreal.
Capt. W. H. McKinley, England.
Capt. D. Ritchie, England.
Lieut. A. G. Elliott, England.
Lieut. I. Meikle, Scotland.
Lieut. W. D. MacKie, Scotland.
Lieut. S. M. Webb, England.
Lieut. H. V. Bonner, Channel Islands.
Lieut. J. K. Mahon, Campbellville, On
Lieut. A. D. Baxter, Addington Fork N. S.
Lieut. J. P. Gibson, St. Boniface, Ma
Lieut. V. G. Inman, Winnipeg.
Capt. E. B. Titus, Gore Bay, Ont.
Capt. S. R. Wallace, Brantford, On
Lieut. D. H. Beaubien, Brandon, Man.
Lieut. R. A. Cluff, Stratford, Ont.
Lieut. O. C. Pease, Toronto.
Lieut. A. H. Goodman, Toronto.
Lieut. A. G. Hargraft, Toronto.
Lieut. J. D. Ferguson, Wellington, On
Lieut. L. B. Lyall, Toronto.
Major G. E. Reid, England.
Lieut. R. G. Wickham, Toronto.
Lieut. H. H. Morewood, Vergervill Que.
Major A. Turnbull, Queen's Hotel, Toronto.
Capt. E. A. Adams, Picton, Ont.
Lieut. N. A. McLean, Toronto.
Lieut. M. L. Brady, Ulverton, Que.
Capt. N. F. MacDonald, Burlington, On
Lieut. A. G. Hunt, Hamilton, Ont.
Capt. R. L. Calder, 176 St. James St Montreal.
Lieut. Vose, Winnipeg.
Capt. B. T. Jackson, England.
Lieut. W. Perkins, Channel Islands.
Lieut. W. S. Caife, England.
Capt. E. H. Minnes, Toronto.
Lieut. G. A. Jackson, Ireland.
Lieut. J. W. Jenkins, 503 Lansdown Ave., Westmoumt.
Lieut. E. M. Smith, Toronto.
Lieut. J. A. D. Slemin, England.
Lieut. T. S. H. Stone, S. S. Marie, On
Capt. J. W. H. Ellis, England.
A. Chew, 435 Bourgeois St., Montreal.
O. Poirier, 1751 Masson, Rosemoun

Copy

W.P.E. 15th August 18

A.B.Evans Esq.,
Montreal.

Dear Alfred,

Needless to say late last Saturday night I was much distressed to receive a cable from the Canadian Record Office in London requesting me to proceed to France to see Teddy, who was dangerously wounded. I was unable to go myself because of my wife being in a Nursing home and I was unable to leave. I was also anxious to see Ernest, who is now in the London Hospital, and I have been waiting for a week to run up. However, I decided to send Kenneth, and I knew that he would do everything that was required in my absence. He was off to London within a couple of hours and in France within 24 hours, and has cabled us to the effect that the operation was successful, at which I am very relieved and I hope that all will go well, although the spot is a very nasty one. He tells me that he has cabled you direct, so I have not done so again. He is still in France and no doubt will stay there until he sees how Teddy is progressing. It will have been a great relief to you to hear that the operation is over and I hope he will go on as well as we can expect.

I spent Tuesday afternoon with Ernest at the London Hospital, Whitechapel, and found him wonderfully cheery considering what he has gone through. He will be another month on his back, but I am afraid it will be many months before he is able to put his legs to the ground. However, I am very glad to have him in this country as he is than not have him at all.

I also had a nice letter from the Rev. Watson Todd, Chaplain at the No.3. General Hospital, telling me about Teddy's wounds. No doubt you have also heard from him direct. We shall naturally keep you advised from time to time as things go on, and I am sorry for you that you are so far away. However, we shall hope for the best.

Your affec. brother,

sig W.P. Evans.

NOTHING is to be written on this side except the date and signature of the sender. Sentences not required may be erased. If anything else is added the post card will be destroyed.

[Postage must be prepaid on any letter or post card addressed to the sender of this card.]

I am quite well.

I have been admitted into hospital

~~sick~~ / *wounded* } *and am going on well.* / *and hope to be discharged soon.*

I am being sent down to the base.

I have received your { *letter dated* ______ / *telegram* „ ______ / *parcel* „ ______

Letter follows at first opportunity.

I ~~have received no letter from~~ you

~~lately~~ / *~~for a long time~~.*

Signature only }

Date ______

Wt.W65—P.P.948. 8000m. 5-18. C. & Co., Grange Mills, S W

A.F.A. 2042.
114/Gen.No./5248.

FIELD SERVICE

POST CARD.

The address only to be written on this side. If anything else is added the post card will be destroyed.

A B Evans Esqe
325 Peel st
Montreal
Canada

NEW MINISTER OF BLOCKADE



Sir L. Worthington-Evans, who succeeds Lord Robert Cecil. He was previously parliamentary and financial secretary to the Minister of Munitions.

LOCATIONS OF WOUNDED.

By Canadian Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The locations of the following wounded Canadian officers have been announced: At Rouen, Lts. J. A. Vipond, Manitoba, back, dangerous; H. Woods, knee, severe; P. Lawson, arm, slight; H. Shillam, foot; W. C. West, thigh; Capt. W. Jewitt, neck, slight, all Manitoba; Lts. O. E. Lennox, fractured leg; J. R. MacDonald, forehead; S. F. Ferguson, thigh; K. D. Ferguson, shoulder, severe; J. P. Eyles, abdomen, severe; W. G. Tennant, leg, severe; L. G. Campbell, arm, severe; J. K. Maron, hand, slight; Capt. D. Ritchie, arm and legs, severe, all Ontario; Lts. S. S. Henderson, chest. At Le Treport Capts. W. S. McKinley, Quebec, slight; R. L. Junkin, chin, severe; H. E. Rose, Ontario, head and face, severe; A. H. Rowberry, Ontario, thigh and leg, severe; E. C. Evans, Quebec, back, severe; Lts. J. Campbell, Alberta, leg, severe; N. A. McLean, Quebec, leg, slight; H. V. Bonner, slight; T. S. Bone, thigh and back, severe ;J. I. Scott, scalp and knee, severe; J. A. McDonnell, thigh, severe; O. C. Pease, shoulder, slight, all Ontario; E. L. Fick, shoulder, severe; M. R. Bryson, head, severe; H. D. Warren, shoulder, severe; H. V. Benner, slight; S. Stone, thigh and back, severe. In London, Lt.-Col. C. E. Bent, Ontario, neck, slight; Capts. R. N. Clements, Nova Scotia, legs, slight; E. A. McCusker, leg slight; Lts. J. R. McCullough, Ontario, head, slight; I. Delahay, Quebec, leg, severe; E. H. Jones, Ontario, foot, slight.

VERY CAREFUL.—The inspector was informed that a live wire was down on a crowded street. He found the bystanders handling the wire, but luckily it was the wire of the fire alarm, and not one with a high tension current running through it. An Irish crossing-sweeper approached and lugged the wire out of the way. "You might have been killed," remarked the inspector to Pat, "handling the wire so carelessly." "Ah," said Pat, "I was moighty careful, sir. I felt it before I took hould of it."

Contents of Supplement to Vol XI

Devonshire.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

PROCLAMATION

EORGE the FIFTH, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

o all to whom these presents shall come or whom the same may in any wise concern,—GREETING :

Proclamation of conditional amnesty respecting men belonging to Class 1 under the Military Service Act, 1917, who have disobeyed our Proclamation of 13th October, 1917, or their orders to report for duty, or are deserters or absent without leave from the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

L. NEWCOMBE, eputy Minister of Justice, Canada. } WHEREAS considerable numbers of men longing to Class I under our Military Serce Act, 1917, called out on active service in r Canadian Expeditionary Force for the fence of Canada under Our Proclamation 13th October, 1917, although they have thus come by law soldiers enlisted in the Military rvice of Canada,

Have failed to report for duty as lawfully quired of them under the said Military Serce Act and the regulations thereunder, inding the Order in Council duly passed on ril 20 last,

Or have deserted,

Or absented themselves without leave om our Canadian Expeditionary Force,

And it is represented that the very serious d unfortunate situation in which these men d themselves is due in many cases to the ct that, notwithstanding the information and arning contained in Our Proclamation aforeid, they have misunderstood their duty or ligation, or have been misled by the advice ill-disposed, disloyal or seditious persons.

AND WHEREAS we desire, if possible, to oid the infliction of the heavy penalties which e law imposes for the offences of which these ldiers have thus been guilty, and to afford em an opportunity within a limited time to port and make their services available in Our anadian Expeditionary Force as is by law heir bounden duty, and as is necessary for the efence of Our Dominion of Canada.

NOW KNOW YE that we in the exercise of Our powers, and of Our good will and pleasure in that behalf, do hereby proclaim and declare and cause to be published and made nown THAT THE PENALTIES OF THE LAW WILL NOT BE IMPOSED OR EXACTED as against the men who belong o Class 1 under Our Military Service Act, 917, and who have disobeyed Our Proclamtion aforesaid ; or who have received notice rom any of Our registrars or deputy registrars o report for duty on a day now past and have ailed so to report ; or who, having reported nd obtained leave of absence, have failed to eport at the expiry of their leave, or have become deserters from Our Expeditionary Force, PROVIDED THEY REPORT FOR DUTY ON OR BEFORE THE TWENTY FOURTH DAY OF AUGUST 1918.

AND WE DO HEREBY STRICTLY WARN AND SOLEMNLY IMPRESS UPON ALL SUCH MEN, and as well those who employ, harbour, conceal or assist them in their disobedience, that, if they persist in their failure to report, absence or desertion until the expiry of the last mentioned day, they will be pursued and punished with all the rigour and severity of the law, SUBJECT TO THE JUDGMENT OF OUR COURTS MARTIAL WHICH WILL BE CONVENED TO TRY SUCH CASES or other competent tribunals: and also that those who employ, harbour, conceal or assist such men will be held strictly accountable as offenders and subject to the pains, penalties and forfeitures in that behalf by law provided for their said offence.

Provided however that nothing contained in this Our Proclamation is intended to release the men aforesaid from their obligation to report for duty as soon as possible or to grant them immunity from arrest or detention in the meantime for the purpose of compelling them to perform their military duty; Our intention being merely to forego or remit the penalties heretofore incurred for failure to report, absence without leave or desertion incurred by those men of the description aforesaid who shall be in the proper discharge of their military duties on or before the said twenty-fourth day of August, 1918.

Of all of which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness: Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire, Marquess of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Earl of Burlington, Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, Baron Cavendish of Keighley, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; One of Our Most Honourable Privy Council; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order; Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this FIRST day of AUGUST, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and in the ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command;

Thomas Mulvey

Under-Secretary of State.



COL. BALLANTYNE BACK IN THE CITY, TALKS OF HIS TRIP

Minister of Marine Will Take Up Duties in Ottawa in Few Days

Lieut.-Col. the Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine and Fisheries and Minister of the Naval Service, reached Montreal this morning from England, where he has spent the last five weeks attending the meetings of the Imperial Conference, and the Imperial War Cabinet, and dealing with a large number of questions affecting shipbuilding in Canada and the Naval Service. On the same ship with Col. Ballantyne were the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, and the Minister of Militia and Defence, Major-General the Hon. S. C. Mewburn. The party reached an American port on Friday after an uneventful voyage, Col. Ballantyne coming direct to Montreal, from where he goes to St. Andrews-by-the-Sea, N.B., to spend a few days with his family before resuming his ministerial duties at Ottawa.

In the course of an interview with The Star, The Minister of Mairne and Fisheries stated that the meetings of the Imperial Conference and of the War Cabinet were most interesting.

"They are the first meetings of the kind I have ever attended," he declared, "but I am thoroughly convinced that they are of the greatest value to Canada and the Empire, as a whole, affording, as they do, an opportunity for the Overseas representatives to meet around a common table with the British Ministers and discuss the affairs of their respective dominions as well as those of the Empire at large.

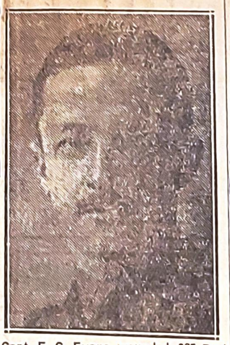
"And let me say that Sir Robert Borden has done a splendid work for Canada and the Empire during the time he has been in England. I can assure you he has led a strenuous life while there. His work was not by any means easy, and I was very proud to hear on every hand how highly he is thought of in the old land. The position which he occu-

PRAY FOR ME.

If thou shouldst never see my face again,
Pray for my soul. More things are wrought by prayer
Than this world dreams of. Wherefore, let thy voice
Rise like a fountain for me night and day,
For what are men better than sheep or goats
That nourish a blind life within the brain,
If, knowing God, they lift not hands of prayer
Both for themselves and those who call them friend?
For, so the whole round earth is every way
Bound by gold chains about the feet of God.

—Tennyson.

ON CASUALTY LIST



Capt. E. G. Evans, wounded, 325 Peel street.

LETTER FROM ONE OF OUR OLD BOYS, LT. ROSS WHITEHEAD, '08.

Italy, Dec. 10, 1917.

My Dearest Dad:—

So far, so good. We have been hot at work as we had beautiful flying weather out here.

Yesterday was *my* day! I shot down my first Hun in the first scrap I have had. I must say I had rather a hot time! Now for the story. We were up above the Hun lines very high when "Archie" came along and his shell had the cheek to turn me upside down and send me down about two thousand feet in a spin. I got my machine righted and then made for the rest of my formation, but on the way up, I was attacked by eight Hun scouts. I immediately made my machine look as if I was going down out of control. I kept it like this for several thousand feet, then brought it out and found just one Hun following me. When he got fairly close to me, I turned sharp round onto him and opened fire before he had a chance to get at me. In a couple of seconds I had shot off one of his planes and he went down in a heap from about a thousand feet. It was quite satisfactory for my first fight.

I landed at another aerodrome on our side to see if any damage had been done to my machine, and found one rubber tire had been punctured and I had to send for another wheel. I had it fixed up this morning and flew back to our own aerodome. The Major and all the chaps gave me a great reception as it is the first Hun shot down by our squadron in Italy.

It took about six hours to get word through yesterday that I was O. K. and they said they all immediately went out for dinner "avec trop de vin."

Nothing else has really happened. We have just been on regular "jobs" which have been practically featureless.

I spent a very nice evening last night with some British artillery officers. They were awfully nice and I enjoyed the evening very much, except the sleep. This was not specially

MILITARY SERVICE ACT, 1917.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Every male British subject resident in Canada who was born on or since the 13th day of October, 1897, and who was unmarried or a widower without a child on the 20th day of April, 1918, must report to the Registrar or Deputy Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, of the district in which he resides, on or before the 1st day of June, 1918, or within ten days after the man reporting shall have attained his nineteenth birthday, whichever date shall be the later. The report must be in writing, and it must state the name in full, the date of birth, place of residence and usual post office address of the person reporting. It may be sent to the Registrar or Deputy Registrar by registered post, free of postage. The address of the Registrar or Deputy Registrar to whom the report should be sent may be obtained from any postmaster. Failure to comply with these requirements will be visited by severe penalties.

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, MILITARY SERVICE BRANCH.

OTTAWA, 17th MAY, 1918.

CITY SURRENDERS TO "BLUE DEVILS"

Cheering Throngs Attend Them at Every Appearance Throughout a Busy Day

MAYOR BIDS WELCOME

French Soldiers Should Be Thoroughly at Home Here With All Classes, He Says

Montreal surrendered to the "Blue Devils," of France, yesterday. The capitulation was complete; from the moment of their arrival from Quebec at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, until late at night when, wearied with rounds of sight-seeing, lunching and banqueting, they retired to bed, they were in full possession, and the evidences are that their possession will be undisputed until orders compel them to move onward early Thursday morning. Nothing Montreal can offer is to be denied them; the programme mapped out for their entertainment is so extensive that they may well be surfeited with pleasure and relish the prospect of a rest aboard ship when they finally depart from these shores.

Yesterday, however, was one of the most strenuous days of the programme. It began with the arrival at the wharf, where a large party, reception committee, civic and military representatives were on hand to receive them. Attending military bands played alternately French, Canadian and British national airs as the men disembarked, and stood to attention, following

CHILD HAD DAISIES FOR CHASSEURS

Girl Shyly Pressed Tiny Bouquets Into Hands of Soldiers

BOY WAS CURIOUS

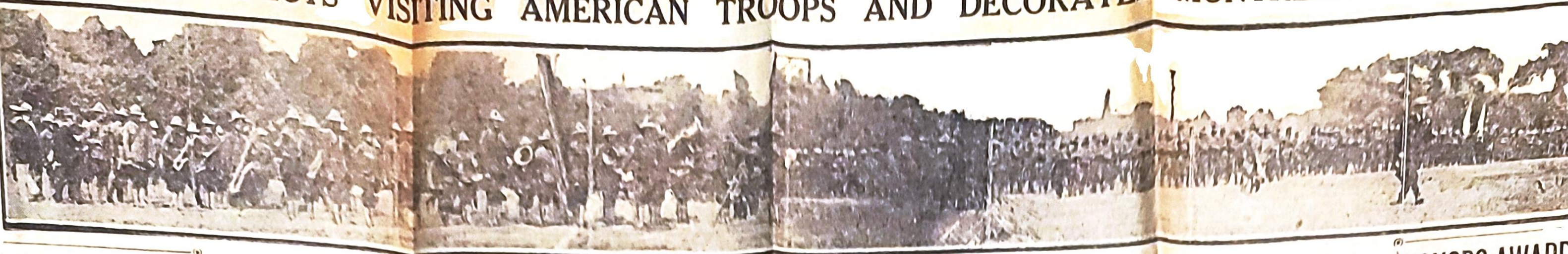
Fingered Veteran's Medal and Palm Branch on Ribbon— Liked Their Reception Here

Unlike some stars of the stage or concert hall, the famous Chasseurs Alpins have not all quite become accustomed to the admiration they win wherever they go. Surrounded by admiring crowds of people and submitted to every imaginable question, intelligent and otherwise, some of the Chasseurs, tired of replying, took refuge in what the French so neatly term a "blague" humbug. "I am a little bit of everything," laughed one Chasseur. "Oh! yes, of course, I speak German, how could I get along with the Boche if I didn't?"

Every man in the party is decorated with the Croix de Guerre, and wears a wound ribbon, and not a few wear several stars on the red and green ribbon of the Croix de Guerre, indicating that they have been mentioned in despatches; others have what looks like a cartridge case attached to the cord on the left shoulder—this is the "fourachere," and means that the regiment has been cited for bravery.

One or two of the Chasseurs are wearing the Medaille Militaire, the highest honor that can be awarded to the man in the ranks of the French army. It is a silver medal rather smaller than a fifty-cent

DUKE INSPECTS VISITING AMERICAN TROOPS AND DECORATES MONTREAL HEROES



Third Battalion, 363rd Regiment, U.S. Infantry, drawn up on Fletcher's Field for inspection by His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire.

MONTREAL HANDS KEYS OF CITY TO VISITING TROOPS

Warm Greetings for Sammies on Their Peaceful Invasion

FINE IMPRESSION WAS MADE HERE

Unit of Citizen Army of U. S. Like Seasoned Veterans

The Sammies took Montreal by storm. Never before has an American battalion, trained and prepared to fight, come into Canada on an errand of peace.

Occasions there have been when American soldiery, ready for war, entered this fair Dominion, but since those days a hundred years and more have passed. Each time the attempt to humble Canada was met by stern defenders of Empire and frustrated. These facts are not now recalled that they may be magnified, but rather that the epoch-making event of Saturday may receive the emphasis it deserves. In days of peace, when the world did not know the horrors of the present world war, American militia units have been welcomed in Canadian cities, but it remained for Saturday last to see 1,200 trained and splendidly equipped fighting men of the great republic to the south, invade this metropolis of Canada, carry proudly through Montreal streets, the Stars and Stripes, and receive the homage of Canadians and the plaudits of an Allied people, who have sacrificed and suffered in the cause, the Americans now espouse.

It is recalled that many units of Canadians have, since the United States entered the war, paid visits across the border. The most notable of these occasions was the tour of triumph of the 236th Battalion of MacLean Highlanders from New Brunswick, under command of Lieut.-Col. Percy Guthrie. So splendid was their reception that in recognition of the kindnesses received they returned to Canada with a changed name, having become the MacLean Kilties of America. This battalion is now overseas giving a good account of itself. However, the trip from the Pacific Coast to Montreal of the 363rd Regiment, U. S. A. Infantry, under command of Major Woolnough, initiated Canadians and Montrealers in particular into the appearance of America's citizen soldiers on parade, and with spontaneous unanimity the verdict was one of approbation and applause.

They looked, talked, marched, paraded and manoeuvred like soldiers of first class training, and intelligence. Bronzed, with their outdoor camp training, trim, neat and natty in their dress, proud of their trust, jealous of their good name, and anxious that their impression would be a favorable one, the visitors saw to it that not a single incident happened during the day that could in any way be construed as worthy of the slightest criticism. Capt. Angus Mackintosh, of the British Embassy, at Washington, who had accompanied the 363rd across Canada, said immediately on the arrival of the troops: "Their discipline is perfect." It was perfect also in Montreal. As the battalion marched to and from the parade grounds and whilst "on parade" more than one returned soldier was heard to say: "They are surprising. They march like veterans."

"Millions in America will eagerly await Canadian opinion of their new citizen army," said a gentleman of high appointment in Washington, to The Star Saturday morning, and he continued: "We are proud of our men in uniform. France and England have both applauded the U. S. boys already at the front, as well set up, eager, and splendid fighting stuff, but Americans have a wonderful regard for you Canadians, and justly, for what you have done in this war. We in America are aware that you know soldiers when you see them, for you have sent of your best, who have measured up to the world's standard of best."

If public applause, if individual approval, if the statements of military officials in Montreal, may be taken as the decision, then the American allies may be for all time assured that the impression they left behind was truly a splendid one.

From the moment the battalion detrained at Windsor Station at seven in the morning, until the last cheer of farewell was given at seven in the evening, the freedom of Montreal was accorded the officers and other ranks. Welcome and hospitality were lavishly given, and nothing that the brief period allotted of their visit would permit was neglected. From His Excellency, the King's representative, to the humblest in the city, old and young, all vied with one another in demonstrating that the war efforts of the United States are thoroughly understood and appreciated.

During Saturday morning, there was nothing officially arranged for. On arrival the battalion marched to its temporary quarters at Guy Street Barracks, and was given breakfast. After the meal, the men were free to come and go until noon. Many of them preferred to wander about the city "on their own," and these were often stopped and given a hearty handshake and word of welcome. Many were picked up by private motor cars and whisked away for a spin. Others were soon linked arm-in-arm with some of our own lads in khaki and as comrades looked the city over. The suggestion of The Star, just as soon as it was known that they would have the morning free from official arrangements, was splendidly taken up and spontaneous hospitality was given without stint.

The first official function in honor of the American visitors was the luncheon to the ...



Top, Left to Right: 1. Sammy standard-bearers with the Union Jack, Stars and Stripes, and regimental colors.

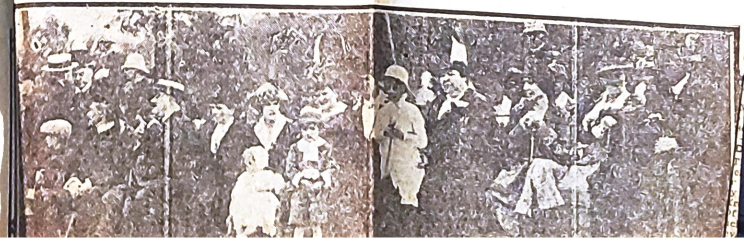
2. His Excellency returning from inspecting the American battalion, with Lieut.-Gen. Bridges and the Hon. C. J. Doherty.

3. Mrs. MacKenzie, with little son, receiving the Victoria Cross awarded her husband.

4. Mrs. Muriel Campbell, of St. Johns, Que., receiving the Military Cross.

5. Recipients of the crosses awarded, left to right:
William Learmonth,
Rev. Dr. Hugh Pedley,
Mrs. R. McIntyre and children, Mary and Sam,
Mrs. C. W. Tinling,
Mr. C. W. Tinling,
Mr. Emile Cote,

6. Lieut.-Col. J. [illegible] Creelman, D.S.O., presenting the Union Jack to Major Wolleough on behalf of ...



HONORS AWARD[ED] TO CANADIANS [AT] SAMMIES' REV[IEW]

Mutual Homage Pa[id] Visiting and Ho[me] Patriots Saturda[y]

FOLDS OF FLAGS BECOME ENTW[INED]

American Troops [Carry] Away Union Jack [Pre]sented by City

The second big event of the invasion of Montreal, came S[aturday] afternoon, when, through an ... of citizens, the visiting U. S. [battal]ion marched to the re[view] grounds on Fletcher's Field; [were in]spected by His Excellency th[e Gov]ernor-General, and received th[e pre]sentation from the city of M[ontreal] of a silken Union Jack. Imme[diately] following the inspection, and the presentation of colors, a ... of medals, many which were Victoria Crosses, were presen[ted to] the relatives of those who ha[d won] them.

Marching in column of fou[rs the] American Battalion formed [on] the parade grounds in line o[f com]panies, and were inspected ... by His Excellency, attend[ed by] Lieut.-Col. the Hon Harold H... son, Military Secretary, Capt. ... Slaney, and Capt. Clive, M.C., A... and accompanied by the memb[ers of] the Ottawa and local headqu[arters] staff present. On his Exc[ellency] reaching the grounds the Am[erican] band played the National A[nthem] the battalion "presenting arm[s" and] the officers standing at "the salute."

After the inspection had bee[n com]pleted, the officers of the ba[ttalion] were presented to His Exce[llency] who assured them that they ... very fine set up and well-eq[uipped] battalion.

MEDALS PRESENTED.

The presentation of medals then proceeded with. Col. ...derson was in charge of this [part] of the program. The re[cipients] were given seats immediately [to the] left of the saluting base.

The Victoria Crosses ha[d been] won by the late Capt. Learmo[nth and] the late Capt. Hugh McKenzie ... former cross was accepted ... winner's father and the latter ... McKenzie, accompanied by ... little children.

BRAVE RECORDS.

The official records of the gallant officers, are as follows:

Victoria Cross and Military ... awarded to Capt. (acting ...) Okill Massey Learmonth, 2nd [Cana]dian Infantry Battalion, C. E. ... great bravery and exception[al de]votion to duty on August ... east of Loos. "During a de... counter-attack by the enemy ... new positions with flammen[werfer] Capt. Learmonth, when his c... was momentarily surprised, ... charged and personally disp... the attackers. He later carri... tremendous fight with the ad... enemy. Under intense barra[ge] and mortally wounded, he st... the parapet of the trench, ... the enemy continually, and ... the defence in such a manne[r as to] infuse a spirit of utmost re... into his men.

"Several times this very br[ave of]ficer actually caught bombs ... at him by the enemy and thr[ew them] back. When unable through ... to continue the fighting, he [re]fused to be carried out ... and continued to give ... and invaluable advice to hi[s] officers.

"This gallant officer ... all his duties ...

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